

Monthly Labor Review

MAY 1952 VOL. 74 NO.

5

**The International Typographical Union's Centennial
Employment Service Program of Worker Utilization
Work Stoppages in 1951**

City Worker's Family Budget

Trends in Industrial Chemical Employment

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MAURICE J. TOBIN, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EWAN CLAGUM, *Commissioner*

ARYNESS JOY WICKENS, *Deputy Commissioner*

Assistant Commissioners

HERMAN B. BYER

HENRY J. FITZGERALD

CHARLES D. STEWART

Chief Statistician

SAMUEL WEISS

H. M. DOUTY, *Chief, Division of Wage and Industrial Relations*
W. DUANE EVANS, *Chief, Division of Interindustry Economics*
EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, *Chief, Division of Prices and Cost of Living*
RICHARD F. JONES, *Chief, Division of Administrative Services*
WALTER G. KIM, *Chief, Division of Field Service*
HERBERT E. RILEY, *Chief, Division of Construction Statistics*
SAMUEL H. THOMPSON, *Chief, Division of Productivity and Technological Developments*
OSCAR WHEAT, *Acting Chief, Division of Foreign Labor Conditions*
FAITH M. WILLIAMS, *Chief, Office of Labor Economics*
SEYMOUR L. WOLFREIN, *Chief, Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics*
PAUL R. KERSCHBAUM, *Chief, Office of Program Planning*
MORRIS WEISS, *Special Assistant to the Commissioner*

REGIONS AND DIRECTORS

NEW ENGLAND REGION

WENDELL D. MACDONALD
261 Franklin Street
Boston 16, Mass.
Connecticut
Massachusetts
Maine

New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

ROBERT R. BEELOW
Room 1609
341 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.
Delaware
New Jersey
Pennsylvania
New York

SOUTHERN REGION

BRUNSWICK A. BAGDON
Room 984
50 Seventh Street, N.E.
Atlanta 4, Ga.

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia
District of Columbia

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

ADOLPH O. BERGER
Room 313
226 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 4, Ill.

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Ohio
North Dakota
South Dakota
Wisconsin

WESTERN REGION

MAX D. KOMORIS
Room 1074
570 Market Street
San Francisco 1, Calif.

Arizona
California
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Office of Publications*

CONTENTS

Special Articles

- 493 The International Typographical Union
- 499 Employment Service Program of Worker Utilization
- 505 Unemployment Compensation Legislation by Collective Bargaining
- 508 Education Through White Collar Workshops

Summaries of Studies and Reports

- 511 Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1951
- 520 City Worker's Family Budget for October 1951
- 522 Employment Trends in the Industrial Chemicals Industry
 - 522 Organic Chemicals
 - 527 Inorganic Chemicals
- 531 Changes Affecting Labor in Canada During 1951
- 534 Defense Mobilizer's Fifth Quarterly Report
- 534 Wage Chronology No. 22: Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 1943-51
- 545 Federal Classified Employees' Salary Changes, 1950-51
- 547 Injury Rates in Manufacturing, First 3 Quarters 1951
- 551 Earnings in Machinery Manufacture, Autumn 1951
- 555 Guaranteed Employment and Wages Under Collective Agreements
- 559 National Conference on Equal Pay for Equal Work
- 560 Management Responsibility in Manpower Problems
- 561 Ceiling Price Regulations Numbers 128-134
- 563 Liberalization of Controls in the Construction Industry

Departments

- III The Labor Month in Review
 - 564 Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor
 - 568 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
 - 570 Developments in Industrial Relations
 - 574 Publications of Labor Interest
 - 582 Current Labor Statistics (list of tables)
-

May 1952 • Vol. 74 • No. 5

This Issue in Brief...

TRADE-UNIONISM in the United States predates the American Revolution; however, the national union, as it is known today, emerged only after the middle of the 19th century. The oldest trade-union in the country is THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION-AFL (see p. 493) which celebrated the centennial of its birth on May 5, 1952. The ITU has a heritage of liberal protection for its aged and infirm members but it also has a record of keeping pace with changing technology and of providing "more" in the Gompers' tradition. From the shop to the international level, through its democratic procedures it has provided a comprehensive program of fraternal benefits; 96.4 percent of per capita tax and assessments paid by the ITU membership supports this program which includes old-age pensions, mortuary benefits, and the Union Printers Home for the aged and infirm.

The printing, publishing, and allied industries to which ITU members belong showed a better record percentage-wise than most other manufacturing industry groups in the analysis of WORK STOPPAGES IN 1951 (see p. 511). Man-days idle in this industry totaled 0.02 percent of estimated working time during 1951 compared with 0.26 percent for all industries combined. Although only slightly fewer strikes occurred in 1951 than in 1950 in industry generally, they were somewhat shorter than in other post-World War II years and idleness dropped to its lowest point since 1944.

Canadian industry also experienced a marked decrease in time lost due to work stoppages in 1951. CHANGES AFFECTING LABOR IN CANADA DURING 1951 (see p. 531) points out some of the additional similarities between conditions in Canada and in the United States; an all-time peak in employment was reached in August 1951 when 5,350,000 Canadians were working; in terms of labor income, the year was prosperous; labor was affected by inflationary forces in the form of rising prices and deflationary governmental policies combined with some shrinkage in consumer demand; labor groups pressed for price and related con-

trols to halt the inflationary spiral; and organized labor continued its anti-Communist drive.

ACHIEVING effective utilization of manpower is primarily the responsibility of management but is aided by the EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PROGRAM OF WORKER UTILIZATION (see p. 499), according to the author of this article. A number of tools and techniques have been developed by the United States Employment Service. The Service can provide information on labor supply and demand; and it can assist employers in adapting these data to their individual needs and the needs of the community. The basic tool in the classification of workers and employer openings is the Dictionary of Occupational Titles; others include the Job Families Series, the USES General Aptitude Test Battery, and interest check lists. Industry's responsibility mentioned in the Employment Service article is defined in an article in this issue. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY IN MANPOWER PROBLEMS (see p. 560) digests the opinions of one industrialist who sees the problem as one originating at the local, and even the individual-plant level. In his opinion, any program devised to deal with manpower should be voluntary.

THE ANNUAL COST of a "modest but adequate" level of living for a 4-person family ranged from \$3,812 in New Orleans to \$4,454 in Washington, D. C., according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of a CITY WORKER'S FAMILY BUDGET FOR OCTOBER 1951 (see p. 520). Most of the differences in costs among the 34 cities studied were attributable to variations in rental rates.

THE RESULTS of employment studies in the two branches of the chemical industry—organic and inorganic—are reported in EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN THE INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS INDUSTRY (see p. 522). The types of jobs and the production processes used in both are much the same; however, differences in employment trends, location, and type of product required separate analysis. For example, the organic branch, employing 169,900 production workers (over 2½ times as many as the inorganic branch) in 1951, had never regained its peak wartime level (1943-45) when production workers totaled over 230,000 annually. On the other hand, in 1951 the inorganic branch employed about 60,000 production workers—approximately 5,000 more than it did at its postwar peak.

The Labor Month in Review

EVENTS growing out of the Wage Stabilization Board's steel recommendations and President Truman's seizure order dominated labor news during the month. The Education and Labor Committee of the House of Representatives began an investigation of WSB's role in the dispute. A brief shutdown, followed shortly by a brief strike resulted in loss of an estimated 2 million tons of steel. Work stoppages also occurred in the telephone, telegraph, and oil-refinery industries.

Steel under Government Seizure

The Nation's steelworkers returned to work after a 3-day strike. Their stoppage followed the decision of Federal Judge David A. Pine invalidating the Government's seizure of the steel industry. The Court of Appeals, by a 5 to 4 vote, suspended Judge Pine's nullification of the seizure pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Upon the urging of President Truman, CIO Steelworkers' president Philip Murray terminated his strike order. Renewed bargaining between the six largest steel companies and the CIO union produced no agreement, after the Supreme Court banned any Government wage adjustment until it had ruled on Judge Pine's order.

The Steelworkers had struck for WSB's recommended settlement. Seizure of the industry on President Truman's order early in April raised a host of interlocking economic, social, legal, and political issues which kept reports of steel labor developments on the front pages of the Nation's press throughout the month.

Among the questions raised were: Was the idea of tripartitism valid for the settlement of labor-management disputes? Who should be public members of tripartite boards? Had the public interest been served by the requirement that WSB's public members reach an agreement with either labor or industry members to form a majority? How much compulsion should be applied to secure acceptance of a nonbinding WSB recommendation?

Constitutional and legal issues raised included:

The legality of plant seizure to insure continued production during times of national emergency; the "inherent powers" of the Presidency and the possibility of a Federal court enjoining the President from acting; and the jurisdiction of the WSB over noneconomic issues, under which the Board had recommended the union shop. Had the steel companies, in fact, suffered "irreparable damage," as Judge Pine had held?

A series of economic problems also arose: Were the wage recommendations of WSB "catchup" or pattern-setting, inflationary or not? What are the limits of the concept of wage stabilization? What should be the relationship between wage and price stabilization? Behind the Board's recommendation was the still unresolved issue of how to reward workers for increased productivity. What were the actual earnings of the steel companies, either before or after taxes? What would the cost of the wage advances be for the companies and for the economy as a whole, both immediately and in the long run? What price rise must be allowed to make an agreement possible?

Organized labor, too, was forced to do some soul searching on the issue of Government seizure. Although the message of the President ordering the steel seizure appeared to espouse the steelworkers' cause, was the seizure an unmixed blessing? Railroad workers, approaching their second year under Government operation, were emphatic against seizure and protested that no settlement of their dispute had yet been achieved.

Also asked were: Why did not the President follow the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act? This the President answered by pointing to the fact that he had, by voluntary means secured four strike postponements, amounting to a longer period than the Taft-Hartley-prescribed 80 days. What was the character of the national emergency? What would be the effect of a steel stoppage on the economy and particularly on the defense establishment?

Although much of the month's action was confined to the Federal administration and courts, repeated questions arose as to what course Congress should take. Proposals ranged from an injunction-receivership bill introduced by Representative Howard Smith to a Government-seizure bill formulated by Senator Wayne Morse. The President asked Congress for help and advice, but protested that neither was forthcoming.

The Wage Stabilization Board

A barrage of criticism surrounded the WSB during the month. Chairman Nathan Feinsinger was kept busy refuting allegations that the public members of the board were beholden to organized labor and testifying to a variety of Congressional committees on aspects of the steel labor case. Articles were published examining the qualifications of public members of labor-management boards.

The American Arbitration Association challenged the process of tripartite arbitration. Basing its analysis on the steel case, it held that WSB's public members were not able to act impartially, but had to bargain with labor or industry members of the Board to achieve a majority decision.

AFL and CIO spokesmen opposed an amendment, proposed by Senator Everett Dirksen, to the Defense Production Act which, if not renewed, will expire June 30. The Dirksen amendment would place the public members of WSB in a dominant position and limit the Board's jurisdiction to purely wage issues.

A strong attack on the Board was voiced at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Representatives of the oil industry refused to participate in a series of panels to establish settlement recommendations for their disputes with CIO, AFL, and independent oil workers unions. Scant attention was given to a WSB wage adjustment of a 5-cent hourly increase for two West Coast shipyards voted by WSB's public and industry members over the opposition of the labor members.

Work Stoppages

In addition to the widely publicized 3-day steel strike, the month-long strike of the AFL Commercial Telegraphers against Western Union tested the skills of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to achieve a settlement. A variety of wage increases were won by segments of the CIO Communications Workers as their disputes with the Bell Telephone System and Western Electric were settled.

When WSB was forced to discontinue jurisdiction over the oil refinery cases, it urged 2 weeks of bargaining. At the end of the bargaining period,

with no settlement reached, a strike began in the oil industry. A reported 90,000 workers left their jobs during the first week of May. WSB called for an end to the strike and for renewed hearings in Washington.

According to preliminary estimates, approximately 600 strikes were in effect during March 1952, resulting in about 1,400,000 man-days of idleness. Strike activity during that month was relatively greater than in either February 1952 or March 1951.

Economic Background

Nonfarm employment remained unchanged at 45.9 million workers between February and March 1952. Usual seasonal advances in retail trade, construction, and durable-goods manufacture did not occur. Manufacturing employment, at 15.8 million in March 1952—about the same as in February—was 240,000 lower than a year earlier. Unemployment in April equaled the lowest level since World War II.

The average workweek of factory production workers declined slightly from 40.8 hours in February to 40.7 in March. Average hourly earnings rose from \$1.643 to \$1.651, so that average weekly earnings advanced from \$67.03 to \$67.20 during the 2 months. Average weekly earnings for factory production workers were \$64.57 in March 1951. Layoffs of factory workers declined in March for the fourth consecutive month.

Construction activity continued strong into April, with record expenditures of \$2.5 billions. This brought construction dollar volume for the first 4 months of 1952 to a new high level. Housing starts were at a rate which, if continued, indicated that 1 million or more new private nonfarm homes would be begun during 1952.

Union hourly wage scales of building-trades workers rose 0.6 percent during the first quarter of 1952. Their average hourly wage scale on April 1 was estimated at \$2.47, 18 cents above the July 3, 1950, level, and 26 cents above union rates for January 3, 1950.

The Consumers' Price Index increased 0.1 percent from February 15 to March 15, 1952. The index was 188.0, 1.9 percent above March 1951. The "old series" CPI also advanced 0.1 percent to 188.4; few escalator wage clauses called for periodic revision based on this report.

The International Typographical Union

A Century of Activity in the
Establishment of Member Benefits and
Bargaining and Internal Democratic Procedures

WILLIAM PASCHELL*

AMERICA'S OLDEST TRADE-UNION—the International Typographical Union (AFL)—has established a reputation for broad service to all its members. On May 5, 1952, the centennial of its birth, not only did this union have a heritage of liberal protection for its aged and infirm members, but it also has a record of keeping pace with changing technology and of providing “more” in the Gompers’ tradition.

Organization among printers prior to 1795 was based upon “understandings” reached at local “general meetings” of the trade. After achieving their immediate purpose, these early organizations were dissolved. Signs of permanency began with the establishment of the Typographical Society of New York in 1795, although it existed only until 1797. The year 1807 marked the development, by the Typographical Society of Philadelphia, of demands having some counterpart in modern-day unionism, such as exclusive employment of union men, the monthly “working card,” and adoption of a placement system suggestive of a union employment bureau. Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, in the District of Columbia, formed in 1815, is probably the oldest existing local union in the United States.

An early attempt to found a national union resulted in the launching of the National Typographical Society in 1836; but this organization

was short-lived. At midcentury, the National Convention of Journeymen Printers of the United States was formed in New York City. In 1852, the name of this organization was changed to National Typographical Union; when Canadian organizations of printers were admitted in 1869, the present name, International Typographical Union, was adopted. At that time, ITU had 120 local or subordinate organizations, with 7,563 members. By 1951, the international had 90,886 dues-paying journeymen members in 804 locals in every State of the Union, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Canada, and Hawaii.

ITU participated in the formation of the American Federation of Labor. It once embraced all crafts in the printing industry, but between the early 1890's and 1904, successive agreements with the printing pressmen, bookbinders, stereotypers, and photoengravers led to the organization of separate autonomous international craft unions. ITU retained jurisdiction over compositors and mailers in newspaper and commercial printing establishments. Ties with other AFL printing craft unions are maintained through the International Allied Printing Trades Association, which governs the use of the Allied Printing Trades Label.

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

Internal Union Structure

The rise of a two-party "political" system in the ITU was described by Philip Taft, who said: "At no time has one group or individual so dominated the Union that his actions could go unchallenged." He also noted that the two-party system developed early in ITU history because rank-and-file members feared secret groups might seek to dominate union policy.

Today, the "Progressives" and the "Independents" nominate their own slates of officers and campaign vigorously before the deciding rank-and-file referendum vote is cast. When members from both factions have won places on the union's executive council, internal harmony has sometimes been sacrificed. This was particularly marked from 1938 until 1944, when an executive council deadlock was broken with the election of an all "Progressive Party" slate.

Membership referenda to elect officers have been used since May 1898. Woodruff Randolph, ITU president, was re-elected to his fourth term in 1950 over C. J. Sparkman by a vote of 39,255 to 31,663. All top national union offices are being contested this year. The office of third vice president is filled only from among members of a mailer's subordinate union.

These officers serve 2-year terms and constitute the union's executive council. This council exercises general supervision over the business of the international union and its subordinate bodies. To be eligible for office, candidates must have been ITU members for at least a year prior to announcing their candidacy and must subscribe to a union oath that they are not members of the Communist Party or any other such group.

Relationships between the international union and its locals with regard to collective bargaining are significant in ITU's internal structure. Both before local negotiations begin and before contracts are signed, approval must be obtained from the international union. Local members then vote to accept or reject the final contract. If disputes with employers arise, local strike action must be authorized by ITU's executive council before money is expended from the international's strike fund. Following such international ap-

proval, authorization for a strike must be decided by a majority vote of the local's membership by secret ballot.

At annual conventions, delegates, elected by their locals and apportioned according to number of members, set union policy. They may initiate, by majority vote, amendments to the union's constitution which are subject to referendum approval. The ITU Book of Laws includes clauses relating to contracts and price scales as well as conditions of employment and the relations of subordinate unions and members to their employers.

Under the ITU laws, conventions also act upon appeals made by "any aggrieved member, members, chapel or employer having a contract with . . . subordinate union, or any applicant for admission whose application has been rejected." Appeals from local-union as well as executive-council actions are heard by the annual convention.

The international secretary-treasurer is custodian of the union's funds and a 3-man elective board of auditors is responsible for financial audits. Comprehensive financial reports are published regularly in the *Typographical Journal* which is received monthly by ITU members.

Democratic elective and administrative procedures are also found at the local level. For example, the 10,000-member ITU local in New York operates with a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, 11-member executive committee, trustees, and auditors elected biennially by secret ballot. Between monthly meetings, the executive committee functions on the membership's behalf. Other official activities are carried on by a board of trustees who supervise union property and finances; a benefit board to administer pensions; a membership committee; a discipline committee to adjust complaints of misbehavior; and an apprentice committee to supervise educational and technical progress of apprentices. The membership exercises sole legislative authority at monthly meetings where proposed local legislation must originate. Itemized and audited financial reports are published monthly in the local's official *Monthly Bulletin*.

At the shop level, "chapels" are formed where three or more ITU members are employed. The

chapel elects its own chairman who is the recognized representative for union members in the shop. He presides at chapel meetings held to discuss mutual problems, keeps the priority list up to date, adjusts grievances, and watches the progress of apprentice-training programs.

Union-Financed Benefits

The Typographical Union has developed a comprehensive program of fraternal benefits. The nature and scope of the program is evident in the following tabulation on disbursements for benefits during the fiscal year ended May 20, 1951. This ITU program accounts for an expenditure of 96.4 percent of per capita tax and assessments, probably a record among trade-unions today.

Total direct and potential benefits ¹..... ² \$10,597,723.06

Direct benefits: Total paid.....	10,154,544.64
Old-age pension.....	6,575,660.00
Mortuary benefits.....	750,573.82
Lock-out benefits and special assistance.....	2,251,352.85
Union Printers' Home.....	576,957.97
Potential benefits—increase in reserve fund balances.....	443,178.42

¹ Source: Based on data in the *Typographical Journal*, July 1951 (p. 5).

² Exclusive of benefits paid by locals of \$1,647,805.05. Ibid (p. 56).

Old-Age Pensions. More than 1 in 11 members currently receive pensions under a member-financed, old-age pension plan inaugurated by the ITU in 1908. Since its establishment, benefits have totaled approximately \$80 million. The amount of benefit has increased steadily from \$4 to \$20 weekly. If union benefits are combined with payments effective under the Federal Social Security law, ITU pensioners receive a combined total which compares favorably with the \$100 to \$125 monthly pensions (including Social Security benefits) negotiated in collective agreements in the past 2 or 3 years by many unions, with at least some employer-financing. Although the qualifying age for ITU pensions is 60 after 25 years of continuous membership, the average age of those approved for old-age benefits in 1951 was 67.5 years. ITU members totally incapacitated for work are eligible for such pensions after 20 years of membership, if disqualified for admission to the Union Printers' Home.

Payments in 1951 to some 8,000 pensioners on ITU rolls were met primarily by a monthly membership assessment of 2 percent of earnings, nine-tenths of which is earmarked for a pension fund. The average pension payment by each member was \$6.22 per month.

Union Printers' Home. In 1892, the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs, Colo., was built on land donated by the local Board of Trade. The principal reason for founding the home for aged and infirm ITU members was to aid members afflicted by tuberculosis, which once took a heavy toll of composing-room workers. Eligibility for residence after 18 months of membership has also been extended to members having other serious diseases. Ten years' membership is required to become eligible, if members suffer from less serious diseases not requiring emergency care.

Currently, an average of some 300 residents are treated in a sanitarium and hospital serviced by resident physicians. Social and cultural aspects of community life include library facilities, a recreation room, musical and motion-picture entertainment, and parties for special occasions. Monthly "chapel" gatherings, patterned on meetings traditional in all printing offices, are also held.

Beginning with an endowment of \$10,000, union funds have since maintained and developed the home which today represents a total investment of some \$13 million. Nearly \$152 was spent monthly in 1951 to maintain each resident. The 50 cents allocated from each member's monthly per capita tax payment for the upkeep of the home, if paid by a member for 30 years, would be expended in his behalf shortly after a 1-month stay.

Death Benefits. Since 1892 survivors of deceased Typographical Union members have received payments from ITU's mortuary benefit fund. Benefits were originally set at \$50 but now range from \$50 for members with a continuous membership of 1 year or less to \$500 for a continuous membership of 15 years or over. Nearly \$20 million has been disbursed under this program of sliding benefits to 43,461 beneficiaries. In 1951, 1,610 benefits aggregating \$750,573.82 or an average of \$466.19 were paid. The union's benefit fund is maintained by assessments of 2 percent on

total earnings, a tenth of which is allocated for mortuary-fund purposes and the remainder for pensions as mentioned above.

This record of financial provision is complemented by ITU's efforts to lengthen the average life span of its membership. When the union was founded, printers died on the average at age 28. In 1892, when mortuary benefits were begun the average age at death of ITU members was 41, with respiratory diseases accounting for more than 50 percent of deaths. By 1951, average age at death was 66.37 years, with respiratory diseases ranking fourth among death-dealing diseases which afflicted ITU members.

These advances reflect progress made in medical science, the cooperation of employers in instituting a safe and healthful working environment, and ITU's program to improve working conditions and standards of living. Collective-bargaining agreements generally incorporate clauses which provide for "a clean, healthful, sufficiently ventilated, properly heated and lighted place for the performance of all work."

Technological Change

At first, Typographical Union members were opposed to the introduction of the linotype machine. Near the turn of the century, however, ITU met the challenge of technological innovations by adopting a policy of acceptance and cooperation. Basic to this policy was a program stressing the education and training of members for new composing-room work in order to establish union jurisdiction over new types of machinery.

An ITU convention report in 1891 recommended that none but union operators be employed on various typesetting machines. However, by 1894, the union estimated that more than 10 percent of its approximately 30,000 members were unemployed because of mechanization. This reinforced the union's determination to pursue its policy for job security. The same year, in convention, ITU observed an encouraging note when in a majority of instances employers were reported as favoring retention of their skilled union employees as operators.

As an outgrowth of this kind of cooperation, clauses in ITU collective agreements relate to

union jurisdiction over new processes, machinery, or equipment. In addition, arrangements are included for the instruction of apprentices, during their final year of apprenticeship, on typesetting and typesetting devices.

While the change from hand to machine composition originally raised difficult problems, expanded job opportunities resulted from the union's policy. Today, rank-and-file members are advised by Typographical Union policy makers on the relative ease with which new machine processes can be learned. These spokesmen point out that if members learn to operate new machines and to exercise jurisdiction over their use, then technological improvements in the long run will not result in displacement of union men.

Collective Bargaining

The Typographical Union maintains a Bureau of Contracts and Statistics which aids typographical locals in their collective-bargaining activity. Legal advice, statistical data, and information on pertinent Government regulations are given to ITU local officers and wage-scale committees.

Employers who are members of trade associations also receive specialized assistance with their bargaining problems. In the newspaper industry the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and, in commercial printing establishments, the Printing Industry of America, Inc., support units dealing with industrial relations problems. They serve the local member associations and individual employer members, but do not actually engage in collective bargaining as such.

The services rendered by the union employers section of PIA include: (1) development of cohesion among employers; (2) compilation and dissemination of a contract scale manual, and preparation of basic economic data; (3) contract analysis and tabulations of union wages and working conditions; and (4) advice on personnel practices and problems and analysis of international-union laws. Similar services are offered by the special standing committee of ANPA for newspaper publishers.

Printing and publishing is predominantly a small-business industry. In 1949, reports from

31,370 employer units employing 726,197 workers showed that 30,182 units had fewer than 100 employees each. One group of 12,007 employer units had not more than 3 employees per unit. (Data are from the U. S. Department of Commerce and the Federal Security Agency.)

Bargaining Activity. Action was taken early in ITU's history to emphasize the crucial need for membership in order to strengthen the union's bargaining position. Since "beneficiary" purposes were primary objectives of early typographical societies and of many local ITU unions, many printers who desired membership only for trade protection were excluded. Accordingly, at its 1853 convention a resolution was adopted requiring "such of its subordinates as yet retain the 'beneficiary system' to alter their rules so as to admit to their fellowship such members of the craft who wish to be admitted for trade protection merely."

As ITU membership rolls increased, union negotiators bargained successfully for higher pay and a shorter workweek for members. In the early 1900's, average earnings per member were about \$900 annually. By 1951, the union reported that members averaged \$4,732.88 yearly.

Union drives for a shorter workweek have been linked to efforts to lengthen the life span of union members and to cushion economic pressures arising from technological change in the printing industry. A History of the Typographical Unions, by George A. Tracy, refers to a resolution, which was considered at the 1865 Philadelphia convention, stipulating that on and after May 1, 1866, a day's work should constitute 8 hours. Reductions from the 12-hour day which prevailed early in the union's history were not achieved until the early 1890's. An 8-hour day and 48-hour week were obtained only after long and costly strikes. The struggle began in 1905; at one time or another more than 10,000 members were involved in a protracted strike. The next year, the ITU secretary-treasurer reported: "The defense fund expenditures for 1906 exceeded all the previous expenses from that fund." Total union defense expenses up to 1908, when the 8-hour objective was finally won, amounted to \$4,163,970. Even more prolonged and costly were Typographical Union efforts to

institute a Saturday half-day holiday, shortening hours to 44 weekly, effective in 1921 in commercial establishments. A strike which involved approximately 9,000 ITU members at its inception cost the union more than \$16 million before it was finally terminated in 1925.

During the depression of the 1930's the ITU successfully moved to establish a 40-hour, 5-day workweek as a "spread-the-work" measure. Today, the straight-time weekly working hours for most ITU members in book-and-job establishments is about 37½ and is slightly less in newspaper establishments.

Effect of Taft-Hartley Act. Shortly after the Taft-Hartley Act became effective, ITU union-security arrangements were a major issue in a strike called by Chicago ITU Local 16, on November 24, 1947, against Chicago newspapers. The newspapers represented by the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Association maintained before the National Labor Relations Board that the ITU and its Chicago local sought continuance of closed-shop conditions in violation of Taft-Hartley Act standards. A Federal Court injunction was obtained by the NLRB General Counsel in March 1948 enjoining the ITU from such activity.

The Chicago strike was settled on September 18, 1949, when ITU local members voted 1,287 to 279 to incorporate in a signed agreement, terms which included a \$10 weekly wage increase plus "the maximum security possible under the Taft-Hartley Law." A month later the NLRB ordered the Chicago ITU local to cease all attempts to cause employers to discriminate against nonunion workers, an issue since settled by the Chicago contract.

In 1947, the ITU also adopted the following collective-bargaining policy at its convention: "It will be our policy to refrain from signing contracts in order that we avoid agreeing, or seeming to agree, or voluntarily accepting the conditions created by . . . the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947." This policy provided for the use of generally uniform "Conditions of Employment" forms. However, the policy was changed after the Federal Court injunction was issued in the Chicago case in 1948 and the ITU subsequently advised local unions not to insist upon "Conditions

of Employment" forms but to "enter into term contracts where employers were willing to accept provisions which safeguard our legal prerogatives and rights."

Procedure in Disputes

In a resolution adopted at its second convention in 1853, the Typographical Union resolved that strikes should only be resorted to after all peaceable avenues of settlement had been explored. Under ITU constitutional laws, disputes between subordinate unions and employers may, through mutual agreement, be settled by arbitration. However, disputes not subject to arbitration are those over ITU laws to the extent to which they are incorporated in collective agreements.

In disagreements between locals and employers which may result in strikes, local unions must notify the International president who attempts an

adjustment. If his efforts are unsuccessful, the ITU executive council may authorize a strike; without such sanction, strikes are declared illegal. Following executive council authorization, local members must approve strike action by a majority vote. The Typographical Union assists strikers through a defense fund.

In addition, the Typographical Union has established "Unitypo"—the "modern defense arm of the ITU"—which operates daily newspapers in areas where locals are on strike. These newspapers receive daily news summaries by wire from a small-scale ITU news network known as "New Newspaper Service." This union strategy creates competition with the regular press. At the beginning of this year, for instance, the union reported ITU dailies were functioning in Allentown, Pa., Charleston, W. Va., Meriden, Conn., Texarkana, Ark., Springfield, Mo., and Monroe, La.

Employment Service Program of Worker Utilization

RICHARD D. FLETCHER*

ACHIEVING effective utilization of manpower, primarily the responsibility of management, is aided by a number of tools and technical programs developed by the Employment Service and emphasized in its current operations. This Service is dedicated to the principle that production goals will be most effectively met by encouraging all measures to improve the utilization of individual workers as well as by taking necessary steps to expand our working force. It believes that good utilization depends upon knowing more, rather than less, about each available worker and has therefore resisted pressures to "streamline" local office operations. It possesses tools and techniques which have proved their value and utility in achieving more satisfactory placement and counseling operations, and it is intensifying its program for expanding and refining such technical aids.

Objectives

Public employment offices can render important assistance to employers in placing workers where they can contribute most to production and in achieving good use of women, older workers, the physically handicapped, and minority groups.

What, specifically, can an employment service do in addition to competent placement and counseling? It should be expected to assist employers

in measuring their manpower requirements and problems in relation to available labor supply. Manpower requirements in any establishment are qualitative (kinds of workers) as well as quantitative (total work force needed). An employment office can assist the employer in evaluating and, if necessary, adjusting his stated requirements. This may be accomplished in part by providing information on labor supply and demand in the local community, together with information on alternate sources of supply (inexperienced workers who may be trained, part-time workers, and the like), and the apparent availability of qualified workers in other geographic areas.

Second, a public employment service must be fully competent in the development and use of methods for identifying, evaluating, recording, and classifying the skills and aptitudes of workers in the labor force. This involves appraisal of previous work experience and such related factors as education, professional affiliation, and industrial attachment. It involves also the identification and measurement of aptitudes, interests, and other vocational assets not yet objectified by actual experience. It involves appraisal of such aptitudes both in terms of the immediately available work opportunities and in terms of longer-range utilization of capacities if further training is pursued. Competence in each of these technical fields is essential to good counseling and placement.

Third, a public employment service should be expert in matching the skills and aptitudes of available workers with the personnel needs of the employers it serves. Good selection must bring about the ultimate satisfaction of both the worker and the employer. It must, in addition, take full account of prevailing labor-market conditions in the community, so that the placement of workers in individual jobs will contribute also to the best utilization of the community's labor force as a whole.

Such are the operating demands placed upon the public placement agency. In addition, the employment service can and should render a variety of consultative services to workers and employers individually and to the community as a whole through civic groups and associations concerned with general employment problems. At the very least, these services should promote community acceptance and understanding of good employ-

*Assistant Chief, U. S. Employment Service, U. S. Department of Labor.

ment practices. If wisely applied and realistically related to the surrounding economic climate, such labor-force consultation can assist the community in expanding its productive and economic machinery. In a number of areas, such give-and-take between the employment office and the community has suggested numerous courses of community action directed toward local economic expansion.

At the same time a reasonable appraisal of public Employment Service operations identifies immediately a number of problems with which the Service cannot realistically be expected to cope. It cannot be expected to cure unemployment, because it cannot create jobs. This is not to say that an effective public employment service cannot contribute materially to maximizing employment through the skillful and prompt utilization of all workers but, rather, that the total extent of its contribution is limited by economic conditions. An employment service cannot equip workers with skills they do not possess though it does provide them with knowledge of job requirements and training opportunities; it cannot help employers solve production or engineering problems unrelated to manpower considerations; it should not reasonably be expected to solve in-plant manpower problems resulting from labor-management frictions or from unsatisfactory wage conditions. Again, however, an employment office may assist in clarifying the problems and in suggesting to the employer certain proven measures—based frequently upon other employers' experiences—which will clarify the problem and lead toward solution.

Aids in Measuring Requirements

Assistance to an employer in appraising his manpower needs and in pointing out available resources depends upon a substantial store of information concerning the size, nature, and composition of the local labor force. A systematic body of knowledge designed to measure the principal employment characteristics and availability of workers in the community is maintained in the local employment offices. Certain statistical measurements are available (the number and occupational classification of workers registered for employment and, where needed, specific breakdown by age, sex, veteran's status, and the like). However, the

statistical knowledge is substantially supplemented and objectified by the numerous daily employment transactions of the office which give placement interviewers ample basis for interpreting and evaluating the recorded data.

Helping an employer to appraise his manpower needs involves more than the interpretation of labor-force information. As local office personnel become familiar with the job requirements and hiring patterns of given establishments, numerous clues for the revision of job specifications become apparent. They are utilized in order to facilitate the use of less skilled workers as well as for greater emphasis upon improving the skills of inexperienced workers through appropriate in-plant training, and for many related matters. They also provide a factual basis for reviewing with the employer his stated needs. Through regular visits to and through continued placement transactions with a given firm as well as through information given by applicants, the local office quickly acquires information or clues which identify such problems as unusual rates of turn-over; in-plant personnel problems suggesting the inadequacy or inflated nature of hiring specifications or the absence of needed training programs; or such related factors as unpleasant working conditions and poor morale. When possibilities for suggesting improved utilization are indicated by the placement staff, employer relations representatives may utilize a wide variety of diagnostic aids to assist themselves, the employer, and the placement worker in isolating the underlying problems and in working toward remedial recommendations.

One of the most useful tools available to the local office for suggesting occupational substitutions for scarce skills is the Job Families Series. These list groups of occupations which are related to selected base occupations or to key occupations in selected industries. Job relationships are established on the basis of similarity in the work done; in the tools, equipment, materials, and work aids utilized; in the knowledge required; and in the mental and physical-worker characteristics required for successful job performance. They may be used in personnel recruitment, selection, counseling, training, or transfer. They identify the kinds of workers who may fill specific jobs efficiently and with a minimum of retraining, the kinds of jobs in which workers can be most efficiently employed

when work in which they have had experience and training is not available, as well as fields of work in which transferability among specific jobs is possible.

A wealth of other occupational information exists in a series of occupational guides, occupational composition patterns, Manning Tables, and in the basic occupational reference tool of all employment offices, the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, which, after 10 years of proved assistance both to Government and to industry, was revised and republished in 1949.

Perhaps the most important contribution which local offices can make is to provide the employer with the techniques of Employment Service job analysis, once he has the standardized occupational information. By showing an employer how to collect and evaluate better information on the requirements of his own jobs, the local office gives him the best possible method for achieving improved selection, training, transfer, and promotion. Armed with such information, the employer can determine his manpower requirements on the most realistic basis possible.

Methods of Classification

The Dictionary of Occupational Titles constitutes the basic technical tool used in the classification of workers and employer openings. It identifies approximately 22,000 jobs, with their code numbers, and approximately 40,000 different job titles, listed alphabetically. Volume I defines occupations and furnishes uniform names for basic jobs in agriculture, trades and services, industry, professions, and crafts. Volume II presents the structure of the United States Employment Service occupational classification system and lists in numerical order and according to the assigned code numbers the titles defined in Volume I. These titles are arranged into defined major groups, divisions, and subdivisions, which bring together jobs related in such matters as the similarity of skills, knowledge, and abilities required.

Volume III served a temporary usefulness for converting a previous system into the new structure. It was then abandoned.

Another volume (Part IV) of the Dictionary (Entry Occupational Classifications) offers tech-

niques and a structure for the classification of job applicants who must find employment on some basis other than prior work experience or fully qualifying training. Such applicants include school-leavers, veterans without prior work experience, and some of the physically handicapped. The classifications are assigned according to the applicant's interests, aptitudes, leisure-time activities, casual work experience, or vocational training. Another advantage of the structure is that it defines fields of work and lists occupations in these fields which are open to beginning workers.

For related reference use of employment interviewers, counselors, and industrial personnel officers, volumes of job descriptions covering 17 major industries are available. These contain occupational information describing the work performed, the equipment used, and the customary upgrading and transfer job relationships. Occupations in more than half of the normal industrial activities of this country are covered. The job descriptions are composites and are based upon analyses of each job in a number of establishments, and they show important variations in the individual jobs. The description for each major job includes what the worker does on that job; how he does it; why he does it; and the skills required. These descriptions are used to assist in the selection and training of workers, in upgrading them, and in determining the physical requirements of jobs. They provide vocational counselors and interviewers with information on industrial processes and key jobs for each industry covered, and indicate the working conditions, the usual mode of entry, and typical promotional lines. The industries covered in this series include such basic segments of the economy and of the current defense program as grain and feed milling; hospitals; job foundries; job machine shops; lumber and lumber products; office occupations; and retail trade.

In its continuing work of improving classification, the United States Employment Service is currently developing a "functional" system of occupational classification into which numerous employment factors other than work experience can be translated. Although Part IV of the Dictionary is currently used to classify inexperienced workers, the entry occupational-classification structure does not provide for full appraisal,

measurement, and evaluation of nonexperiential factors, such as interest, temperament, and aptitudes, which are factors in sound occupational classification.

The new system will attempt to group like jobs together (not necessarily based on industry attachment); enable the conversion of work experience, training, and aptitudes into a more workable occupational schematic; suggest transfer possibilities both within groups and among groups; offer a better foundation for promotion and upgrading; and present a more comprehensive structure for collecting and analyzing labor-market information in terms of groups of like jobs.

Eight classification components (or criteria) have been agreed upon during a period of intensive work and study in consultation with the prime users of occupational classification methods: work done, knowledges and abilities, aptitudes, physical demands, temperament demands, working conditions, industry, and training time. Work is well under way in the application and weighting of these factors to a carefully selected sample of representative jobs, some 4,000 in number. From this "pilot" group of occupations so studied there should emerge the major clusters of like components to establish the initial subdivisions (first digits) in the developing structure. This research is being carried on in consultation with the Bureau of the Budget, the Air Forces, the National Security Resources Board, and several university consultants who are recognized experts in matters of occupational classification.

Techniques and Materials

Different techniques and materials must be used in appraising the work potentialities of experienced individuals and those possessing little or no occupational experience. Singly or in combination, they can be used by employment office staff in assisting employers to identify and resolve certain in-plant employment problems. On a broader scale, the same materials, especially those labor-market data which describe the availability of jobs in a given community and the characteristics of the local work force, have substantial value to agencies or civic groups concerned with employment problems and to those

planning agencies now devoting extensive study to the development of "full employment" programs for some of our larger urban areas.

The counseling program of the Employment Service attempts to measure work potentialities through the consideration and evaluation of measurable employment qualifications other than previous experience. It is available not only to individuals first entering the labor market, but also to experienced workers who because of age, physical condition, or like reasons must select a new occupational field. The counseling function involves the evaluation of aptitudes, interests, hobbies, and related nonexperiential factors.

Aptitude Tests. An essential tool in vocational counseling is a series of reliable aptitude tests which do not measure acquired skills but, rather, measure the capacity to acquire such skill with appropriate training. The tests included in the USES General Aptitude Test Battery were developed on the principle that individual differences exist in people's capacity to learn given types of work (just as in height and weight) and that they are measurable. Measurement of these differences provides a basis for predicting success in learning types of work requiring such aptitudes.

In educational guidance, the measurement of aptitudes is concerned primarily with academic prediction. In contrast, employment counseling is concerned with vocational prediction; therefore the USES aptitude tests are used with occupational rather than academic norms. The tests in use in local offices of the State Employment Services were developed by a staff of industrial psychologists in the national office of the United States Employment Service. The materials developed were subjected to extensive validation (trial) before they were published in final form. The occupational norms for the tests are developed by means of cooperative test research with State agencies and employers on samples of employed people in various occupations.

Supplemental Tools. A wide variety of supporting tools are used in the counseling process. They consist of interest check lists, used to explore the applicant's major fields of occupational interest, and extensive labor-market materials which describe employment opportunities by occupation,

by industry, and, where appropriate, by geographic area.

In order to assure fullest coordination and cooperation with other community agencies performing counseling functions (schools, rehabilitation agencies, etc.), agreements have been developed and publicized; they spell out specific cooperative measures and relationships between these agencies and the public employment service. These agreements invariably provide that the employment office will make available to the cooperating agency all occupational and labor-market materials which indicate the requirements of jobs and their availability in the labor market.

The occupational classification structure constitutes the principal tool utilized by the placement interviewer in selecting workers for referral on individual jobs. It provides for the grouping of related jobs in adjacent sections of the occupational field. Numerous mechanical aids, in addition to the Job Families already described, have been developed for guiding placement interviewers from one section to another of our application files as given occupational segments become exhausted. For example, when the panel of turret-lathe operators becomes exhausted, what other occupational group is most likely to possess the required skills and abilities? The several reference materials, described in the preceding section, which are used principally in taking a worker's initial application may again be utilized in order to supplement recorded information before final referral decisions are made.

Additional aids are available for use in placement decisions involving special applicant groups. Specifically, a series of physical demands and capacities studies have been developed for the use of job analysts in analyzing and recording physical demands of jobs, and for the use of employment interviewers and counselors in advising and placing the physically handicapped. A series of forms have been developed with accompanying instructions for the use of employment office staff in measuring the extent to which given physical capacities or requirements are present in jobs.

Use of Materials

The effectiveness of the technical tools and measures here discussed is, of course, limited by

the regularity and skill with which they are used in daily local office operations and the extent to which employers and workers make voluntary use of local office services.

Methodology. After the employer has been provided with extensive information on the current state of the local labor market, the employment office may suggest to the employer a series of steps designed to clarify the extent and nature of his needs. It is possible that adjustments may be effected through the transfer of workers to other jobs requiring approximately the same level and kind of experience or through the upgrading of workers who have experience or apparent ability to perform well in higher level jobs. Such programs, of course, are successful only to the extent that the employer accepts and uses them. If skillfully employed, they should quickly demonstrate their value in reducing high turn-over, absenteeism, poor morale, and numerous other factors which affect individual productivity and aid in meeting needs for skills in short supply. As a result of such technical assistance through local employment offices, many employers have engaged their own staff of occupational analysts to carry these programs forward. The Employment Service has cooperated by conducting job-analysis clinics in many urban areas for employers interested in the installation of these techniques.

Recent Experience. A singular and encouraging contrast is evident between employment-office operations during this current period of partial mobilization and those of the employment service system under the War Manpower Commission in World War II. During that earlier period, the manpower requirements of both the military forces and the war-supporting civilian economy mounted swiftly to such a high level that relatively early in the war the Employment Service became a rationing rather than a manpower selection agency. It was essential to get the needed workers quickly into the critical war plants and essential civilian services. Employers were so worker-hungry that they, like the Employment Service, speedily abandoned refined selection criteria, and became careless in their utilization of workers.

The employment offices soon "streamlined" their daily operations. Detailed work applica-

tions, setting forth the applicant's training, skills, and experience, were abandoned. Only the physically handicapped, including physically disabled veterans, were given desk interviews in order to appraise their work capacities. Other workers were simply referred from a counter to jobs in those establishments which had been rated by manpower priority committees as most essential. Counseling services also were abandoned except to the extent that workers could be counseled into defense jobs. The analysis of employers' manpower requirements became predominantly a practice of statistical measurement, with little reference to the manpower methods which would most effectively meet the staffing needs. Opportunities for workers to move into different jobs which would more effectively utilize their highest skills and capacities were discouraged by the area "stabilization" programs. These froze workers into their jobs unless the employer or the public employment office would grant a certificate of availability.

Happily, none of these conditions prevails today. The public employment service, the Nation's civilian manpower agency, recognizes that the current civilian labor force can be expanded only to a limited degree. Manpower requirements of our defense program must be met primarily through more effective labor utilization. As a necessary support to the encouragement of better utilization, the Employment Service today is carefully safeguarding all measures which steer workers into those jobs or occupations in which they can contribute most significantly to our national security. These, of course, include careful appraisal of each worker's skills, abilities, training, and experience; appraisal of work

potentialities through counseling and testing processes for those lacking significant work experience; the use of all selection tools and occupational and labor-market information in assisting workers to select fields of work or to accept available jobs; and constant skilled advice to employers on improved means of selecting, training, and upgrading workers.

There is a natural tendency for employers in a tight labor market to compete for skills which are in short supply. That competition is now under way. Some employers are endeavoring to stockpile these needed skills. In efforts to overcome these tendencies, the Employment Service Program of Industrial Services is active. For example, the employment office brings to the employer's attention information and devices, which, if properly utilized, assist him in simplifying, appraising, and resolving his manpower problems and in reducing his needs for shortage skills to absolute minima. If we are to meet our production goals, scarce skills must be distributed with reasonable equity, granting the overriding priority for preferential consideration which defense industries and defense plants must enjoy. By demonstrating to employers how workers of lesser skill can perform single processes which, in combination, comprise a "craft," greater numbers of less skilled people can be utilized with a lesser number of craftsmen when necessary; thus, a satisfactory production program can be achieved. The plant utilization survey of World War II has been replaced by today's Industrial Services Program which uses analysis, persuasion, and demonstration, based on examples of other employers' experience.

Unemployment Compensation Legislation by Collective Bargaining

GILBERT Y. STEINER*

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION is one of the several fields in which representatives of labor and management in Illinois have often agreed on the terms of legislation prior to formal enactment. Both parties have found the "agreed bill" a workable and satisfactory method of achieving limited goals. The major worker and employer organizations are devoted to its use. The State General Assembly gives every indication of being willing to continue to accept and enact agreed legislation. Administrative officials in the Division of Unemployment Compensation find this technique ideal for insuring stability and administrative workability.

Procedures and Participants

The agreed-bill technique has been utilized in various fields of labor law in the State since 1911. Although there is some evidence of discontent on the part of elements in both groups, the process has become institutionalized in the fields of workmen's compensation and occupational-disease legislation, as well as unemployment compensation. In the area of mine-safety legislation, statutory authorization exists for the appointment of a tripartite commission by the Governor. In practice, all mine-safety law clears through this commission which regularly receives a legislative appropriation.

Agreed-bill procedures are informal except in

the mine-safety field, but they are firmly entrenched because both management and labor leaders consider that individually they lack sufficient power to enact a labor program. Thus, Illinois State Federation of Labor (AFL) officials argue that they could not hope to enact an occupational-disease program over the opposition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Similarly, the Manufacturers' Association and the Federation of Retail Associations are convinced that approval of unemployment-compensation legislation by the General Assembly is contingent upon Federation of Labor support.

Five major employer associations and four labor organizations participate in framing labor legislation by collective bargaining.¹ In addition, the Commissioner of Unemployment Compensation participates in the discussions in that field, and a representative of the Industrial Commission works with the workmen's compensation and occupational disease committees. By statute, the Mining Investigation Commission has one public member, two mine-owner members, and two employee members. Under the Illinois Constitution "no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house." Legislative strength in the labor field is so balanced that neither side can be certain of 77 affirmative votes in the House and 26 affirmative votes in the Senate. Therefore, labor and employer groups frequently find that positive action from both branches can only be attained with active support from what is normally the opposition.

Successful use of the agreed-bill device depends largely on the ability of the various elements comprising the employer interest and the labor interest to reach agreements among themselves. Neither is a monolithic force, and interassociation agreement must necessarily precede agreement between labor and management. By and large, interassociation agreement has been maximized when a single association has been able to take clear leadership. Thus, legislation by collective

¹ The so-called "Industry Big Five" include the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, Illinois Federation of Retail Associations, Associated Employers of Illinois, and the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Participants for labor are representatives of the Illinois State Federation of Labor (AFL), Illinois State Industrial Union Council (CIO), Progressive Mine Workers (Ind.), and United Mine Workers (Ind.).

*Research Assistant Professor, University of Illinois.

bargaining had its golden age in Illinois when the Illinois Manufacturers' Association was unchallenged for leadership (and membership) by the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, and the Illinois State Federation of Labor (AFL) was similarly unchallenged by the Illinois Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In the field of unemployment-compensation legislation, the agreement process was also simplified for a long time by the fact that one particular individual on the employer and another on the labor side were charged with primary responsibility for negotiations. Through the years until the deaths, the two men developed a close personal relationship which contributed significantly to labor-management agreement on the terms of legislation. In addition, both men developed special competence in the unemployment-compensation field, and thereby won the respect and support of State administrative officials and of those members of the legislature who were especially interested in this type of legislation. Their deaths, coupled with the fact that the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce has started to challenge the Manufacturers' Association in developing an unemployment-compensation program, have made it infinitely more difficult to attain agreed bills.

Added to these factors, strong elements have developed in the State CIO which will not countenance the agreed-bill technique. Moreover, the Illinois unemployment-compensation law has developed, through a succession of agreed bills, to the point where all the open questions are basic issues. (This situation is almost perfectly analogous to the problems of collective bargaining.) The easy issues have been considered and cleared away; the parties have formed their impressions of each other's intensity of feeling on particular issues. Either the major questions will be settled within a reasonable period, or one party or the other will lose patience and break off negotiations, appeal to the General Assembly directly, and then to the voters.

Unemployment Compensation Bills

Use of the agreed bill in the unemployment-compensation field in Illinois has been accompanied by a steady development of the law. With

acceptance of the compensation principle by the employer interest, the question of the maximum of weekly benefit to be paid a qualified claimant has nearly always been resolved with relative ease. No general agreement has been endangered or even delayed because of differences on benefit amounts even though labor and employer participants have often differed at certain stages of negotiation. Moreover, the prognosis seems good because up to the legislative session of 1951 both sides have been willing to tie unemployment benefits to the cost of living and to the experiences of other States. This has meant that labor's lower limit and the employer's upper limit have never been too far apart.

Settlement of the question of duration of benefits has been of much the same order. However, some employer and labor leaders appear to consider that the maximum 26-week period represents a fair limitation for some time to come. Again, the waiting period before payment of benefits has never been a basic point of disagreement. Labor has pushed, fairly successfully, for a gradual lessening of this period, and employers have given a minimum of opposition. The present 1-week period, reached through agreement, appears satisfactory to both sides.

Coverage and disqualification questions have had no such tranquil histories. As early as 1941, an agreement dealing with extension of coverage to employers of one or more employees was apparently reached. However, employer spokesmen were concluding an agreement on behalf of a group that was not represented at the agreed-bill conference, and the 116,000 smaller employers had not authorized anyone to agree for them. When these smaller employers appealed to the Illinois General Assembly to refuse to enact the "agreement," the employer representatives who had negotiated with labor maintained a hands-off attitude. (An essential element of success in the agreed-bill technique is active support from both sides.) Extended coverage was eliminated in the State House of Representatives, even though a particular point was made of the fact that none of the employer representatives who had been party to the agreement favored discarding it. Indeed, Illinois Manufacturers' Association spokesmen subsequently issued a statement in which they indicated they had simply misjudged the temper of the General Assembly on this question.

Organized employers agreed not to oppose extended coverage in 1945, but again the extension was lost in the legislature. Subsequent labor efforts to extend coverage through amendment of the State law seem to have slackened, and one labor leader sees little hope of achieving extension except through Federal coverage of smaller employers (currently limited to employers of eight or more employees). Extended coverage is the sole nonadministrative point in the history of the Illinois law on which a formal agreement had seemingly been reached only to be rejected by the legislature. In 1951 no agreement was arrived at on extended coverage.

In the related field of disqualifications, agreement has been even further from achievement. The employer group has fought particularly hard in recent years for tighter disqualification provisions. Labor has opposed change with equal vigor. Labor opposition to insistent employer demands regarding disqualification probably accounts for the failure to reach an agreed bill in 1947 or in 1949. In 1947, no substantive changes whatever were enacted; in 1949, the agreed bill of past years was replaced by a compromise bill. Passage of the compromise bill was a consequence of more independent legislative interest in this subject than had existed for many years. Although agreement on disqualification was reached again in 1951, the bill by and large retained the status quo. The benefit and disqualification changes effected were not of major import.

A development of major interest in 1951 was the introduction of a series of bills seemingly designed to formalize the agreement process in a manner akin to the utilization of the Mining Investigation Commission. Although the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee sponsored the measures, they did not reach floor consideration in either chamber. This seems to suggest a

general reticence to extend the process formally in the unemployment-compensation field.

Disability benefits and experience rating are two other controversial issues that have eluded agreement. Disability benefits have not even reached the point of discussion in agreed-bill conferences because employer spokesmen have made it plain, informally, that agreement would be hopeless.

Experience rating has not been a subject of labor-employer agreement since the first negotiations of 1937, and the revision of 1939. Labor, from time to time, has suggested elimination of this feature of the law, but some evidence suggests that this may have been a bargaining tactic designed to compel concessions on other points. Employer leaders insist that this is a point on which agreement is impossible because the only practical change would be elimination, to which members of their group would refuse to subscribe. Thus, experience rating, without being a subject of open labor-employer disagreement, is plainly a consideration that both hold to be fundamental, and that is always available as an excuse for breaking off agreed-bill discussions.

As already suggested, the issues that tend to the nonagreement end of the scale are those that are becoming increasingly urgent in the unemployment-compensation field: disability and coverage. The issues that confront the negotiators tend more and more to have a base of social and economic theory. Ultimately, it is possible for labor and management to agree on whether total unemployment shall be compensated with \$23 or \$30, if only by compromising on \$27. No such easy compromise is available, however, on the social and economic desirability of benefit payments to disabled employees, or the justice of affording the same protection to an employee of a small employer as that given the employees of a large employer.

Education Through White Collar Workshops

Theresa Wolfson*

The chief purpose of the White Collar Workshops sponsored by the American Labor Education Service is to help make the white-collar worker aware of his position in the labor force and of the economic and social problems which he faces and their possible solutions. Under the direction of Eleanor G. Coit, Director of the American Labor Education Service, White Collar Workshops conducts each year (in addition to several local white-collar conferences) a 2-week resident summer session attended by from 30 to 40 men and women white-collar workers from various sections of the country.¹

Many of the students who at some time participated in the resident session of the Workshops have become local leaders in their own trade-unions or active in local organizations which stress the importance of community action and plan the dissemination of economic and political information. Former students have participated in establishing the educational work of a number of white-collar unions.

Changing economic problems during two World Wars and the ensuing periods, as well as the increasing mechanization of industry, resulted in an ever-rising percentage of white-collar workers in

the labor force. White-collar workers, although they are frequently characterized as semiskilled, include an increasingly large number of high-school and college graduates. This group consciously separates itself from the organized labor movement because of psychological and educational factors. Its members are generally in the lower-income brackets, and, by and large, are relatively inarticulate economically and politically.

An occasional evaluation of the strong and weak features of the summer school is obtained by sending out questionnaires to former students. Answers to the 1950 questionnaire indicated almost unanimous agreement that the best thing about the school was the informal and easy manner in which the classes were conducted, the team work of the instructors, and the "bull sessions" that lasted long after classes. Men and women, who later became active in union educational programs for white-collar workers, were quick to subscribe to the value of "bull sessions." The exchange of attitudes and points of view between students coming from all over the United States and even from foreign countries was a most stimulating experience to many students. It is astonishing how much can be accomplished within the short period of 2 weeks.

From its beginning, of course, the school has included students of all creeds and colors. Workers from different sections of the country learned to study, play, and live together for a period of 2 weeks in the summer. A continuing attempt has been made to discuss as frankly as possible the origin of prejudices. Undoubtedly a more positive change of attitude on this subject has arisen from the fact that the students lived together, studied together, and discussed their problems together long after classroom hours.

History of the Program

The first school, held on the campus of Oberlin College in Ohio, was attended by 33 women from 15 cities. Of these women, only three belonged to a trade-union. In spite of the depression, suspicion existed on the part of many of the students that unemployment could be attributed to the individual, and that it was a mark of his personal inadequacy. Therefore, the school provided an experience in working with students who

*Chairman, Board of Directors, White Collar Workshops, and Professor of Economics, Brooklyn College.

¹ This is the fourth in a series of articles on worker education; the earlier contributions appeared in the *Monthly Labor Review* for November 1951 (p. 529), February 1952 (p. 140), and April 1952 (p. 300).

were prejudiced against collective economic action and who felt a rather strong opposition to union organization.

Each summer the membership of the Summer School for Office Workers (the original title of the White Collar Workshops) changed as the student body reflected the growth of the union movement. When the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act gave encouragement to unionism, more white-collar workers joined unions and the conflict between the middle-class aspirations of white-collar workers and the school's purpose of awakening a trade-union consciousness was lessened. The scope of the Workshop program gradually widened to cover white-collar groups other than office workers, such as teachers, social workers, telephone workers, and others. As the Congress of Industrial Organizations unions emerged, the school strove to maintain a balance of workers from the American Federation of Labor and CIO unions in its student body. It was also opened to men, and is interested in having an equal number of men and women students.

In addition to students from AFL and CIO white-collar unions, the school has included in recent years white-collar workers organized in separate locals within industrial unions. Industrial unions believe that white-collar workers of the automobile, steel, and rubber industries are workers, like their own production workers, and should be a part of the industrial unions. The white-collar workers, partly because of their educational training and partly because of the general social climate, have not always accepted the thesis that their interests are similar to those of the worker on the belt line or in the production plant. Frequently, these white-collar workers are inactive, dues-paying members, who take little part in union activities. Such students constitute a real challenge to the school's educational program.

The Student Body

Effective workers' education implies a continuous interest and curiosity on the part of students in community problems. One of the standards which the recruiting committee of White Collar Workshops applies is that the student be con-

sciously interested in his own economic and social problems, and that he be willing to assume some leadership responsibility in his own local community, whether in a club, union, or political organization. In effect, therefore, the staff has had the problem of recruiting students who would be willing to use the information which they acquired at the summer session.

Students are recommended by the organization to which they belong or by a local recruiting committee; all applications are passed upon by a National Admissions Committee, which attempts to see that the student body each year has a good balance in regard to geographic regions, organizations, and types of jobs represented.

The budget is meager, and the support of the program depends upon a number of groups. The students are financed through scholarships raised partly by the volunteer committees, partly by the organizations from which the students come, and partly by the national office of the school. White-collar unions send students either on partial or full scholarships. Recently, White Collar Workshops has had among its students a number from various foreign countries who have come to study the American labor movement and particularly its educational work. Some of these visitors were non-Caucasians. Their contribution to the richness of the curriculum has been invaluable.

The Workshop Program

White Collar Workshops has adopted a fundamental curriculum which stresses the interrelationship of economics, psychology, and sociology. The fact that so many white-collar students are politically apathetic and live in a world of "dreams" is evident in the discussions. Lack of realism seems to be much more characteristic of the white-collar workers than of industrial workers. The latter have accepted themselves as a part of the labor force and have long since abandoned the hope of becoming entrepreneurs.

Probably one of the most interesting discussions in the Workshops sessions is that which has to do with probing the peculiar psychology of the white-collar workers—the snobbishness and the tendency to look down upon the dirty overalls of

the production worker. It seems to be a mark of progress for factory workers to be able to say that their children have received an "education" and are performing white-collar jobs. One of the characteristics of this class distinction, brought out in these sessions, is that it is not reflected in wages and salaries. It is fundamentally "psychic" in its reward.

In addition to the morning discussions attended by the whole student body, an important part of the school program has come to be the afternoon "how-to-do" workshops. At these sessions, small groups of white-collar union members work together, under experienced leaders, in developing skills for carrying on union activities more effectively. Workshops are held, for example, in grievance procedure, public relations, legislation, and union education.

Teaching techniques found effective in workers' education among industrial workers were adapted to the white-collar group. Essentially the philosophy behind these techniques is based upon the need for intelligent and democratic participation in the economic, political, and social life; the method used has emphasized informal group discussions, based on the actual experience of the adult worker-student and oriented toward the problems they face in their unions and in their communities.

The faculty has experimented with material and with methods of teaching which would induce the participants of the Workshops to talk freely about themselves, their gripes, their work situations, and their aspirations. To obtain a faculty which is familiar with this sort of approach is by no means easy. The most effective instructors are those men and women who are oriented to the labor movement, who have had training in human relations or social psychology, who recognize the value of the discussion method, and who are essentially democratic. They must be able to forego "prima donna" methods and accept the group discussion process.

Operating Problems

The problem of securing a school site, which is located where people are sympathetic to the labor movement, which is sufficiently inexpensive to permit workers to spend their 2-week vacation, and which, at the same time, provides facilities for study and recreation, has been very difficult. There must be access to a library and to a community which makes possible close contact with the labor movement. Sometimes, in spite of careful planning, local custom is a challenge to the school's principles. For example, the Workshop was once held in a suburban community having a large beach frontage on a lake, but the existing color prejudice made it difficult for the school to function according to its democratic philosophy. In this instance, the students voluntarily refused to use the beach until it was established that they could do so without discrimination.

The problem, too, of securing the cooperation of national and local unions to provide scholarships or special help for special students is real. Workers' education in the United States has had a long history in unions of industrial workers, but it is a more difficult matter with white-collar unions. White-collar workers are white-collar workers because they have had "an education." Consequently it is difficult for some white-collar union leaders and leaders of other white-collar organizations to sense the need of workers' education and to understand that the classroom education of the ordinary secondary school, or even college, is not always pertinent to the special problems which the white-collar workers must face on the job. On the other hand, various white-collar unions cooperate with the Workshops and in some cases have called upon the American Labor Education Service to cooperate in developing their own educational programs.

White Collar Workshops is looking forward to its twentieth session, to be held at Pendle Hill, outside Philadelphia, from July 27 to August 11, 1952.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Analysis of

Work Stoppages During 1951

NO LONG Nation-wide or industry-wide strikes occurred during 1951 and, in general, stoppages in 1951 were somewhat shorter than in earlier postwar years. Consequently, total idleness caused by such stoppages dropped to 22,900,000 man-days—the lowest point since 1944. Average strike duration during the year was 17.4 days, compared with 21.8 to 25.6 days during the years 1946–1949 and 19.2 days in 1950. The 4,737¹ work stoppages beginning in 1951 were only slightly fewer than the 4,843 recorded in 1950. The number of strikes recorded in 1951 has been exceeded in only 5 years (1937, 1944–46, and 1950) since 1916. (See table 1.) Total workers involved in 1951 stoppages—2,220,000—was lower than in most other years since World War II.²

Nineteen stoppages in which 10,000 or more workers took part began in 1951 (table 2). The corresponding number in earlier postwar years varied from 15 to 31. These stoppages in 1951 directly idled approximately half a million workers and accounted for almost 6 million man-days of idleness—a fifth of the total number of workers and a fourth of man-days of idleness involved in strikes of all sizes. These proportions were well below comparable figures for any earlier postwar year when the large stoppages accounted for at least half of the man-days of idleness in all strikes and lock-outs.

Organized labor's demands for increased wages and related benefits were the predominant causes of strikes in 1951, as in 1950. However, the restraints established by Federal wage stabilization policies, as in World War II, caused a shift from demands for higher wage rates to demands for "fringe" adjustments (e. g. vacation and holiday pay, shift differentials, and overtime pay). In

1950, 462 stoppages (9.5 percent of all strikes) occurred over these issues; in 1951, 647 stoppages (13.7 percent of the total) were in this group. The number of workers involved also increased from 245,000 to 383,000. Pensions and/or social-insurance proposals, which were important strike issues during 1949 and the first 6 months of 1950, caused only a minor proportion of total strike activity in 1951.

WSB-Certified Disputes

The Wage Stabilization Board was given limited jurisdiction in labor disputes by Executive Order 10233 issued by the President on April 21, 1951. The Board was authorized to investigate and recommend settlement in any dispute which was not resolved by collective bargaining or by the prior full use of mediation and conciliation facilities, and which threatened to interrupt work affecting the national defense where (1) the parties jointly agreed to submit the dispute to the Board; or (2) the President was of the opinion that the dispute substantially threatened the progress of national defense and referred it to the Board. Binding decisions were authorized only if agreed upon by the parties in advance.

During 1951, the President certified to the Board five important labor disputes in which there had been work stoppages: American Smelting and Refining Co. and the United Steelworkers (CIO); copper and other nonferrous metals companies and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.); and Borg-Warner Corp., Douglas Aircraft Co.,

¹ All known work stoppages arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing a full day or shift or longer are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in these stoppages. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² A forthcoming bulletin will contain more complete data on stoppages during 1951.

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the United States, 1916-51

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved ¹		Man-days idle		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) ²	Number (thousands) ³	Percent of total employed ⁴	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time ⁵	Per worker involved
1916.....	3,799	(9)	1,600	8.4	(9)	(9)	(9)
1917.....	4,450	(9)	1,230	6.3	(9)	(9)	(9)
1918.....	3,353	(9)	1,240	6.2	(9)	(9)	(9)
1919.....	3,630	(9)	4,160	20.8	(9)	(9)	(9)
1920.....	3,411	(9)	1,470	7.2	(9)	(9)	(9)
1921.....	2,383	(9)	1,100	6.4	(9)	(9)	(9)
1922.....	1,112	(9)	1,610	8.7	(9)	(9)	(9)
1923.....	1,553	(9)	757	3.8	(9)	(9)	(9)
1924.....	1,249	(9)	655	3.1	(9)	(9)	(9)
1925.....	1,301	(9)	428	2.0	(9)	(9)	(9)
1926.....	1,035	(9)	330	1.5	(9)	(9)	(9)
1927.....	707	26.5	330	1.4	26,200	0.37	79.5
1928.....	604	27.6	314	1.3	12,600	.17	40.2
1929.....	921	22.6	289	1.2	5,350	.07	18.5
1930.....	637	22.3	183	.8	3,320	.05	18.1
1931.....	810	18.8	242	1.0	6,890	.11	20.2
1932.....	841	19.6	324	1.8	10,500	.23	32.4
1933.....	1,698	16.9	1,170	6.3	16,900	.36	14.4
1934.....	1,856	19.5	1,470	7.2	19,600	.38	13.4
1935.....	2,014	23.8	1,130	5.2	15,500	.29	13.8
1936.....	2,172	23.3	789	3.1	13,900	.21	17.6
1937.....	4,740	20.3	1,870	7.2	28,400	.43	18.3
1938.....	2,772	23.6	688	2.8	9,150	.15	13.3
1939.....	2,613	23.4	1,170	4.7	17,800	.28	18.2
1940.....	2,508	20.9	577	2.3	6,700	.10	11.6
1941.....	4,288	18.3	2,390	8.4	23,000	.32	9.8
1942.....	2,968	11.7	840	2.8	4,180	.05	5.0
1943.....	3,752	5.0	1,980	6.9	13,500	.15	6.8
1944.....	4,954	5.6	2,130	7.0	8,720	.09	4.1
1945.....	4,750	9.9	5,470	12.2	38,000	.47	11.0
1946.....	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947.....	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.8	34,600	.41	15.9
1948.....	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949.....	3,495	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950.....	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951.....	4,737	17.4	2,220	8.5	22,900	.23	10.3

¹ Information on number of workers involved in some strikes occurring between 1916 and 1926 is not available. However, the missing information is for the smaller disputes, and it is believed that the totals given here are fairly accurate.

² Figures are simple averages; each strike is given equal weight regardless of its size.

³ Figures include duplicate counting where workers were involved in more than one stoppage during the year. This is particularly significant for 1949 when 368,000 to 400,000 miners were out on 3 distinct occasions, thus accounting for 1,150,000 of a total of 3,030,000 workers.

⁴ "Total employed workers".

For 1947-50 refers to all workers (based on nonagricultural employment reported by the Bureau) except those in occupations and professions in which there is little if any union organization or in which strikes rarely if ever occur. In most industries, it includes all wage and salary workers except those in executive, managerial, or high supervisory positions, or those performing professional work the nature of which makes union organization or group action unlikely. It excludes all self-employed, domestic workers, workers on farms employing fewer than 5 persons, all Federal and State government employees, and the officials, both elected and appointed, in local governments.

In 1951 the concept of "total employed workers" was changed to coincide with the Bureau's figures of nonagricultural employment (excluding Government) but not excluding workers in certain occupational groups as in earlier years. Tests show that the percentage of total idleness computed on the basis of these new figures usually differs by less than one-tenth of a point while the percentage of workers idle differs by about 0.5 or 0.6 of a point. For example, the percentage of workers idle during 1950 computed on the same base as the figures for earlier years is 6.9 and the percent of idleness is 0.44 compared with 6.3 and 0.40 respectively computed on the new base.

⁵ For each year, "estimated working time" was computed for purposes of this table by multiplying the average number of employed workers (see footnote 4) by the number of days worked by most employees. This number excludes Saturdays when customarily not worked, Sundays, and established holidays.

⁶ Not available.

⁷ Beginning in mid-1950, a new source of strike "leads" was added. It is estimated that this increased the number of strikes reported in 1950 by perhaps 5 percent and in 1951 by approximately 10 percent. However, since most of the added stoppages were small, they increased the number of workers involved and man-days of idleness by less than 2 percent in 1950 and by less than 3 percent in 1951.

and Wright Aeronautical Corp. each with the United Automobile Workers (CIO).³

American Smelting and Refining Co. A strike called on July 2 by the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) at the American Smelting and Refining Company's Garfield, Utah, plant idled about 1,300 workers engaged in refining copper and producing sulphuric acid, both important for defense production. It involved union proposals for a new contract providing a general wage increase, a job evaluation program, a union shop, and other benefits.

Workers returned to their jobs after the President certified the dispute to the WSB on July 26. Initial recommendations by the Board for settle-

ment of the dispute were accepted by the parties in September. The Board recommended an 8-cent hourly wage increase and suggested that the other issues be resolved through collective bargaining. Subsequently all issues were settled through negotiation except the amount of increment between 19 labor grades established by the parties. In accordance with the parties' joint request that it resolve the remaining issue, the Board, on October 19, recommended an increment of 3½ cents an hour. "The total estimated average increase amounted to 10 cents an hour.

Copper and Other Nonferrous-Metals Companies. Mining, milling, smelting, and refining of copper and other nonferrous metals were seriously affected by an industry-wide strike by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) beginning on August 27. Workers affiliated with several AFL unions and two independent railroad

³ Three threatened strikes were averted or postponed after the President certified the disputes to the Board. These involved copper and brass fabricators and UAW (CIO) (cert. Sept. 24, 1951); basic steel industry and Steelworkers (CIO) (cert. Dec. 22, 1951); and Boeing Airplane Co. and International Association of Machinists (AFL) (cert. Dec. 28, 1951).

brotherhoods were also concerned with the disputed issues but did not directly participate in the strike. Approximately 40,000 workers were made idle as a result of the dispute over the unions' proposals involving wages, pensions, and other benefits.

The dispute was certified to the WSB on the first day of the walk-out. When union leaders rejected the Board's request for a return to work, the President invoked the national emergency strike procedures of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act and appointed a board of inquiry to report on the issues.

The dispute was partly settled the next day (August 31) when the Kennecott Copper Corp., largest producer in the industry, reached a 1-year agreement, retroactive to July 1, 1951. The contract provided an across-the-board wage increase of 8 cents an hour, an average increase of 7 cents an hour for job-rate reclassifications, and a company-paid pension plan estimated to cost 4½ cents an hour. The settlement was rejected by the three other major firms in the industry—Phelps Dodge Corp., American Smelting & Refining Co., and Anaconda Copper Mining Co.

The board of inquiry reported on September 4 that, notwithstanding the Kennecott resumption of work, the continuation of the strike was causing or aggravating critical shortages of materials vital to both the defense program and the civilian economy. Accordingly, the President directed the Attorney General to seek a court injunction to halt the strike. A temporary court restraining order was issued on September 5 ordering an immediate resumption of work and directing the companies involved in the dispute to begin immediate collective bargaining with their employees. Most of the workers returned to their jobs by September 7.

Agreements that were closely similar to the Kennecott settlement were subsequently reached with the Phelps Dodge Corp. and the American Smelting & Refining Co. several weeks after the strike ended. By early November, contracts had also been negotiated with the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and virtually all of the smaller firms involved in the dispute.⁴

Borg-Warner. A 4-week strike at the Borg-Warner Corp., beginning on October 9, idled approximately 6,500 workers in plants in 5 States.

TABLE 2.—Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, in selected periods

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers					
	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
			Number ¹	Percent of total for period	Number	Percent of total for period
1923-39 average.....	11	0.4	365,000	32.4	5,280,000	31.2
1941.....	29	.7	1,070,000	45.3	9,340,000	40.5
1946.....	31	.6	2,920,000	63.6	66,400,000	27.2
1947.....	15	.4	1,030,000	47.8	17,780,000	81.2
1948.....	20	.8	870,000	44.5	18,900,000	55.3
1949.....	18	.5	1,920,000	63.2	34,900,000	69.0
1950.....	22	.8	738,000	30.7	21,700,000	56.0
1951.....	19	.4	457,000	20.6	5,680,000	24.8

¹ Number of workers includes duplicate counting where workers were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year. This is particularly significant for 1949 when 365,000 to 400,000 miners were out on 3 separate occasions; they comprised 1,150,000 of the total of 3,030,000 workers for the country as a whole (table 1).

The principal issue was a proposal by the United Automobile Workers (CIO) for the negotiation of a corporation-wide agreement providing wage increases, insurance, hospitalization, pension, and other benefits to replace existing individual plant contracts. In his certification of the dispute to the WSB on October 10, the President declared the strike to be a substantial threat to defense production. However, the union urged the President to reconsider the certification; it rejected the Board's request for termination of the strike, claiming that only a minor portion of the company's output involved military items. The President rejected the union's appeal. Following a second request by the Board for a resumption of production, workers approved a recommendation of the union's policy committee for a "recess" of the strike, pending consideration of the issues by the Board. By November 5, most of the workers had returned to their jobs.

Aircraft Companies. A strike called by the United Automobile Workers (CIO) at the Long Beach, Calif., plant of the Douglas Aircraft Co.,⁵ manufacturer of military transport planes, caused idle-

⁴ General wage increases and job-rate revisions provided in the Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, and Anaconda agreements were approved by the WSB in December 1951, thus setting the pattern for approval of agreements submitted by the smaller firms. The same general wage increase provided in the American Smelting and Refining Co. agreement was approved, but consideration of job-rate adjustments and other fringe-benefit provisions was postponed for further study. Action was deferred on pension-plan provisions agreed upon by some of the companies, pending WSB policy developments.

⁵ The company's three plants at Long Beach, Santa Monica, and El Segundo were also affected by strike idleness of some 300 members of the United Aircraft Welders' Union (Ind.).

ness of approximately 10,000 production and maintenance workers beginning September 5. The union's new contract proposals included a general wage increase, part of which was to be retroactive, a union shop, a company-financed pension plan, and other benefits.

Starting September 26, about 10,000 UAW production workers also walked out at the Wood Ridge and Garfield, N. J., jet engine plants of the Wright Aeronautical Corp. Major issues included a general wage increase, a pension plan, an improved social-insurance "package," and increased vacation pay. An additional several thousand UAW white-collar members observed picket lines.

The disputes were certified by the President to the WSB on October 12. Workers voted on October 18 to return to their jobs following a recommendation by the union that the strikes be "recessed" pending the Board's consideration of the disputes.

In the Douglas dispute, the Board in February 1952, recommended wage adjustments averaging 25 cents an hour and retroactive in part, a cost-of-living escalator clause agreed upon by the parties, and other benefits. Action on the question of a union shop, one of the principal issues in the dispute, was postponed for later consideration. Terms for settlement of the Wright dispute were recommended by the Board in March 1952. On the question of hourly wages, it recommended a general increase of 12 cents and, in addition, adjustments in the top four labor grades averaging 2.4 cents for all employees.

"National Emergency" Disputes *

The national emergency strike provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act were invoked only once during 1951⁷ in connection with the Nation-wide strike affecting copper and other nonferrous metals companies (described under WSB-certified disputes, above).

In the railroad industry, a strike by the Brother-

hood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) idled approximately 70,000 workers early in 1951. In the background of the controversy were negotiations that began in 1949⁸ and involved proposals by the Trainmen and other unions of operating employees for the establishment of a 40-hour workweek at 48-hours' pay for yardmen as well as changes in work rules. The protracted negotiations had been accompanied by the unions' rejection of emergency board recommendations for settlement of the dispute and by the seizure of the railroads by the Government on August 27, 1950, to avert a country-wide strike threatened by the Trainmen and Conductors. Unrest over the long-deferred settlement led to scattered brief walk-outs by the Trainmen in mid-December 1950. Renewed mediation efforts resulted in a tentative agreement on December 21 with representatives of the Trainmen, Conductors, Engineers, and Firemen and Enginemen but it was rejected by the unions' general chairmen.

The dispute flared again in 1951 when several thousand yard members of the Trainmen's Union reported sick and did not report for duty in several eastern and midwestern cities on January 30. The unauthorized strike spread to other key railroad centers and by February 3 it had reached Nation-wide proportions. As the strike continued, the Federal Government obtained court orders requiring the union to show cause why it should not be ruled in contempt of court-restraining orders issued during the December 1950 strike.⁹ Appeals for an end to the strike by President Truman, the union's president, and the Director of Defense Mobilization were followed on February 6 by the start of a back-to-work movement in several eastern cities. However, the walk-out continued elsewhere and spread to additional cities.

On February 8, the Army issued an order, authorized by President Truman, directing all striking railroad workers to return to their jobs by 4 p. m. on February 10 under penalty of dismissal, with consequent loss of all seniority rights. The action was taken on the grounds that "interference with essential military and civilian railroad transportation . . . is intolerable in an emer-

* Labor-management disputes, designated as "national emergency" disputes are: (1) those specified in the Labor Management Relations Act as imperiling the "national health and safety" and (2) those designated under the Railway Labor Act "which threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service."

⁷ In 1950, the emergency provisions were utilized in the prolonged 1949-50 bituminous-coal dispute. There was no resort to this machinery in 1949; in 1948, it was invoked on seven occasions, four of which involved strikes.

⁸ See Work Stoppages in 1950, Monthly Labor Review, May 1951 (p. 514).

⁹ Fines totaling \$101,000 were imposed by Federal District Courts in Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Cleveland after the union pleaded guilty to the Government's contempt charges.

gency." Pending the negotiation of a final settlement, the directive also provided interim hourly wage increases of 12½ cents for yardmen and yardmasters and 5 cents for road-service employees represented by the four operating unions, retroactive to October 1, 1950. The workers complied with the order and negotiations were resumed.¹⁰

Monthly Trend—Leading Stoppages

The year began with 151 stoppages continuing from earlier years. Since these were generally small, and localized, they accounted for a very small percentage of the total man-days of idleness in 1951.

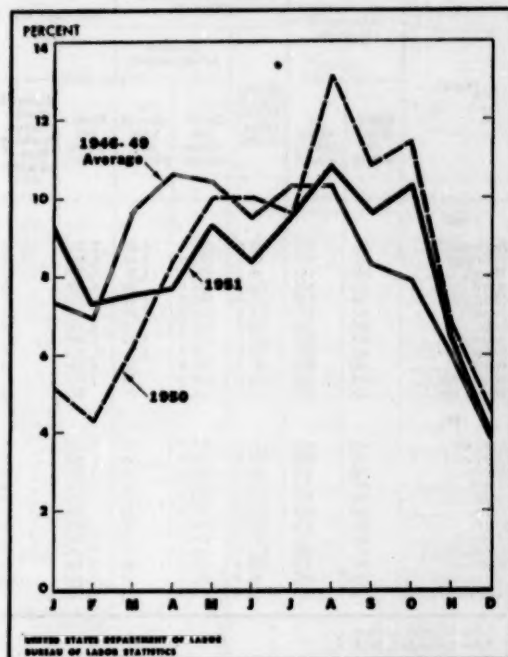
The 1,144 new strikes beginning in the first 3 months is the highest number ever recorded for comparable quarters in previous years. However, man-days of idleness in the first quarter were only a third as numerous as in the first 3 months of 1950 when an industry-wide coal strike and the protracted Chrysler strike were in progress.

Strike activity in the second quarter of 1951 increased slightly in terms of number of new strikes and man-days of idleness, compared with the first quarter totals. Only three large strikes occurred in the second quarter, of which the protracted cotton and rayon textile stoppage in the South accounted for almost a fourth of all strike idleness during this period.

Strike incidence and idleness rose to the highest levels in the third quarter of the year, when almost a third of the year's totals occurred. Six stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers began in this period. Following the usual seasonal pattern, the number of new strikes dropped to the year's lowest level in the last quarter of the year. Idleness in this quarter was the second lowest of the year despite the comparatively large number of strikes in October. (See chart and table 3.)

¹⁰ A settlement reached on May 25, 1951, provided over-all hourly wage increases of 33 cents for yardmen and 18½ cents for road-service employees, including the interim hourly wage adjustments ordered by the Army's directive of February 8. Agreement was reached, in principle, on a 40-hour workweek for yardmen, but its inauguration was deferred until after January 1, 1952, because of manpower shortages. The parties further agreed to submit two controversial work rules to arbitration, to place a 3-year moratorium, effective October 1, 1950, on proposals for other wage and rule changes, and to discuss the question of annual improvement wage increases after July 1, 1952. The Wage Stabilization Board approved the general wage increases on June 12, under its base-date abnormality policy, "in the light of the lengthy and complex negotiation procedures provided by law for the railroad industry."

Work Stoppages, by Percent of Year's Stoppages Beginning Each Month



The only major strike that began in January involved 70,000 railroad workers across the Nation (see p. 514). It involved more workers than any other stoppage during the year.

The leading stoppage beginning in February involved 48,000 employees of woolen and worsted mills in 11 Eastern States. It began February 16 after wage negotiations between the American Woolen Co. and the Textile Workers Union (CIO) became deadlocked. A partial settlement was reached on March 13 when the union and the company agreed on a 1-year contract providing for a 12-cent hourly wage increase, an escalator clause, severance pay, and increased insurance benefits. Other companies involved in the stoppage generally accepted this pattern of settlement. A majority of the struck mills reopened March 19, but some did not reopen until late March or April.

Two other large stoppages that began in February brought idleness to 28,000 coal miners in Bluefield and Northern West Virginia and 18,000 employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad

TABLE 3.—Monthly trends in work stoppages, 1950 and 1951

Month	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month		
			In effect during month				
	Beginning in month	In effect during month	Beginning in month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed ¹	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers ²
1950							
January	248	308	170.0	308.0	0.93	2,730	0.40
February	206	358	58.5	827.0	1.63	8,580	1.39
March	298	453	85.2	666.0	1.71	3,870	.81
April	407	605	159.0	294.0	.88	3,280	.49
May	485	723	354.0	308.0	1.49	3,270	.44
June	483	768	278.0	373.0	1.07	2,630	.34
July	463	732	224.0	389.0	1.11	2,750	.39
August	635	918	348.0	441.0	1.22	2,660	.32
September	821	820	270.0	450.0	1.23	3,810	.48
October	650	801	197.0	530.0	.90	2,580	.32
November	329	605	200.0	398.0	.84	2,630	.27
December	218	423	61.1	114.0	.81	912	.12
1951							
January	442	590	237.0	290.0	.66	1,270	.15
February	347	548	186.0	322.0	.82	1,940	.26
March	355	837	120.0	230.0	.68	1,710	.20
April	367	540	163.0	222.0	.56	1,890	.23
May	440	621	166.0	249.0	.62	1,820	.21
June	396	616	194.0	261.0	.65	1,800	.21
July	450	644	284.0	345.0	.86	1,880	.22
August	805	727	213.0	314.0	.78	2,640	.28
September	457	693	215.0	340.0	.84	2,540	.32
October	487	728	248.0	365.0	.90	2,790	.30
November	305	821	84.0	191.0	.47	1,610	.19
December	186	387	81.5	130.0	.32	1,020	.13

¹ See footnote 4, table 1.² See footnote 5, table 1.

Co. in Alabama. The 7-day miners' strike in West Virginia was called to protest a bill in the State Legislature legalizing safety inspections by mine-section foremen. The 13-day Alabama stoppage ended with an agreement by the parties to resolve job classification and seniority issues after the resumption of work.

Brief strikes involving 10,500 workers at textile mills in Fall River, Mass., and vicinity, and 14,000 Westinghouse Electric Corp. employees at East Pittsburgh, Pa., were the largest beginning in March. A wage dispute led to the 2-day textile strike. The suspension of a union steward for alleged insubordination caused the 5-day Westinghouse stoppage.

The strike involving 40,000 workers represented by the Textile Workers Union (CIO) began on April 1 at cotton and rayon mills in 7 Southeastern States as the result of a wage dispute. The policy committee of the union, on May 5, recommended termination of the stoppage, in complying with a request from the director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. By mid-May, a major-

ity of the workers had returned to their jobs; others resumed work during late May, June, and July.

About 21,000 garment workers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (AFL) in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and eastern Pennsylvania stopped work for 2 days in June. Work was resumed on June 14, after an agreement was reached on "equitable distribution" of work among contract shops in New York and nearby areas; conversion from weekly wages to piece rates in some "section-work" shops; increased minimum wage scales to reflect actual rates being paid; and increased health and vacation benefits.

An 11-day strike in June idled approximately 15,000 maritime workers on the East, West, and Gulf coasts. Three CIO maritime unions—the National Maritime Union, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and American Radio Association—called this strike to enforce their demands for wage increases and a shorter basic workweek. Only dry cargo vessels carrying nondefense materials were affected.

In late July, 24,000 Caterpillar Tractor Co. employees at East Peoria, Ill., began a strike to support their wage demands. This stoppage continued until the end of September, when members of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) ratified an agreement providing a general wage increase and a cost-of-living escalator clause. The other large strikes that occurred in July were relatively brief: 27,000 employees of Chrysler Corp. in Detroit, Mich. stopped work because of alleged production line speed-ups; and 12,000 Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. employees in Aliquippa, Pa., were idled following the dismissal of a worker for alleged sleeping on the job.

The only major strike beginning in August involved about 40,000 employees of copper and other nonferrous metal mines, mills, and smelters. (See WSB-certified disputes, p. 512.)

The two largest September strikes involved 10,000 Douglas Aircraft Co. employees in California and 13,000 workers in the Garfield and Wood-Ridge, N. J., plants of Wright Aeronautical Corp. (See WSB-certified disputes, p. 512.)

The largest of the four major stoppages in October lasted 21 days and involved 25,000 employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. in the Birmingham, Ala., area. In this wildcat

strike members of the United Steelworkers (CIO) protested against the lay-off of "extra men." In another October strike, steel production was also affected by an 8-day stoppage of 14,500 employees of the Inland Steel Co. at East Chicago, Ind. It ended with an agreement to submit an incentive-pay dispute to arbitration.

A longshoremen's strike that started in October in the New York-New Jersey and Boston ports disrupted shipping on the East Coast. It was called by several insurgent locals after they had refused to ratify a 2-year contract reached early in the month by the International Longshoremen's Union (AFL) and shipping and stevedoring firms. On November 9, a majority of the 17,000 striking longshoremen returned to their jobs at the request of a Board of Inquiry appointed by the New York State Industrial Commissioner.

The shortest large strike of the year was a 1-day stoppage in October by 14,000 employees of milk dealers in New York City, New Jersey, and Connecticut. It was settled when the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen (AFL) and the employers agreed on a \$10-a-week wage increase and a 2-cent hourly increase in the employers' contribution to a welfare trust fund.

None of the strikes that began in November or December involved as many as 10,000 workers, and none of the large strikes that began in prior months continued into December.

Major Issues Involved

Monetary issues (wages, hours, pensions, social insurance, and other fringe benefits) accounted for the largest proportion of strikes, of total workers involved, and of man-days of idleness in 1951 as in other recent years. These were the principal issues in more than 40 percent of all strikes; they accounted for over half of all workers involved and more than 60 percent of the total strike idleness. (See table 4.)

The number of stoppages in which pensions and/or insurance matters (either alone or combined with important wage demands) were primary issues dropped from 365 in 1950 to 104 in 1951. Although these issues accounted for only a minor proportion of the total number of workers involved and total man-days idle, they were important in the stoppage affecting some 40,000

TABLE 4.—Major issues involved in work stoppages in 1951

Major issues	Work stoppages beginning in 1951				Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
			Number	Percent of total		
All issues.....	4,737	100.0	2,220,000	100.0	22,900,000	100.0
Wages, hours, and fringe benefits ¹	2,102	44.4	1,180,000	53.2	14,300,000	62.5
Wage increase.....	1,291	27.2	585,000	26.4	10,100,000	44.0
Wage decrease.....	13	.3	3,900	.2	43,800	.2
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	42	.9	116,000	5.2	674,000	2.9
Hour increase.....	5	.1	1,970	.1	4,590	(¹)
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits.....	85	1.8	82,300	3.7	1,190,000	5.2
Pension and/or social insurance benefits.....	19	.4	5,790	.3	96,700	.4
Other.....	647	13.7	383,000	17.3	2,240,000	9.8
Union organization, wages, hours, and fringe benefits ²	206	4.3	53,000	2.4	1,840,000	8.0
Recognition, wages and/or hours.....	140	2.9	13,100	.6	424,000	1.9
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours.....	25	.5	19,500	.9	1,010,000	4.4
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours.....	36	.8	19,700	.9	395,000	1.7
Discrimination, wages and/or hours.....	3	.1	640	(¹)	2,640	(¹)
Other.....	2	(¹)	100	(¹)	2,800	(¹)
Union organization.....	682	14.4	82,600	3.7	1,620,000	7.1
Recognition.....	483	10.2	34,800	1.5	659,000	2.9
Strengthening bargaining position.....	60	1.3	12,500	.6	355,000	1.5
Closed or union shop.....	56	1.2	11,000	.5	274,000	1.2
Discrimination.....	49	1.0	6,030	.3	93,400	.4
Other.....	34	.7	18,100	.8	237,000	1.0
Other working conditions.....	1,342	28.3	701,000	31.5	4,180,000	18.2
Job security.....	675	14.3	334,000	15.0	2,600,000	8.6
Shop conditions and policies.....	547	11.5	245,000	11.1	1,170,000	5.1
Work load.....	87	1.8	111,000	5.0	820,000	3.6
Other.....	33	.7	51,000	2.3	201,000	.9
Inter- or intra-union matters.....	326	6.9	132,000	5.9	894,000	3.9
Sympathy.....	78	1.6	32,900	1.5	167,000	.7
Union rivalry or factionalism.....	64	1.4	28,900	1.3	426,000	1.8
Jurisdiction.....	176	3.7	63,300	2.8	269,000	1.3
Union regulations.....	3	.1	120	(¹)	260	(¹)
Other.....	5	.1	6,590	.3	12,400	.1
Not reported.....	79	1.7	10,900	.5	63,200	.3

¹ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

² Fringe benefits has been added to the title only for purposes of clarification. There has been no change from previous years in definition or content of these groups.

workers in the nonferrous metals industry in August and in the brief stoppage of some 10,500 textile workers in March. All other strikes in which pension and/or social insurance plans were of major importance involved fewer than 5,000 workers.

Disputes over such working conditions as job security, shop conditions and policies, and work load caused about 28 percent of all strikes, the highest proportion in the past 6 years. They

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages beginning in 1951, by industry group

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1951		Man-days idle during 1951	
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time ¹
All industries.....	4,737	2,230.0	22,900.0	0.26
Manufacturing.....	2,548	1,370.0	17,590.0	.43
Primary metal industries.....	308	214.0	1,630.0	.48
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	342	84.2	1,300.0	.51
Ordnance and accessories.....	6	2.0	15.8	.13
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	136	104.0	1,040.0	.44
Machinery (except electrical).....	268	158.0	3,370.0	.83
Transportation equipment.....	194	230.0	2,600.0	.68
Lumber and wood products except furniture.....	118	22.8	351.0	.12
Furniture and fixtures.....	90	22.7	306.0	.35
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	132	19.0	231.0	.16
Textile mill products.....	121	153.0	3,490.0	1.07
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	310	54.0	354.0	.12
Leather and leather products.....	78	22.6	221.0	.23
Food and kindred products.....	197	77.5	810.0	.21
Tobacco manufactures.....	5	1.6	14.1	.06
Paper and allied products.....	54	30.6	494.0	.30
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	27	1.2	26.5	.02
Chemicals and allied products.....	67	30.0	301.0	.11
Products of petroleum and coal.....	19	5.2	55.5	.06
Rubber products.....	156	137.0	700.0	1.01
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	26	10.2	127.0	.17
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	92	12.7	136.0	.16
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,189	844.0	5,470.0	.11
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	21	17.2	348.0	(²)
Mining.....	622	284.0	1,290.0	.65
Construction.....	651	232.0	1,190.0	.18
Trade.....	277	40.0	389.0	.01
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	21	14.3	208.0	(³)
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	387	231.0	1,700.0	.17
Services—personal, business, and other.....	179	21.3	329.0	(⁴)
Government—administration, protection, and sanitation.....	36	4.9	28.8	(⁵)

¹ See table 1 footnotes 4 and 5.² The figure on number of workers involved includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.³ This figure is less than the sum of the figures below because a few stoppages extending into two or more industry groups have been counted in this column in each industry group affected; workers involved, and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.⁴ Not available.⁵ Stoppages involving municipally operated utilities are included under "Transportation, communication, and other public utilities."

accounted for about a third of all workers involved and a fifth of total strike idleness. Among the largest of these strikes were brief stoppages involving West Virginia coal miners in February; Westinghouse Electric Corp. workers in March; and Jones & Laughlin Corp. and Chrysler Corp. employees in July.

Union recognition and other union-security questions were primary issues in approximately 15 percent of the stoppages and were important, along with wage issues, in another 4 percent. No large stoppages involved these issues.

As in most years of the preceding 2 decades, jurisdictional, union-rivalry, and sympathy strikes

accounted for a comparatively small proportion of strike activity in 1951—about 7 percent of strikes, 6 percent of workers involved, and 4 percent of idleness.

Duration of stoppages according to the issues varied distinctly. Stoppages over combined issues of wages and union-organization matters tended to be longest; they averaged 30.2 calendar days compared with 26 in 1950, and 44 in 1949. Those over union-organization matters alone had an average duration of 22.1 days, a slight increase over the 20 days in 1950, but considerably less than the 29 days in 1949. Work stoppages over wages and related issues lasted 15.7 calendar days compared with 18.5 in 1950 and 26 in 1949. They were slightly longer than work stoppages in which inter- or intra-union matters were the major cause. The latter averaged 14.8 days—a slight drop from the 16 days in 1949 and 1950. Disputes over other working conditions were shortest, averaging 7.8 days in 1951 compared with 8.5 in 1950 and 12 in 1949.

Industries Affected

Textiles had the most idleness of any industry group in 1951 (table 5). As already stated, the year's two longest large strikes were in textiles; they accounted for about 70 percent of the total of 3,490,000 man-days of idleness in this industry group.

Machinery, except electrical, had a total of 3,370,000 man-days of idleness. More than a third of this idleness was caused by the prolonged stoppages at the Caterpillar Tractor Co., and the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co. The September stoppages at the Douglas Aircraft Co., and the Wright Aeronautical Corp., and the prolonged stoppage of 2,500 workers at the Mobile yard of the Alabama Drydock & Shipbuilding Co., caused more than a quarter of the total idleness of 2,600,000 man-days, recorded in the transportation-equipment group.

Six other industry groups had more than 1,000,000 man-days idle: primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies; mining; construction; and transportation, communication, and other public utilities. At least one major stoppage, involving 10,000 workers or more, occurred in each of these

TABLE 6.—Work stoppages in 1951, by State

State	Work stoppages beginning in 1951				Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved		Number (thousands)		Percent of total
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total			
All States.....	4,737	2,220.0	100.0	22,905.0	100.0	
Alabama.....	163	109.0	4.9	1,270.0	5.5	
Arizona.....	24	10.6	.5	103.0	.5	
Arkansas.....	25	6.0	.3	52.2	.2	
California.....	217	98.5	4.4	1,210.0	5.3	
Colorado.....	25	4.3	.2	71.8	.3	
Connecticut.....	84	25.2	1.1	400.0	1.7	
Delaware.....	17	4.9	.2	58.5	.3	
District of Columbia.....	11	4.6	.2	26.6	.1	
Florida.....	44	11.0	.5	156.0	.7	
Georgia.....	45	10.8	.5	179.0	.8	
Idaho.....	11	3.2	.1	26.0	.1	
Illinois.....	283	148.0	6.7	2,090.0	9.1	
Indiana.....	204	105.0	4.7	763.0	3.3	
Iowa.....	47	15.7	.7	108.0	.5	
Kansas.....	22	8.6	.4	58.4	.3	
Kentucky.....	165	97.2	4.4	324.0	1.4	
Louisiana.....	40	13.3	.6	341.0	1.5	
Maine.....	14	5.9	.3	73.9	.3	
Maryland.....	39	12.2	.5	179.0	.8	
Massachusetts.....	151	90.0	2.7	1,030.0	4.5	
Michigan.....	315	215.0	9.7	1,600.0	7.0	
Minnesota.....	53	20.3	.9	214.0	.9	
Mississippi.....	35	17.8	.8	214.0	.9	
Missouri.....	113	41.3	1.9	314.0	1.4	
Montana.....	12	10.1	.5	72.7	.3	
Nebraska.....	15	3.2	.1	39.9	.2	
Nevada.....	11	1.9	.1	14.4	.1	
New Hampshire.....	23	8.1	.2	73.5	.3	
New Jersey.....	200	87.6	4.0	1,190.0	5.2	
New Mexico.....	26	9.9	.4	91.7	.4	
New York.....	870	196.0	8.0	2,530.0	11.0	
North Carolina.....	38	24.3	1.1	308.0	1.3	
North Dakota.....	3	.3	(¹)	1.3	(¹)	
Ohio.....	402	197.0	8.9	1,600.0	7.4	
Oklahoma.....	28	3.2	.1	38.1	.2	
Oregon.....	67	15.5	.7	248.0	1.1	
Pennsylvania.....	830	275.0	12.5	1,910.0	8.3	
Rhode Island.....	25	22.3	1.0	784.0	3.4	
South Carolina.....	18	8.8	.4	270.0	1.2	
South Dakota.....	7	.4	(¹)	2.8	(¹)	
Tennessee.....	146	47.8	2.2	351.0	1.5	
Texas.....	86	28.9	1.3	294.0	1.3	
Utah.....	24	11.6	.5	94.4	.4	
Vermont.....	5	2.4	.1	43.4	.2	
Virginia.....	139	46.4	2.1	411.0	1.8	
Washington.....	71	41.4	1.9	326.0	1.4	
West Virginia.....	251	83.2	3.8	462.0	2.0	
Wisconsin.....	87	43.0	1.9	704.0	3.1	
Wyoming.....	7	.6	(¹)	3.5	(¹)	

¹ The sum of this column exceeds 4,737 because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected, but the workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the States.

² The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

³ Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

groups except construction. In the construction and public-utility groups, strike idleness accounted for less than two-tenths of 1 percent of total working time.

The construction industry led all other groups in number of stoppages—651—and thus exceeded the previous peak of 615 recorded in 1949. There were 622 strikes in the mining industry in 1951, compared with 508 recorded in 1950, and 476 in 1949.

States Involved

More than a million man-days of strike idleness occurred in each of nine States. Most of these were the leading industrialized States of the country. The two large stoppages of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. workers were responsible for almost a fourth of the total idleness in Alabama. New York (2,530,000) and Illinois (2,090,000) experienced the greatest number of man-days idle because of stoppages (table 6).

Pennsylvania with 630, and New York with 570, had the largest number of stoppages. Ohio ranked third, with 402 stoppages. Only 6 other States had as many as 200 stoppages.

TABLE 7.—Work stoppages in 1951, by affiliation of unions involved

Affiliation of union	Stoppages beginning in 1951				Man-days idle during 1951 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Per-cent of total	Workers in-volved		Number	Per-cent of total
			Number	Per-cent of total		
Total.....	4,737	100.0	2,220,000	100.0	22,905,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	2,117	44.8	654,000	29.5	6,570,000	28.7
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	1,387	29.3	1,030,000	46.4	12,700,000	55.4
Unaffiliated unions.....	1,037	21.9	497,000	22.4	3,040,000	13.3
Single firm unions.....	20	.4	6,990	.3	53,000	.2
Different affiliations:						
Rival unions.....	59	1.2	11,200	.5	189,000	.7
Cooperating unions.....	6	.1	12,600	.6	351,000	1.5
No union involved.....	108	2.3	7,390	.3	35,400	.2
Not reported.....	6	.1	70	(¹)	370	(¹)

¹ The figure on number of workers includes some duplicate counting where the same workers were involved in more than one stoppage in the year.

² Less than a tenth of 1 percent.

Unions Involved

Unions affiliated with the AFL accounted for almost half of the strikes (table 7) in 1951 and between a fourth and a third of the workers and man-days of idleness. CIO affiliates were involved in stoppages accounting for about half of all the workers and man-days of idleness but less than a third of the number of stoppages. Unaffiliated unions took part in about a fifth of the stoppages and workers, but only an eighth of the total idleness resulted from these stoppages.

—ANN J. HERLIHY, BERNARD YABROFF, and
DANIEL P. WILLIS, JR.

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

City Worker's Family Budget For October 1951

THE ANNUAL COST of a "modest but adequate" level of living for a 4-person urban family at October 1951 prices ranged from \$3,812 in New Orleans to \$4,454 in Washington, D. C., according to latest Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of the City Worker's Family Budget in 34 large cities. Cost of goods and services alone (exclusive of personal taxes, Social Security deductions, life insurance, and occupational expenses) ranged from \$3,441 in New Orleans to \$3,965 in Washington. Estimates of dollar costs of the total budget and major components and relative differences among cities are given in the accompanying table.

The goods and services included in this budget describe a pattern of living characteristic of urban areas in the pre-World War II period. For nearly all of the 34 cities, the 1951 estimates represent an increase in the cost of these goods and services of between 40 and 50 percent since the first pricing of the budget in March 1946.

The City Worker's Family Budget was designed to determine how much it costs a 4-person urban family to obtain the goods and services it requires to maintain a level of adequate living according to prewar standards prevailing in the large cities of the United States.¹ The list of items included in the budget was developed for a family of four composed of a father, a housewife not gainfully employed, and two children under 15 years of age.² Although this is generally larger than the average-size family in large cities at any one time, about half of urban families reach this size during the family existence.

The budget does not show how an "average family" actually spends its money. Neither does it show how families should spend their money. Rather, it is the total cost of a representative list

of goods and services considered necessary by urban families to provide for health, efficiency, the nurture of children, and participation in social and community activities. Information on how the average family actually spends its money is obtained in surveys of spending and savings which are made at intervals by the Bureau.

Budget Components

Variations in housing costs in the budget, which are based on rental units only, accounted for most of the cost differences between cities. Housing costs ranged from \$581 in New Orleans to \$1,034 in Washington, D. C. Rental rates for 5-room dwellings which meet the standard specified for the budget were obtained from comprehensive surveys of housing characteristics and rents made by the Bureau between November 1949 and February 1950. Estimates of the average rent in the 1951 City Worker's Family Budget were made by applying to these rental rates the change in the Bureau's rent index from the survey date to October 1951 for each city.

For most cities, housing costs increased from 2 to 7 percent between October 1950 and October 1951. The greatest increases were found in Milwaukee (10 percent), San Francisco and Los Angeles (about 9 percent), and Portland, Oreg. (7 percent).³

The cost of gas, electricity, heating fuel, water, refrigerators, and stoves was included in the housing estimates. When any of these items was not included in the reported contract rent of a dwelling unit, the annual cost of each facility was added, so that the estimated average housing costs are comparable between cities. The heating fuel included was a kind commonly used in the locality—the amount allowed depending on the climate.

While cities with warmer climates require less fuel generally, housing costs in Houston, one of the warmest cities, were equal to those in Milwaukee, one of the coldest cities, and were exceeded only in Washington and Richmond. However,

¹ For a full explanation of the budget concepts and development see BLS Bulletin No. 927, *Workers' Budgets in the United States* and Bulletin No. 1021, *Family Budget of City Worker*, October 1950, which contain all previous estimates of the budget costs and are reprinted from articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1948 (p. 133) and February 1951 (p. 152), respectively.

² Budgets for city worker families of other sizes have not been calculated. It is estimated that, to attain the same level of living, a 2-person family would need to spend for goods and services about 65 percent of the amount spent by a 4-person family; a 3-person family, about 84 percent; a 5-person family, about 114 percent; and a 6-person family, about 128 percent.

³ Rent controls were lifted in December 1950 in Los Angeles and Portland and at the end of September 1951 in Oakland, Calif., which is included in the San Francisco area rent sample. Rent controls had previously been lifted as follows: Birmingham, May 1950; Houston, October 1949; Jacksonville, August 1949; Milwaukee, May 1950; Mobile, May 1950; Norfolk, March 1950 (recontrolled, October 1951); Richmond, June 1950; Los Angeles suburbs November 1949 to June 1950; Virginia suburbs of Washington, D. C., June 1950.

TABLE 1.—Estimated annual costs and relative intercity differences in city worker's family budget for four persons, 34 large cities, October 1951

City	Estimated annual costs							Relative differences (Washington, D. C. = 100)						
	Total budget	Goods, rents, and services				Other costs ²	Personal taxes ³	Total budget	Goods, rents, and services				Total budget	Other goods and services
		Total	Housing ¹	Food ²	Other goods and services				Total	Housing ¹	Food ²	Other goods and services		
Atlanta, Ga.	\$4,315	\$3,844	\$904	\$1,381	\$1,529	\$161	\$310	97	97	90	102	97		
Baltimore, Md.	4,217	3,761	875	1,354	1,532	161	295	95	95	85	100	97		
Birmingham, Ala.	4,232	3,766	805	1,371	1,590	191	295	95	95	78	101	101		
Boston, Mass.	4,217	3,753	801	1,356	1,596	161	303	95	95	77	100	101		
Buffalo, N. Y.	4,127	3,674	775	1,324	1,575	177	276	93	93	75	98	100		
Chicago, Ill.	4,185	3,745	825	1,353	1,567	161	279	94	94	80	100	99		
Cincinnati, Ohio	4,206	3,764	901	1,316	1,547	161	283	94	95	87	97	98		
Cleveland, Ohio	4,103	3,675	715	1,330	1,633	161	264	92	93	69	98	103		
Denver, Colo.	4,199	3,748	857	1,331	1,560	161	290	94	95	83	98	99		
Detroit, Mich.	4,195	3,733	758	1,360	1,635	161	281	94	95	73	101	104		
Houston, Tex.	4,304	3,839	964	1,362	1,513	161	304	97	97	93	101	96		
Indianapolis, Ind.	4,044	3,590	689	1,326	1,575	161	293	91	91	67	98	100		
Jacksonville, Fla.	4,202	3,759	866	1,359	1,534	161	282	94	95	84	101	97		
Kansas City, Mo.	3,960	3,558	693	1,305	1,570	161	241	89	90	66	97	99		
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,311	3,818	854	1,335	1,629	191	302	97	96	83	99	103		
Manchester, N. H.	4,060	3,654	765	1,327	1,562	161	275	92	92	74	98	96		
Memphis, Tenn.	4,190	3,748	865	1,348	1,535	161	281	94	95	84	100	97		
Milwaukee, Wis.	4,287	3,878	964	1,359	1,618	161	348	98	94	83	98	102		
Minneapolis, Minn.	4,161	3,687	797	1,298	1,592	161	313	93	93	77	96	101		
Mobile, Ala.	3,969	3,536	611	1,401	1,524	191	242	89	89	59	104	97		
New Orleans, La.	3,812	3,441	581	1,303	1,497	161	210	86	87	56	101	95		
New York, N. Y.	4,083	3,639	723	1,367	1,549	177	267	92	92	70	101	98		
Norfolk, Va.	4,146	3,686	815	1,335	1,536	161	299	93	91	79	99	97		
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,078	3,607	784	1,370	1,453	161	310	92	91	78	101	92		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4,203	3,750	758	1,363	1,629	161	292	94	95	73	101	103		
Portland, Maine	4,021	3,608	716	1,321	1,571	161	252	90	91	69	98	99		
Portland, Oreg.	4,153	3,681	764	1,311	1,606	161	311	93	93	74	97	102		
Richmond, Va.	4,338	3,840	967	1,328	1,515	161	337	97	97	96	98	96		
St. Louis, Mo.	4,112	3,681	751	1,350	1,580	161	270	92	93	73	100	100		
San Francisco, Calif.	4,293	3,779	798	1,353	1,628	191	293	96	95	77	100	103		
Savannah, Ga.	4,067	3,644	746	1,409	1,489	161	262	91	92	72	104	94		
Scranton, Pa.	4,002	3,556	707	1,314	1,535	161	285	90	90	68	97	97		
Seattle, Wash.	4,280	3,821	804	1,373	1,646	161	296	96	96	78	102	104		
Washington, D. C.	4,454	3,965	1,034	1,352	1,579	161	328	100	100	100	100	100		

¹ Estimated average rent, including cost of heat and utilities, of 5-room dwelling units meeting standards specified for budget.² Includes allowance for 180 meals away from home, and alcoholic beverages, snacks, etc.³ Includes allowance for life insurance, 88¢; occupational expenses, \$26; Federal old-age and survivors' insurance, \$54; and, as required by State law in Alabama, California, and New York, employee contributions to unemployment or disability insurance.⁴ Includes Federal and State or local income taxes at 1951 calendar year rates and per capita taxes as required by State or local law.

New Orleans and Mobile—two other cities with warm climates—did have the lowest housing costs.

In contrast to the wide variation in housing costs, relatively little difference was found in food costs between cities. Except for local taxes, the factors which affect food prices tend to make them uniform from city to city in contrast to the more local character of the factors affecting housing. The total cost of the food budget ranged from \$1,296 in Milwaukee to \$1,409 in Savannah, a difference of 8.7 percent. Cities having the highest food costs—Savannah, Mobile, Atlanta, Seattle, and Birmingham—were among those in which a 3-percent State sales tax on foods was in effect. Of the 12 cities with lowest total food costs, only Kansas City had a sales tax on groceries.

The cost of all other goods and services (excluding housing and food) ranged from \$1,453 in

Philadelphia to \$1,646 in Seattle. This component of the City Worker's Family Budget includes cost of clothing, housefurnishings, transportation, medical care, personal care, household operation, reading, recreation, tobacco, education, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous expenses.

In determining the specific list of items considered necessary for a modest but adequate level of living, scientific standards were used, when available, as a starting point. The largest expenditure group—food—was based on nutritional requirements recommended by the National Research Council combined with preferences of consumers, as observed in studies of family expenditures. The standards for housing were those established by the Federal Public Housing Administration and the American Public Health Association.

Quantities of goods and services other than food and housing which were included in the budget were based on an analysis of family expenditure data obtained in surveys made between 1934 and 1941.⁴ Study of these data shows that at the lower end of the income scale differences in purchases by families at successive income levels are primarily in the quantities of items bought; in the higher-income brackets these differences are due to the choice of higher quality and more expensive items. The quantities included in the budget were determined at the point on the income scale where the amounts bought increase proportionately less than the increases in family income.

⁴ In the spring of 1951, the Bureau collected comprehensive reports of urban consumer incomes, expenditures, and savings in 91 cities throughout the United States. The new data will permit the redetermination of the budget quantities which will make the budget more representative of current living standards; the development of budgets for different size families; and the study of possible differences in quantity budgets between cities of varying size and character.

The estimated budget costs for October 1951 for clothing, housefurnishings, medical care, personal care, household operation, and other groups combined were based on prices of a relatively small sample list of items. Therefore, only the total cost could be estimated within a satisfactory degree of accuracy and separate costs are not available for these groups. The October 1951 estimates of the food and housing budgets were based on price or rent samples sufficiently large so that separate cost figures could be prepared.

Individual preferences play a large part in the way families spend their money, so that even among families at the same economic level, such as the one represented by the budget, some variation occurs in what is considered necessary for clothing, transportation, recreation, etc.

—EUNICE M. KNAPP

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

Employment Trends in the Industrial Chemicals Industry

NOTE.—The following two articles describe trends and factors affecting employment in the inorganic and organic branches of the industrial chemicals industry. The two branches are discussed separately because of major differences in employment trends, location, and types of products. However, the types of jobs are much the same as both use similar production processes.

Organic Chemicals

THE industrial organic chemicals industry which less than 40 years ago consisted of only 7 manufacturers with annual sales of \$3.5 million employs about 230,000 workers in 570 plants, with products valued at nearly \$4 billion a year. Employment in the industrial organic chemicals industry was 229,200 in January 1952, a rise of 16 percent since hostilities began in Korea, and 24 percent since January 1946. The upward employment trend

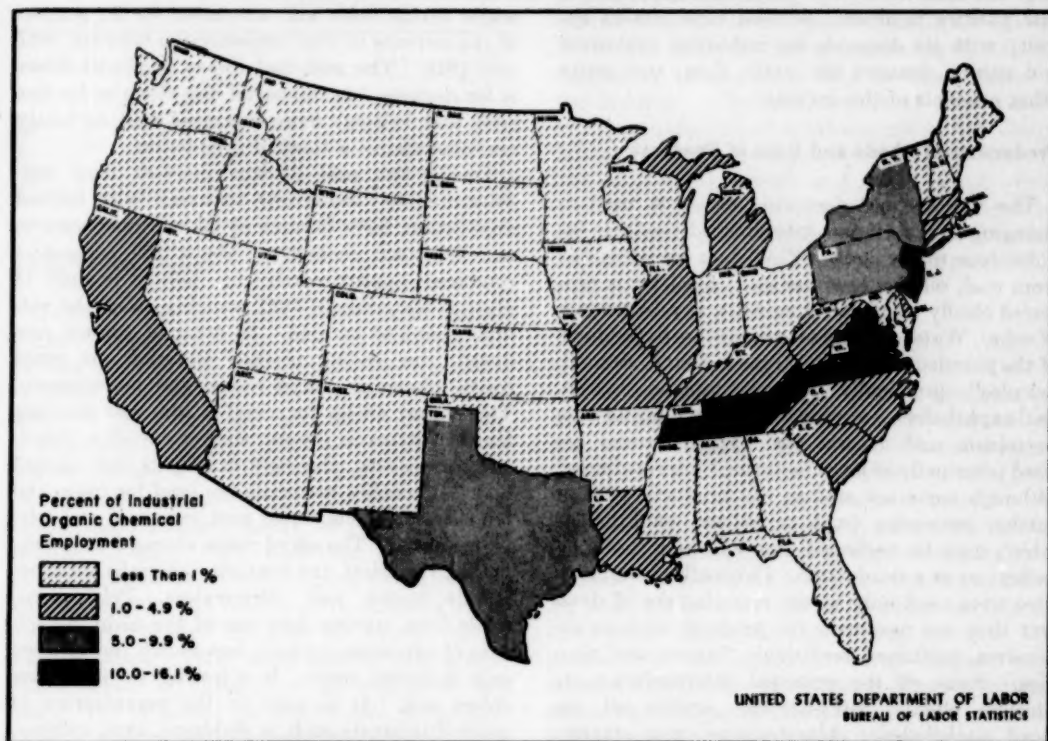
is expected to continue in this fast-growing industry.

Production Trends and Uses of Products

Industrial organic chemicals are compounded from coal, the principal raw material used; petroleum and natural gas, which are becoming increasingly important; and agricultural products. Wood and cotton also are basic raw materials in rayon manufacture and in making cellulose plastics materials. Some organic compounds are well known, for example, synthetic fibers, such as rayon, nylon, or orlon; synthetic rubber; and plastics materials. Other important products less well known include industrial explosives, the wide variety of dyes and other color pigments, industrial alcohol, formaldehyde, benzene, and glycerin. Among the principal users of organic chemicals are the textile industry, plastics products manufacturers, and the mining industry. Much of the output is used within the industry in manufacturing other organic chemical products.

Development of the Industry. Before 1914, the dye manufacturers, representing almost the entire

Employment in Industrial Organic Chemicals, 1951



organic chemical manufacturing industry, made less than 10 percent of the dyes and intermediates needed for American industry. Germany supplied most of the remainder. When these imports ceased at the outbreak of World War I, an intensive effort was made to build an organic chemicals industry from the meager facilities available. By the end of the war, over 90 percent of our requirements were being produced in this country. Congress in 1916 and 1921 erected tariff barriers to protect the organic chemicals industry from foreign competition, and as a result of protection and growing demand for organic chemicals, the industry grew steadily. Synthetic fibers made particularly large gains in production as did plastics. Production of many other organic chemicals rose several fold, and a host of new products were developed.

World War II brought about a tremendous expansion of the organic chemicals industry. Production and employment rose sharply in response

to military needs, especially in explosives. Synthetic rubber output rose from a few thousand pounds annually to 820 thousand tons in 1945, to make up for the loss of natural rubber imports from the Far East which the Japanese had invaded. By the end of the war, the synthetic rubber industry was producing more synthetic rubber annually than the United States' annual total consumption of rubber in the years before 1941. The need for clothing and equipment, particularly parachutes made of nylon, stimulated the expansion of the synthetic fibers industry. As metals became scarce there was a heavy demand for plastics materials.

In the postwar period, demand declined for such products as military explosives, synthetic rubber, and other items which are used primarily for war purposes. This decline was partially offset, however, by continued expansion in the production of other chemicals, including synthetic fibers and plastics materials. There was also a

large demand for nylon, increased acceptance of new plastics products, renewed construction activity with its demands for industrial explosives and paints, demand for textile dyes, and many other products of this industry.

Production Methods and Uses of Products

The various manufacturing processes used in changing raw materials into finished products involve four major steps. First, tars are extracted from coal, oil-gas, or water gas. Coal tar is produced chiefly by the steel industry as a byproduct of coke. Water-gas and oil-gas tars are byproducts of the petroleum and natural gas industry. Second, "crudes"—principally benzene, toluene, xylene, and naphthalene—are produced from tars and from petroleum and natural gas. Third, crudes are used principally in manufacturing "intermediates" although some are sold as end-products without further processing (such as, refined naphthalene which may be packaged and sold as a moth repellent or as a deodorant). Originally, intermediates were used only in the manufacture of dyes, but they are now used for products such as explosives, perfumes, medicinals, flavors, and plastics. Some of the principal intermediates are alcohol, phenol, nitro-benzene, aniline oil, refined naphthalene, chlorobenzene, and styrene. Fourth, more complex synthetic organic chemicals and finished products are made from the intermediate compounds.

Some of the principal industrial organic chemicals shipped as finished products are dyes (soluble colors, used mainly in textile manufacturing), lakes and toners (color pigments not soluble in water or oil, used in manufacturing paints and inks), plastics and resin materials (sheets, rods, tubes, and powder, furnished to manufacturers of finished plastics products), synthetic fibers (used in textile, apparel, and tire-cord manufacture), and synthetic rubber (used for tires and tubes).

Synthetic fibers are used in greater volume than wool and rank second only to cotton among the textile fibers. Production has increased almost continuously since quantity production of rayon began just after World War I. Raw material for rayon is wood pulp or cotton linters, the short fibers left on the seeds after they have been separated from cotton. Coal is the principal raw material used for such fibers as nylon, orlon, etc.

These fibers have made heavy inroads in all the major textile fields and accounted for 73 percent of the increase in fiber consumption between 1937 and 1949. The principal use of synthetic fibers is for clothing, but industrial uses (such as for tire cord and belting) have increased and currently consume almost a third of production.

During the past decade, plastics, once considered merely substitute materials with limited application, have become of major importance in our industrial economy. About 125 companies produced approximately 1.8 billion pounds of plastics materials in 1951, roughly twice the volume produced in 1946. In order of volume produced, the leading plastics materials are vinyl resins, phenolics, alkyd resins, and polystyrenes. The largest outlet for vinyl is film and sheeting for such items as drapes, shower curtains, upholstery, raincoats, phonograph records, and garden hose. Phenolics materials are used for radio and television cabinets, table tops, cameras, and telephone parts. The alkyd resins are used in making paints, varnishes, and enamels, especially for automobile bodies and refrigerators. Polystyrene, made from styrene (also one of the main ingredients of synthetic rubber), has shown the greatest gain in recent years. It is low in cost and takes colors well. It is used in the manufacture of molded products such as dishware, toys, refrigerator dishes, and novelties.

Synthetic rubber is produced mainly in Government-owned, but privately operated plants which were built during World War II. GR-S synthetic rubber, which accounts for 85 percent of production, is a general purpose type made from butadiene and styrene. Butadiene is made from a combination of petroleum or natural gas and ethyl alcohol, and styrene from benzol, a derivative of petroleum or coal tar. Currently, over 80 percent of the rubber used in passenger tires is GR-S. Over 90 percent of tire tubes are made of the butyl (GR-I), a special purpose synthetic rubber. Neoprene, is used extensively in life-saving equipment, wire and cable coverings, solid airplane tires, hose, and aircraft equipment.

Industrial alcohol is essential in both peace and wartime. Its peacetime use is primarily as a solvent or raw material in production of other chemicals; in war or in periods of defense preparation, it is utilized in the manufacture of such products as synthetic rubber and military explosives.

TABLE 1.—Average employment in industrial organic chemicals, 1939-51

Year	All employees	Production workers	Year	All employees	Production workers
1939	110,500	83,700	1946	200,800	158,900
1940	124,900	97,400	1947	205,500	162,600
1941	168,200	133,500	1948	210,300	164,400
1942	247,200	199,800	1949	192,100	145,800
1943	290,400	238,500	1950	200,100	151,800
1944	283,500	235,100	1951	227,100	169,900
1945	289,000	232,300	1952: January	229,200	169,600

Employment Trends

Between 1939 and 1943, employment in the organic chemicals industry rose 160 percent to an all-time peak of 290,400 workers, and remained at about that level for the next 2 years. (See table 1.) After the war there was a sharp drop in employment due principally to reduced production of military explosives, synthetic rubber, and other items used principally for war purposes. Employment climbed slowly in 1947 and 1948, declined in early 1949, and then rose steadily until September 1951, when a post-World War II high of 234,500 was reached. In January 1952, employment totaled 229,200—22 percent higher than in January 1950, some months before hostilities started in Korea—but still well below the World War II peak. Of the 169,600 production workers in organic chemicals in January 1952, 50,200 were employed in the output of rayon, nylon, orlon, and other synthetic fibers; 21,800 in the manufacture of plastics; 7,600 in synthetic-rubber; and the remainder in miscellaneous chemical production.

Each geographic region in which organic chemicals were produced showed increases in employment from 1939 to 1951, but the most rapid rate of growth occurred in the East South Central and the West South Central States. These two regions accounted for only 13 percent of 1939 employment but for 28 percent of the 1951 total. The greatest numerical employment increases from 1939 to 1951 were in the Middle Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central regions, in that order. (See table 2.)

The Middle Atlantic States employed the greatest number of workers—30 percent of total employment—in 1951. Only two other regions the South Atlantic and the East South Central States had more than 10 percent of total employment. (See map.)

Plants manufacturing synthetic fibers are concentrated in the eastern part of the United States, the South Atlantic States accounting for three-fourths of total employment in this branch of the industry. The main centers of employment in the manufacture of synthetic rubber are Texas, Louisiana, and Los Angeles; and a few plants are located in the Louisville and Akron areas. Production of plastics materials is concentrated in two regions, the Middle and South Atlantic States, which account for almost 70 percent of total employment in this branch.

Types of Occupations

The majority of workers in both branches of the industrial chemicals industry operate or maintain processing equipment. Chemical operators, the largest group, determine proper proportions of material according to formulas or specifications; make necessary standard calculations; set and regulate controls for temperature, pressure, or flow of material; and also use measuring and testing instruments to check quality of operations. Important processing workers, together with the equipment they operate, are stillmen (distillation equipment), filterers (equipment which separates suspended solids from a liquid), autoclave operators (high-pressure vessels), compressors (equipment which compresses commercial gases into liquid form), driers (equipment which separates water from solids), electric-

TABLE 2.—Estimated average employment in industrial organic chemicals, 1939 and 1951, by region¹

Region	1939		1951	
	All employees	Percent of total	All employees	Percent of total
All regions	110,500	100.0	227,100	100.0
New England	4,400	4.0	9,300	4.1
Middle Atlantic	40,800	36.9	68,300	30.1
East North Central	9,000	8.1	19,100	8.4
West North Central	1,400	1.3	5,200	2.3
South Atlantic	38,300	34.6	58,100	25.6
East South Central	13,700	12.4	40,300	17.7
West South Central	1,000	.9	22,300	9.8
Mountain	400	.4	900	.4
Pacific	1,500	1.4	3,600	1.6

¹The regions referred to in this study include: *New England*—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania; *East North Central*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin; *West North Central*—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota; *South Atlantic*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia; *East South Central*—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee; *West South Central*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Oregon, Washington.

cell men (electric cells that break down liquids into their component parts), millers (pulverizing equipment), mixers (machines which blend or mix liquids or solids in controlled amounts), and pumpmen (power-driven pumps). Helpers on processing equipment make up a small proportion of the work force; and, after gaining experience, usually become skilled operators.

The relatively high ratio of equipment to workers in these industries requires a large proportion of highly skilled maintenance workers, such as carpenters, pipefitters, electricians, and machinists. In addition, materials handlers are employed, such as truck drivers, hand and power truckers, and loaders and unloaders; custodial workers, such as guards, janitors, and watchmen; and apprentices, learners, and trainees; and handymen, stock clerks, roustabouts, utility men, and general laborers.

Professional and research personnel represent an unusually high proportion of the work force, and chemists and chemical engineers are the largest group. Chemists perform analytical and research work, develop process-control methods, supervise routine testing of material during processing, and prepare technical reports. Chemical engineers apply their knowledge to the designing, constructing, and improving of equipment. Many specialize in consulting, testing, technical sales and service, or technical writing.

Other types of engineers are also well represented. Mechanical engineers design tools, engines, machines, or other industrial equipment; or plan and operate the central distribution for heat, gas, water, or steam. Electrical engineers plan and supervise the construction, installation, and operation of electric-power generating plants and transmission lines. Some large plants employ

TABLE 4.—Work injury rates, industrial organic chemicals and all-manufacturing, 1945-1950

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Frequency rate: ¹						
All-manufacturing...	18.6	19.9	19.8	17.2	14.5	14.7
Plastics materials...	9.5	9.9	7.2	6.4	4.8	7.0
Synthetic rubber...	6.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.3	3.4
Synthetic fibers...	8.9	6.8	5.8	5.4	3.0	2.1
Explosives...	3.6	3.7	5.3	4.3	1.8	3.8
Severity rate: ²						
All-manufacturing...	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2
Plastics materials...	6.5	9.9	1.7	2.6	.9	1.9
Synthetic rubber...	.2	.01	.8	.1	.4	(9)
Synthetic fibers...	1.3	1.0	.8	1.2	.5	(9)
Explosives...	2.1	3.0	4.6	3.7	.9	(9)

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

² The severity rate is the average number of days lost because of disabling work injuries, per 1,000 employee-hours worked.

(9) Information not available.

industrial, civil, construction, metallurgical, and safety engineers.

Among the technicians, draftsmen prepare working plans and detailed drawings from the rough sketches or notes of the chemists or engineers and laboratory assistants perform standard laboratory tests for specific gravity, viscosity, or routine tests on volume or color to determine various properties. They work either in the research laboratories or in the various processing departments.

Men comprise over 86 percent of the workers in the organic chemicals industry. Branches of the industry, however, differ in the number of women employed. Synthetic fibers plants employ 60 percent of the total number of women in the industry, and these women make up 25 percent of the production workers in such plants. In industrial explosives plants 15 percent of the production workers are women. However, the majority of women in the organic chemicals industry work in office jobs or in the laboratory or packaging departments.

Earnings and Working Conditions

Average earnings, both hourly and weekly, are higher in organic chemicals than the general average for manufacturing industries. (See table 3.) However, in synthetic fiber manufacturing, wages are slightly lower than the all-manufacturing average. Variations are considerable among the industries classified as making industrial organic chemicals, e. g., hourly earnings in synthetic fibers manufacture were lower, but in the manufacture of synthetic rubber were higher, than the average in industrial organic chemicals.

TABLE 3.—Average hours and gross earnings of production workers in industrial organic chemicals and all-manufacturing industries, 1947-53

Year	Industrial organic chemicals			All-manufacturing		
	Average weekly hours	Average earnings		Average weekly hours	Average earnings	
		Hourly	Weekly		Hourly	Weekly
1947.....	40.3	\$1.310	\$52.79	40.4	\$1.237	\$49.97
1948.....	40.4	1.428	57.69	40.1	1.350	54.14
1949.....	39.5	1.540	60.83	39.2	1.401	54.92
1950.....	40.6	1.616	65.69	40.5	1.405	56.33
1951.....	41.0	1.752	71.83	40.8	1.594	64.92
1952: January 1.....	40.2	1.793	71.68	40.9	1.640	67.08

¹ Preliminary.

The workweek in this industry is about the same as in all-manufacturing, averaging 41.0 hours during 1951 compared with 40.8 in all-manufacturing.

The nature of the products made working conditions relatively hazardous in the early stages of the industry's development. In recent years, however, many of the hazards of industrial chemicals manufacturing have been eliminated and injury rates are generally lower than the average for all-manufacturing industries. (See table 4).

Employment is relatively steady in this industry. Turn-over rates, both separations and accessions, have been consistently lower than the rates in all-manufacturing. (See table 5).

TABLE 5.—Labor turn-over rates, industrial organic chemicals and all-manufacturing, 1950-52¹

Year	Industrial organic chemicals		All-manufacturing	
	Separation rate	Accession rate	Separation rate	Accession rate
1950: January.....	1.2	1.7	3.1	3.6
April.....	1.0	1.8	2.8	3.5
July.....	1.0	2.3	2.9	4.7
October.....	1.9	2.5	4.3	5.2
1951: January.....	1.7	2.7	4.1	5.2
April.....	1.7	2.3	4.6	4.5
July.....	1.6	2.2	4.4	4.2
October.....	2.7	1.6	4.7	4.4
1952: January ²	2.7	1.7	4.0	4.5

¹ Rates per 100 employees.

² Preliminary.

Industry Outlook

High levels of employment and production probably will continue in 1952. Defense needs have been added to the growing civilian demand for the industry's products. Military preparedness calls for increased production of many organic chemicals, including explosives, industrial alcohol, synthetic rubber, plastics materials, and synthetic fibers. These materials are needed to produce military items, including camouflage material, raincoats, helmets, parachutes, tire cord, and clothing for the Armed Forces.

Even if defense requirements decline, the industry is expected to continue its long-term growth. All branches of the chemical industry have invested about \$6 billion in plant and equipment since World War II and plan to invest \$1.2 billion more in the next 2 years.

Inorganic Chemicals

THE GREAT EXPANSION in industrial activity from 1939 to 1952 has created a heavy demand for the products of the industrial inorganic chemicals industry. Employment increased by 77 percent during this period and gains in production were even greater. The December 1951 employment of 84,100 was about 15 percent higher than in June 1950 when hostilities began in Korea. Management plans for expansion of production facilities indicate a continuation of the upward trend in both employment and production.

Nature and Use of Products

Inorganic chemicals are those derived from non-living matter, such as salt, sulfur, mineral ores, limestone, and water. Among the principal products are sulfuric, nitric, hydrochloric, and phosphoric acids; soda ash; caustic soda; chlorine; and ammonia. Inorganic chemicals are used in almost every kind of manufacturing as raw materials and processing agents. They are basic ingredients in the manufacture of steel, glass, paper, plastics, and thousands of products in everyday use. They are essential materials in the manufacture of armaments and munitions.

Sulfuric acid is the most widely used industrial chemical. The fertilizer industry usually consumes about a third of sulfuric acid production, petroleum refining a tenth, and chemicals a fifth. The remaining production is distributed throughout such a large range of industries that the consumption of sulfuric acid is sometimes regarded as a rough barometer of industrial activity.

Nitric acid is second only to sulfuric in value and diversity of uses. Formerly produced by the action of sulfuric acid on Chilean nitrates, it is now made principally from synthetic ammonia. Nitric acid is a basic raw material in manufacturing military explosives. Other important uses are in the making of industrial explosives, fertilizers, plastics, paints, and solvents.

Phosphoric acid ranks second only to sulfuric acid in volume produced. It has an essential role in the rustproofing of steel and the manufacture of high-grade fertilizer phosphates, cleansing agents, phosphates for the food industry, synthetic detergents, and ammoniated dentifrices.

Hydrochloric acid, although the tonnage produced is only a twentieth that of sulfuric acid, has numerous special uses, such as pickling steel for tinning; making chlorine compounds; activating oil wells; and manufacturing dyes, plastics, and other chemicals.

Soda ash is the principal alkali in volume produced. It is used primarily in the manufacture of glass (40 percent), chemicals and drugs (30 percent), and soap and cleanser manufacture (10 percent). The remaining production is used in the nonferrous metals industries, paper and pulp manufacture, the manufacture of textiles, and in water softening and petroleum refining.

Caustic soda, second alkali in terms of volume, is consumed chiefly in the manufacture of rayon (20 percent), chemicals (16 percent), soap (13 percent), and in petroleum refining (12 percent).

Sodium sulfate is used in the manufacture of kraft paper, window glass, in textile dyeing, nickel smelting, and medicine.

Sodium silicate is made by fusing sand and soda ash. Its uses are numerous: impregnating wood, fixing dyes, rendering cement and brick nonporous, and as a detergent and adhesive.

Calcium carbide is important mainly because, with water, it forms acetylene, which in turn is used in manufacturing many organic chemicals.

Most nitrogen compounds are made from synthetic ammonia which is derived from nitrogen in the air. The fertilizer industry is the principal user of nitrogen compounds. Other uses are in the manufacture of explosives, plastics, and fibers, and in the dye industry.

Chlorine is used primarily in the manufacture of such chemical products as antifreeze solutions, carbon tetrachloride, synthetic rubber, dry cleaning fluids, and ethyl gasoline (77 percent). The paper and pulp industry consumes about 11 percent, and sewage and sanitation, 4 percent.

Production and Employment Trends

The manufacture of chemicals on a small scale was started in this country before the American Revolution, and began to develop into a major industry toward the end of the nineteenth century, when continuous processing was introduced to replace the old, small-quantity, batch methods. Technical "know-how" helped to produce more uniform products, and large-scale production came

into being. Until the beginning of World War I, the industrial chemicals industry was devoted almost entirely to the production of inorganic chemicals. Currently, these products constitute about 75 percent of the tonnage and 23 percent of the value added by manufacture of industrial chemical production; organic chemical manufacture accounts for the remainder.

Production of the major inorganic chemicals has increased greatly since 1939. The output of hydrochloric acid, chlorine, and ammonia by 1950 had increased by more than 4 times, and sulfuric acid and caustic soda output had doubled. Nitric acid, however, has shown the greatest increase, jumping from 168,000 tons produced in 1939 to 1,336,000 tons in 1950, nearly 8 times as much. (See table 1.)

TABLE 1.—Production of selected industrial inorganic chemicals, specified years, 1939-50¹

Chemical	Production (thousands of short tons)			
	1939	1941	World War II peak year	1950
Sulfuric acid.....	4,795	6,770	9,522 (1945)	13,029
Nitric acid.....	168	347	483 (1943)	1,336
Phosphoric acid.....	(2)	963	731 (1945)	1,641
Hydrochloric acid.....	124	228	408 (1945)	619
Soda ash.....	2,900	3,724	4,718 (1944)	4,329
Caustic soda.....	1,045	1,429	1,871 (1944)	2,510
Sodium sulfate.....	(2)	752	866 (1944)	931
Sodium silicate.....	(2)	386	428 (1944)	486
Chlorine.....	514	800	1,263 (1944)	2,084
Calcium carbide.....	(2)	370	769 (1944)	671
Ammonia (synthetic anhydrous).....	311	501	548 (1945)	1,566

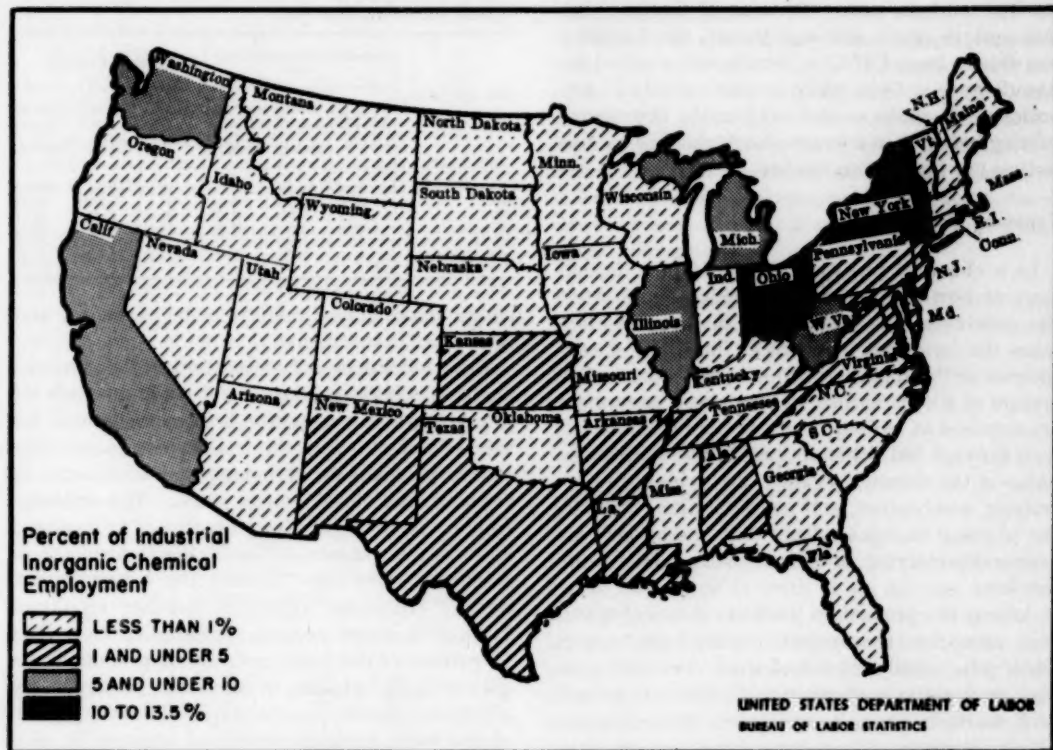
¹ Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Facts for Industry.

² Not available.

This country consumes most of the chemicals it produces, but foreign markets also are important. The United States is now the world's largest exporter of chemicals, having taken over leadership from Germany after World War II. The principal inorganic chemical exports in terms of dollar value are anhydrous ammonia, calcium carbide, potassium hydroxide, sodium benzoate, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium silicate. Imports of inorganic chemicals, on the other hand, are small by comparison.

Employment in inorganic chemicals has expanded less rapidly than production. This industry is noted for its ability to produce a huge volume of material with relatively few workers. Development of highly mechanized, continuous processes enables the plants to operate with a minimum of manual handling.

Employment in Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, 1951



An all-time employment high of 84,100 was reached in December 1951, a rise of 77 percent over 1939. (See table 2.) Employment rose sharply with the outbreak of World War II; it reached a peak of 71,200 workers in June 1942 and then declined gradually. Production of major products, however, was maintained or increased throughout the war years. The postwar low point in employment occurred in November 1945 with 58,700 workers. By mid-1946, the manufacturing industries had converted to production of peacetime goods and were again using large quantities of chemicals. Employment then began to rise again and has increased continuously except for a slight decline in 1949. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, employment has increased by about 13 percent.

Most of the more than 400 plants making industrial inorganic chemicals are located near the source of raw material in order to minimize transporta-

tion costs. There has been a gradual shift in the location of plants since 1939, but the East North Central region continues to employ the greatest number of workers (29 percent). This region, combined with the Northeast (20 percent), the South Atlantic (16 percent), and the Pacific (17 percent) accounts for 82 percent of total employment in the industry. Employment in all regions increased between 1939 and 1951, with the Pacific Coast States registering the greatest gain and replacing the South Atlantic as the third-ranking region in this industry. (See map.)

Employment is concentrated in large plants. Of the 412 establishments classified in the industry by the 1947 Census of Manufactures, 33 employed over 500 workers each and together accounted for more than 60 percent of the total employment. Almost 300 establishments had fewer than 100 employees each, representing less than 12 percent of total employment. The remaining 28 percent of

the workers were employed in 83 plants having 100-499 workers each. Because of the large investment in plant and equipment, the industry was able to record \$742 million in value added by manufacture in 1950, while employing only 71,500 workers. It ranks second only to the petroleum-refining industry in average value added by manufacture per production worker.

Types of Occupations

In a chemical plant, the types of jobs depend more on how the products are made than on what the products are. Generally, mass production takes the form, not of assembly lines, but of continuous or "automatic process" production. Operators of a wide variety of specialized equipment are required at various stages as the raw materials pass through both chemical and physical changes. Some of the chemical changes are oxidation, electrolysis, combustion, and neutralization. Among the physical changes called "unit operations" are evaporation, drying, filtration, mixing, and crystallization.

Among the production workers, chemical operators comprise the largest occupational group. Their jobs usually consist of work with high pressure or vacuum equipment with which they control reaction time, temperature, and pressure. Other important processing occupations are those of stillmen, who operate distillation equipment; driers, who operate equipment which separates water from solids; batchmakers, who operate mixing machines; and millers, who operate pulverizing equipment. To keep the vast amount of equipment in working condition, the industry also employs many maintenance workers, such as machinists, carpenters, pipe fitters, and electricians.

Less than 10 percent of the workers in the industry are women. Three-fourths of these work in office jobs. The women who work in the

TABLE 3.—Average hours and gross earnings of production workers in industrial inorganic chemicals and nondurable-goods industries, 1947-52

Year and month	Industrial inorganic chemicals			All-manufacturing		
	Average weekly hours	Average earnings		Average weekly hours	Average earnings	
		Hourly	Weekly		Hourly	Weekly
1947.....	40.3	\$1.381	\$55.65	40.4	\$1.237	\$49.97
1948.....	40.9	1.519	62.13	40.1	1.350	54.14
1949.....	40.6	1.574	63.90	39.2	1.401	54.92
1950.....	40.9	1.660	67.80	40.5	1.465	59.33
1951.....	41.7	1.807	75.19	40.8	1.594	64.92
1952: January.....	41.0	1.844	75.60	41.2	1.640	67.40

plants are employed mainly in the packaging and laboratory departments.

Research is especially important in the chemical industry. New products and new methods of production are constantly being sought and developed. Each year the leading companies allocate large amounts of money and man-hours to research and development work. The industry employs an unusually large number of professional and research persons. The National Academy of Science reports that in 1950 the inorganic and organic chemicals industries together employed 7,488 professional persons, representing more than 10 percent of the total professional personnel employed in all branches of industrial research. In addition, these industries employ about 9 percent of the total technical personnel engaged in supporting research activities. The principal occupational groups in research are: chemists; chemical, mechanical, electrical, and other types of engineers; and research and laboratory technicians. Professional, administrative, and office personnel constitute about a fourth of the total employment in the industry.

Trends in Earnings and Working Conditions

Earnings, both hourly and weekly, are higher than the average for all-manufacturing (table 3). In January 1952, average hourly rates were over a fifth higher than those in nondurable-goods industries and an eighth higher than the average for all-manufacturing.

Straight-time hourly earnings vary considerably among regions. In a survey of the industry made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1949, the Southwest reported the highest median straight-time hourly earnings and the Southeastern region the lowest, as shown by the following figures:

TABLE 2.—Average employment in industrial inorganic chemicals, 1939-51

Year	All employees	Production workers	Year	All employees	Production workers
1939.....	47,000	33,800	1946.....	60,600	47,600
1940.....	53,000	38,300	1947.....	66,000	51,900
1941.....	63,500	47,500	1948.....	70,900	54,700
1942.....	69,600	53,800	1949.....	68,400	52,300
1943.....	69,400	55,300	1950.....	71,500	52,900
1944.....	65,400	52,600	1951.....	82,200	60,000
1945.....	61,900	49,000	December.....	84,100	61,400

	<i>Median rate¹</i>
United States.....	\$1.53
Middle Atlantic.....	1.45
Border States.....	1.46
Southeast.....	1.09
Great Lakes.....	1.55
Middle West.....	1.31
Southwest.....	1.62
Pacific.....	1.56

¹ Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Wage Structure, Chemicals*, 1949.

Most plants work around the clock and differential pay is given to those on the second or third shift. Paid holidays, 2-week paid vacations, and time and a half for overtime are common provisions in most union contracts.

Injury-frequency rates in the industrial chemicals industry have been consistently lower than the average for manufacturing as a whole; and in recent years, the severity rates have dropped to less than the average for all-manufacturing. (See table 4.)

TABLE 4.—*Worker injury rates in industrial chemicals, and all-manufacturing, 1945-50*

Year	Industrial chemicals		All-manufacturing	
	Frequency ¹	Severity ¹	Frequency ¹	Severity ¹
1945.....	16.0	2.3	18.6	1.6
1946.....	15.6	1.9	19.9	1.6
1947.....	13.1	2.0	18.8	1.4
1948.....	10.9	2.2	17.2	1.5
1949.....	8.4	1.0	14.5	1.4
1950 ²	8.5	1.0	14.7	1.2

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

² The severity rate is the average number of days lost, because of disabling work injuries, per 1,000 employee-hours worked.

³ Data for 1950 is for industrial inorganic chemicals. This separation is not available for previous years.

Employment Outlook

The industrial inorganic chemicals industry supplies the basic chemicals for large segments of industry and agriculture. Expanding industrial activity has created shortages of such chemicals as sulfuric acid, nitric acid, ammonia, and chlorine. To overcome these shortages, the industry is expanding its facilities and increasing production. Chlorine capacity, for example, is expected to be increased 50 percent by the end of 1953, sulfur output is scheduled to be increased 8 percent by 1953, and the goal for nitrogen production is an 80-percent increase by 1955. This expansion of production facilities indicates a continued long-term upward trend of both production and employment, although, as in the past,

production probably will increase at a faster rate than employment.

Workers in this industry have relatively steady jobs. There is little seasonal fluctuation and the rates of accessions and separations have been consistently lower than in most other manufacturing industries. The level of employment is not closely related to variations in output. Operators and maintenance workers must be on hand to tend the equipment whether or not the plant is producing at full capacity.

—JANECE FORD AND WILLIAM J. SHICKLER
Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Changes Affecting Labor in Canada During 1951

PROGRESSIVE INDUSTRIALIZATION raised the number of Canadians at work to an all-time peak of 5,350,000 in August 1951, before rearmament had hit its stride.¹ In terms of total labor income the year 1951 was prosperous. However, labor was affected by inflationary forces in the form of rising prices and deflationary policies which caused some rise in unemployment. The rapid climb in the cost of living which wiped out a large part of labor's wage gains attained through collectively bargained escalator clauses and interim rate increases, led the major labor groups to unite in pressing for price and related controls. Organized labor's anti-Communist drive, which the two major federations of labor had started at their 1950 conventions, continued unabated.

Defense and the Labor Force

Expansion in the Canadian labor force kept even pace with the increase in population during 1951. More immigrants entered Canada than in any year since 1913—almost 200,000—and the 1952 target is almost as large. A substantial number of immigrant workers are channeled into agricultural employment. In addition to immigrants and the normal increase in the labor force,

¹ Based on Annual Labor Report for Canada, 1951, by Joseph Godson, Labor Attaché, U. S. Embassy, Ottawa.

Canada still has untapped reserves of older and younger workers.

Agriculture now accounts for only 20 percent of the civilian labor force. Manufacturing, construction, logging, distribution, and service industries are expanding and a considerable shift in the employable population is taking place from farms to cities and towns and also to remote areas where resource development projects are under way.

World-wide needs for the products of Canada's basic extractive and manufacturing industries (food, lumber, newsprint, and minerals) provide firm support for the expanding economy. Large construction projects for resource development and defense plants as well as defense manufacturing contracts, and the demands created by heavy immigration, all point to a continued high level of employment and a strong bargaining position for labor in 1952.

Present rearmament plans call for 8 to 10 percent of the labor force compared with the peak of 40 percent during the World War II effort. While serious manpower shortages have not developed, the current defense program has created shortages in certain skills. For example, Canada is planning to produce both engines and frames for jet and piston type planes, instead of airframes only. To find the necessary skilled workers, in-plant training and upgrading programs are being encouraged, and skills are being sought abroad. Seventy skilled immigrants are being flown in from England each week; vocational training enrollment increased 30 percent over 1949-50; and national registration of technical and professional personnel (needed for defense) is under way. A National Advisory Council on Manpower, appointed in February 1951, suggested some of these measures and remains alert for further developments.

Severe seasonal unemployment normally characterizes the Canadian economy even when employment levels reach new heights. Cut-backs in consumer-goods industries, high inventories, and reduced consumer buying because of high prices were complicating factors in the winter of 1951-52. Automobile and electric-appliance plants in Ontario and Quebec were the first to be affected, followed by iron and steel, primary textiles, furniture, and garment trades.

Applications for employment in December 1951 and January 1952 were respectively 18.5 percent and 21 percent above the corresponding months a year earlier. This extra-seasonal growth in unemployment was ascribed in part to the Government anti-inflation measures taken earlier in 1951.

Wage and Price Levels

Wages, salaries, and supplementary wage payments in the aggregate rose 13 percent from December 1950 to December 1951. Nonagricultural employment rose about 3 percent. Personal savings also increased. Both average weekly earnings of industrial wage earners and the cost of living rose 11 percent in 1951. The Canadian Congress of Labor (CCL) reported that, in order to purchase the same amount of food as could be bought in 1946 with an hour's earnings, Canadian workers had to work 6 minutes longer in 1951.

Unions and Collective Bargaining

Owing to the sharp rise in the cost of living, over a fifth of the collective agreements concluded in 1951, covering 130,000 workers, contained escalator clauses for wage adjustment. The upward trend in living costs also led the Canadian Congress of Labor (CCL), the Trades and Labor Congress (TLC),² the Canadian and Catholic Federation of Labor, and the Railroad Brotherhoods to unite in demanding price controls, subsidies, and the reimposition of rent controls; there was some discussion, but no implementation, of a proposed national wage-coordinating committee. Instead of acting on labor's demand for direct controls, the Government relied upon indirect methods, namely, financial and credit measures, taxation, and a budget surplus, in order to control incipient inflation. These measures were successful, but accompanied as they were by shrinking consumer demand, may have been more deflationary than intended.

TLC and CCL were also united on foreign policy. They wholeheartedly supported the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United Nations

² The CCL and TLC include member organizations affiliated with the CIO and AFL, respectively. For a discussion of the 1951 conventions of these Federations, see the Monthly Labor Review for December 1951 (p. 692).

in Korea, and other measures to resist Soviet aggression. Both belong to and support the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The Canadian sections of the Automobile Workers and Steelworkers Unions (CCL) were pressing for an extension of "master contracts" covering workers in firms operating on both sides of the border, and for equal pay with United States workers on similar jobs.

The numerical strength of the Canadian unions has been steadily increasing. Moreover, the number of workers covered by collective agreements was 1,282,000 in 1950, exceeding total union membership by more than 250,000. This difference was possible because union contracts generally apply to all employees in the bargaining unit—nonunion as well as union. Of the total number of Canadian nonagricultural wage and salary workers almost 35 percent were covered and 30 percent were union members. Regarding organization and collective bargaining rights, a public opinion poll taken among Canadians in 1951 showed that 85 percent accepted these rights; however, only 65 percent acquiesced in the right to strike.

Union organization is weak among salaried employees. During 1951, the CCL had a costly set-back in its efforts to win collective-bargaining rights in a large Toronto department store and mail-order house. In this instance, the union lost an election conducted by the Ontario Labor Relations Board.

A marked decrease in time lost due to work stoppages in 1951—continuing a trend started in 1948—reflected the considerable progress made in peaceful collective bargaining since the early postwar years. Man-days lost in 1951 totaled 872,300 compared with 1,389,039 in 1950. However, collective agreements, involving large numbers of workers in basic industries, expire in the spring of 1952 and may result in an increase in stoppages.

In one Province, Quebec, the Catholic syndicates are making organizational headway, as a result of a more militant attitude than in the past.

Organized labor had some set-backs during 1951. Labor organizations did not obtain representation in the Government's defense agencies. The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation

(CCF), which CCL and some local segments of TLC have considered their political arm, declined in influence. In November, CCF was badly defeated in the Ontario elections.

The first Canadian Labor Attaché, former secretary-general of CCL, was appointed in 1951, to service in Washington.

Legislation

Federal laws of interest to labor which were passed during 1951 included an amendment of the income-tax legislation to permit deduction of annual trade-union dues from taxable income. This exemption does not include initiation fees, special-purpose levies, or contributions to pension and similar funds. The old-age pension system was liberalized by a unanimous vote. The means test was removed for those with 20 years' residence in Canada who are 70 years of age. (The pension is \$40 a month.) Another 1951 law prohibited manufacturers from imposing maximum or fixed retail prices. But the anticipated competition from price cuts failed to materialize.

Communists in Unions

A number of Communist-dominated unions at the local and regional level were expelled or reorganized to eliminate Communist control. Two provincial labor relations boards decertified, or refused to certify, certain unions as bargaining agents, on grounds of Communist domination. TLC approved these decisions because they were in line with 1950 decertification of the Canadian Seamen's Union by the Federal Board—action which it had endorsed. However, these two decisions were not backed by CCL leaders who oppose the precedent of Government action and some of the smaller organizations (e. g., the Catholic Syndicates) fear this precedent.

In spite of the success of the national federations in depriving the Communists of a national sounding board, they are still entrenched in the basic metal-mining industry and in a number of important electric and electronics plants. Some Communist-dominated unions gained membership during 1951, and certain employers continued to bargain with them.

The Defense Mobilizer's Fifth Quarterly Report

CONTINUED EXPANSION of defense production during the remainder of 1952 followed by a leveling-off of production for the next 2 years is foreseen in the fifth quarterly report¹ of Director of Defense Mobilization Charles E. Wilson which was issued just before his resignation. This defense expansion will be aided by the current record-breaking rate at which industry—defense and civilian—is expanding in an effort to provide productive capacity to support the defense program and to satisfy consumer needs. To the nearly 6 million workers now employed in the defense program almost 2 million will have to be added during the remainder of the year. Although previous reports indicate shortages of all major industrial metals through 1952, the report states that the outlook is now brighter but, in the case of steel, is contingent on the outcome of that industry's labor dispute.

Military Production

Deliveries of defense "hard goods"—tanks, planes, and other weapons—in the first quarter of 1952 have climbed to \$5.1 billion, a gain of 38 percent over the previous quarter. Construction and deliveries of all military goods totaled \$6.9 billion for the same period. At present an estimated \$23 billion of the \$94 billion available for procurement and construction remains unobligated. The climb in deliveries, Mr. Wilson states, will continue through 1952 to nearly double current totals "so that our forces in Korea get the equipment they need, when they need it, and the build-up of our forces and those of our allies in Europe and elsewhere will proceed as rapidly as necessary to deter aggression." Deliveries will then level off for the next 2 years.

A prime objective, according to the Defense Mobilizer, is to build the mobilization base—"that is, the facilities and production lines beyond those needed for the current program which would enable us, if we should be forced into all-out war, to move quickly to the scale of military produc-

tion that would be necessary." Necessary capacity for the current program is "in place or in sight," Mr. Wilson continues, "and a large part of the efforts of the mobilization agencies can be shifted to completing the mobilization base."

Manpower and Materials

Most of the additional 2 million workers required for the defense program will be supplied by shifts from nondefense to defense employment. In addition, the report states, some of the required defense manpower will be met by the expansion of the labor force which adds 800,000 workers annually. In line with training defense workers, the Defense Mobilizer reported that he approved a new manpower policy which places upon management the responsibility for defense training. Although employment in the United States is currently at a high level, 21 major areas have unemployment of over 6 percent of the labor force, and 101 areas have moderate labor surpluses, the report states. Labor shortages, however, exist in 5 major areas and a balanced labor market in 47 others.

Two factors were outlined in the report that may affect the brighter outlook anticipated in supplies of critical materials. "The supply estimates for steel could be revised drastically if an extended strike should occur, and the same is true for other materials," the Defense Mobilizer warned. In addition, the report pointed out that although the outlook is favorable for flat-rolled steel products, aluminum, and lead, other steel products, copper, tin, and nickel were still in tight supply.

Wage Chronology No. 22: Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 1943-51

THE Pacific Gas & Electric Co. generates and sells electricity and purchases and sells gas, water, and steam in an area covering 89,000 square miles across California's Central Valley. With its 75 hydro-electric and steam generating plants, in addition to power from Shasta and Keswick Dams, the company has a gross normal operating capac-

¹ Source: Fifth Quarterly Report to the President, Strength for the Long Run, transmitted by the Director of Defense Mobilization, April 1, 1952.

ity of 3,049,400 kilowatts. Its 2 million customers are served by 17,000 workers. Changes in the wage rates and working conditions of the majority of these employees, namely those who are represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers-AFL (IBEW), are covered in this chronology.¹

Prior to 1945 natural wells in California were the main source of the company's gas supply. Then growing requirements for natural gas made it necessary to lay 2,100 miles of pipeline (500 miles of it within California) to bring in fuel from western Texas, New Mexico, and southwestern Colorado. Today, this line carries in 400 million cubic feet of gas per day for use in the Central California area. It is supplemented by more than 13,000 miles of gas transmission and distribution lines across the Central Valley.

The company's operating, maintenance and construction employees are currently represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers-AFL (IBEW). Organization of the employees began during 1937, when the Utility Workers Union of America-CIO (UWUA)—then known as the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America-CIO and later known as the Utility Workers Organizing Committee-CIO—lost an election to the California Gas and Electric Employee's Union (Ind.) to represent the company's entire force of outside employees. On the original ballot the IBEW was also listed, but it withdrew before the election was held and did not appear again in the bargaining history until 1943. In June 1942 the UWUA was certified by the National Labor Relations Board as agent for all employees in one of the company's geographic divisions. Between July 1942 and January 1943 the UWUA was certified to represent the same group of employees in three other divisions and in the Central Supply Department. The first UWUA agreement was signed in December 1942, with five interim agreements leading up to the basic agreement of August 15, 1944. Annual agreements were negotiated each year thereafter until 1950, when the IBEW won the right to negotiate for these employees.

In June 1943, the company and the IBEW signed the first agreement covering the operating, maintenance, and construction workers in nine divisions not represented by the UWUA. In May

1944 they signed an agreement covering clerical workers in 5 divisions. A series of elections was held between that time and 1950, when the IBEW became the sole bargaining agent for 11,700 of the company's 17,000 workers in the 13 geographic divisions.

In recent years wage provisions have been embodied in separate agreements from those dealing with supplementary benefits. The agreement dealing with related wage provisions was made effective September 1, 1950, but was superseded by the wage agreement effective April 1, 1951, which was to remain in force until March 31, 1952.

In the wage agreements, progression from the minimum or starting to maximum rates is governed by well-defined schedules. These schedules specifically set forth the length of time required to move from one step to another as well as the salary rate applicable to each upward step. The length of time necessary to reach the maximum varies with the occupation, resulting in 12 progression schedules. (See table B, footnote 3.) The wage schedule in the most recent agreement is divided into three groups: (1) operations, maintenance, and construction employees in all divisions and Building Department employees, (2) production employees in the Gas Supply and Control Department, and (3) production employees in the Central Supply Department.

For the purpose of applying related wage practices, employees are classified, not only into these three categories but by types of working schedule, the continuity of these schedules, the type of service rendered, and place of performance of work.

In this chronology the changes in wages and related practices for operating, maintenance and construction workers (other than the General Construction Department) are those included in the IBEW agreements from 1943 to 1952. The changes resulting from UWUA-CIO negotiations are not reported since that organization does not at present represent any of these employees. Provisions of the IBEW agreement reported for 1943 do not necessarily indicate changes in previous conditions of employment.

¹ For the purpose and scope of the wage chronology series see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of this chronology are available on request.

A—General Wage Changes¹

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
June 15, 1943.	No general wage change.	
July 16, 1945, Oct. 1, 1945 (negotiations completed Dec. 17, 1945).	10 percent increase, averaging 11 cents an hour.	To offset the reduction of workweek from 48 to 40 hours.
Nov. 1, 1945 (negotiations completed Jan. 14, 1946).	5 percent increase, averaging 6 cents an hour.	
Feb. 1, 1946 (by agreement of April 26, 1946).	2½ percent increase, averaging 3 cents an hour.	
Dec. 1, 1946 (by agreement of same date).	6 percent increase plus \$2.50 a week, averaging 14 cents an hour.	
Dec. 1, 1947 (by agreement of Nov. 25, 1947).	\$2 a week increase.	
Mar. 1, 1948 (by agreement of same date).	\$2.80 a week increase.	
Mar. 1, 1949 (by agreement of Jan. 11, 1949).	9 cents an hour increase.	
Sept. 1, 1950 (by agreement of same date).	3 percent increase, averaging approximately 5 cents an hour.	The 5 cents includes the cost of an interarea adjustment amounting to 3 mills an hour. ²
Jan. 1, 1951 (by agreement of Sept. 1, 1950).	1 percent increase, averaging approximately 2 cents an hour.	
Apr. 1, 1951 (by agreement of same date).	5.8 percent increase, averaging 10 cents an hour.	

¹ General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments that affect an entire establishment, bargaining unit, or substantial group of employees at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in classification rates) that do not have an immediate effect on the general wage level.

The changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in earnings occasioned by nongeneral changes, payment of premium and special rates and other factors, the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the change in average hourly earnings over the period.

² The 3 mills resulted from equalizing rates between areas formerly represented by the UWUA-CIO and those represented by the IBEW-AFL. The differences between the 2 types of areas had developed from a cents-per-hour increase previously granted in the territory formerly represented by the UWUA, as opposed to the percentage increase granted the IBEW areas. The adjustment was made by raising rates below \$66.75 a week in the IBEW area to the former UWUA rates; and all rates above \$66.75 a week in former UWUA territories to the IBEW rate.

B—Weekly and Daily Rates for Selected Occupations at Specified Dates 1944–1951

Department and job title ¹	Effective date, minimum and maximum rates and progression schedules									
	Jan. 11, 1944 ²		Dec. 1, 1946		Sept. 1, 1950		Jan. 1, 1951		Apr. 1, 1951	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
<i>Operation, maintenance, and construction</i>										
Cable splicers.	\$52.80	\$56.00	\$73.65		\$94.51		\$85.36		\$90.31	
Cable splicers, apprentice.	37.20	49.20	51.80	68.80	62.44	79.62	63.06	80.42	60.72	85.08
Carpenters, finish.	37.80	49.20		82.75		74.96		75.73		80.12
Clerks, field (water collection).		(9)	49.00	65.15	57.08	75.76	57.66	76.52	60.99	80.96
Collectors; collector and meter readers.		(9)	57.70	63.45	68.62	74.01	69.31	74.75	73.33	79.09
Communication men A.		(9)	64.40	68.60	74.98	79.31	75.73	80.10	80.12	84.75
Communication men B.		(9)	66.80	61.85	67.28	72.36	67.95	73.08	71.90	77.32
Communication men C.		(9)	48.80	54.30	57.55	64.86	58.13	65.51	61.50	69.31
Combination station-attendant-servicemen.		(7)	60.55	72.50	71.02	83.33	71.73	84.16	75.80	88.04
Electricians.	49.20	52.00		68.00		79.31		80.10		84.75
Electricians, apprentice; linemen, apprentice.	39.20	47.20	51.80	64.40	62.44	74.98	63.06	75.73	60.72	80.12
Fitters.	44.80	46.00		60.30		70.76		71.47		75.62
Fitters, apprentice.	40.20	43.20	58.10	57.80	63.67	68.25	64.31	68.94	68.04	72.94
Fitters, pipe.	36.20	39.20		60.30		70.76		71.47		75.62
Firemen; gas makers.	41.20	45.20		59.35		69.78		70.84		74.57
Groundmen, helper.	10 5.84	37.20	48.00	51.80	58.73	62.44	58.32	63.06	62.76	66.72
Instrument men.		(9)		94.40		74.98		75.73		80.12
Laborers.	10 5.84	35.20		46.80		57.55		58.13		61.50
Linemen; metermen, senior.	49.20	52.00		68.00		79.31		80.10		84.75
Machinists.	47.20	51.20		66.85		77.51		78.29		82.83
Maintenance men (street light).	39.20	43.20	54.30	56.80	64.86	67.28	65.51	67.95	60.31	71.89
Mechanics (electric maintenance department).	43.20	47.20		61.85		73.26		73.08		77.32
Machinists, apprentice.	39.20	45.20	51.80	64.40	62.44	74.98	63.06	75.73	60.72	80.12
Mechanics (gas street department).	47.20	49.20		64.40		74.98		75.73		80.12
Mechanics, service (gas service department).	48.20	49.20	63.10	64.40	73.65	74.98	74.99	75.73	78.70	80.12
Metermen (electric department).	41.20	46.40		60.80		71.28		71.99		76.12
Metermen, apprentice; engineers, building.	5.84	39.20	51.80	59.35	62.44	69.78	63.06	70.48	66.72	74.75
Meter readers.		(9)	46.15	57.70	57.86	68.16	58.44	68.84	61.83	72.83

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Weekly and Daily Rates for Selected Occupations at Specified Dates 1944–1951—Continued

Department and job title ¹	Effective date, minimum and maximum rates and progression schedules									
	Jan. 11, 1944 ²		Dec. 1, 1946		Sept. 1, 1950		Jan. 1, 1951		Apr. 1, 1951	
	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum
Operators, first (three shift hydro plants and three shift substations): ³										
Schedule I.....	(9)			\$ 65.85		\$ 78.48		\$ 77.24		\$ 81.72
Schedule II.....	(9)			\$ 64.40		\$ 75.78		\$ 75.78		\$ 80.12
Schedule III.....	(9)			\$ 60.80		\$ 71.28		\$ 71.99		\$ 76.17
Schedule IV.....	(9)			\$ 58.30		\$ 68.72		\$ 69.41		\$ 73.44
Operators, first (steam plants):										
Sacramento—Station B.....	(9)			\$ 66.85		\$ 77.51		\$ 78.29		\$ 82.83
Humboldt—Donbas III.....	(9)			\$ 66.85	\$ 77.51	\$ 80.60	\$ 78.29	\$ 81.41	\$ 82.83	\$ 86.13
Humboldt—Station B.....	(9)		\$ 66.85	\$ 77.51	\$ 80.60	\$ 81.41	\$ 85.28	\$ 81.41	\$ 86.13	\$ 91.13
Operators, first (East Bay Division):										
Stations C and Newark.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 80.60		\$ 81.41		\$ 86.13
Station G.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 77.51		\$ 78.29		\$ 82.83
Contra Costa and other stations.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 76.48		\$ 77.24		\$ 81.72
Operators, first (San Francisco Division):										
Station A.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 80.60		\$ 81.41		\$ 86.13
Other stations:										
Group 1.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 77.51		\$ 78.29		\$ 82.83
Group 2.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 76.48		\$ 77.24		\$ 81.72
Group 3.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 74.98		\$ 75.73		\$ 80.12
Group 4.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 71.28		\$ 71.99		\$ 76.17
Operators, first (San Jose Division):										
Station B.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 78.48		\$ 77.24		\$ 81.72
Station A.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 74.98		\$ 75.73		\$ 80.12
Davenport.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 68.75		\$ 69.44		\$ 73.47
Operators, first (North Bay Division):										
Cordelia.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 74.98		\$ 75.73		\$ 80.12
Petaluma, Santa Rosa.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 68.75		\$ 69.44		\$ 73.47
Operators, first, Assistant (East Bay and San Francisco Divisions):										
Operators, auxiliary.....	(9)		(9)		\$ 68.67	\$ 71.28	\$ 69.36	\$ 71.99	\$ 73.38	\$ 76.17
Operators, elevator, general office.....	(9)		(9)		\$ 53.37	\$ 58.27	\$ 53.90	\$ 58.85	\$ 57.03	\$ 62.26
Patrolmen (electric dept.).....	\$ 37.30	\$ 52.00	\$ 52.75	\$ 67.85	\$ 63.37	\$ 78.54	\$ 64.00	\$ 79.33	\$ 67.71	\$ 83.93
Repairmen, appliance.....	\$ 39.20	\$ 43.20	\$ 43.30	\$ 61.85	\$ 61.85	\$ 72.36	\$ 65.61	\$ 73.08	\$ 69.31	\$ 77.32
Repairmen, boiler.....	\$ 41.20	\$ 43.20	\$ 61.85	\$ 66.85	\$ 70.76	\$ 73.85	\$ 73.47	\$ 74.59	\$ 75.62	\$ 78.92
Repairmen, meter.....	\$ 41.20	\$ 43.20	\$ 58.60	\$ 60.30	\$ 69.08	\$ 70.76	\$ 69.72	\$ 71.47	\$ 73.76	\$ 75.62
Service men (water department).....	\$ 41.20	\$ 45.20	\$ 54.30	\$ 59.35	\$ 64.86	\$ 69.78	\$ 65.51	\$ 70.48	\$ 69.31	\$ 74.57
Service men (gas department).....	(9)		(9)	\$ 61.85		\$ 72.36		\$ 73.08		\$ 77.33
Service men (electric department).....	(9)		(9)	\$ 70.95		\$ 81.73		\$ 82.55		\$ 87.32
Testers, pump, junior.....	(9)		\$ 50.80	\$ 57.70	\$ 61.15	\$ 68.16	\$ 61.76	\$ 68.84	\$ 68.34	\$ 72.83
Troublemakers.....	\$ 54.40	(9)	(9)	\$ 70.85		\$ 81.63		\$ 82.45		\$ 87.23
Tenders, turbine ⁴	(9)		(9)	\$ 73.85		\$ 76.48	\$ 74.59	\$ 77.24	\$ 78.92	\$ 81.72
Welders.....	(9)		\$ 61.85	\$ 65.85	\$ 72.36	\$ 76.48	\$ 73.08	\$ 77.24	\$ 77.32	\$ 81.72
Welders, certified.....	(9)		(9)			\$ 77.51		\$ 78.29		\$ 82.83
Gas Supply and Control Department										
Electricians.....	\$ 49.20	\$ 52.60	\$ 64.40	\$ 68.60		\$ 79.31		\$ 80.10		\$ 84.75
Engineers, compressor.....	\$ 48.20	\$ 53.20	\$ 63.10	\$ 69.35	\$ 73.65	\$ 80.08	\$ 74.38	\$ 80.88	\$ 78.70	\$ 85.57
Inspectors, meter.....	\$ 47.00	\$ 50.40	\$ 61.55	\$ 65.85	\$ 72.05	\$ 76.48	\$ 72.77	\$ 77.24	\$ 76.90	\$ 81.72
Inspectors, apprentice.....	\$ 37.80	\$ 46.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 60.30	\$ 61.87	\$ 70.76	\$ 62.49	\$ 71.47	\$ 66.11	\$ 75.62
Janitors.....	\$ 5.96	\$ 57.20	\$ 40.20	\$ 49.25	\$ 58.78	\$ 59.97	\$ 59.32	\$ 60.57	\$ 62.76	\$ 64.08
Mechanic-welders.....	\$ 48.40	\$ 50.40	\$ 63.30	\$ 65.85		\$ 76.48		\$ 77.24		\$ 81.72
Maintenance men.....	\$ 43.20	\$ 47.20	\$ 58.80	\$ 61.85	\$ 67.28	\$ 72.36	\$ 67.95	\$ 73.08	\$ 71.80	\$ 77.32
Repairmen, line.....	\$ 40.20	\$ 43.20	\$ 53.10	\$ 56.80	\$ 63.76	\$ 67.28	\$ 64.31	\$ 67.95	\$ 68.04	\$ 71.80
Repairmen, plant A.....	\$ 44.80	\$ 48.20	\$ 58.80	\$ 63.10	\$ 63.76	\$ 67.28	\$ 64.31	\$ 67.95	\$ 68.04	\$ 71.80

¹ All job titles and department assignments are as of the Sept. 1, 1950, and Jan. 1, 1951, wage schedules.

² Rates were effective as of Jan. 11, 1944, retroactive to Oct. 16, 1942, unless otherwise noted.

³ Progression from the minimum to the maximum follows the schedule below.

a—4 months, 8 months, 1 year.

b—4 months, 8 months, 1 year, 18 months.

c—1 year, 2 years.

d—6 months, 1 year, 18 months, 2 years.

e—end of 1 year.

f—6 months, 1 year.

g—6 months, 1 year, 18 months.

h—4 months, 8 months, 1 year, 18 months, 2 years.

i—end of 6 months.

j—6 months, 1 year, 18 months, 2 years, 30 months.

k—6 months, 1 year, 18 months, 2 years, 30 months, 3 years.

l—1 year, 2 years, 3 years.

⁴ Single rate established, nonprogression.

⁵ Range, nonprogression schedule.

⁶ Rates that were unavailable for Jan. 11, 1944, and Dec. 1, 1946 were those in the UFWA divisions.

⁷ Rates based on various types of work performed.

⁸ Spread, nonprogression. Workers received the designated station rate plus a percentage of the difference between the rate of the station and the maximum of the spread. When 50 percent or more of time during the previous year was spent on service work, employees received maximum of spread.

⁹ Footnote 8 applies, except that no minimum pay was stipulated.

¹⁰ Daily rate paid from starting rate to second step in progression schedule.

¹¹ Effective date Jan. 1, 1947.

¹² Daily rate paid up to fourth progression step for apprentice meterman; no rate given for building engineer in 1944 wage schedule.

¹³ Schedules are applicable to various localities as follows:

Schedule I—Big Ben, Drum, Electric, Pitt No. 1, 2, 5, Stanislaus, Tiger Creek, Bakersfield, Brighton, Herndon, Midway, Salinas, Santa Maria, Shasta, Stockton—Station A, Vaca-Dixon.

Schedule II—Balch, Bucks Creek, Caribou, Coleman, Cresta, DeSaba, El Dorado, Kerckhoff, Rock Creek, Spaulding, A. O. Wishon, Wise, Ballala, California Avenue, Chico, Davis, Marysville, Wilson.

Schedule III—American River, Centerville, Folsom, Kern Canyon, San Joaquin and Crane Valley, Volta, Ashlon Avenue, Kern Oil, Manteca, Panoche, Piedra, Sanger.

Schedule IV—Alta, Angels, Inskip, Kilare, Lime Saddle, Malones, Murphys, Salt Spring, Cocoran, Fresno, Merced, San Luis Obispo, Weedpatch.

¹⁴ Spread rate, nonprogression. Workers received the designated rate plus a percentage for time spent in various specified working conditions. For performing higher skills (i. e. climbing, changing insulators, etc.) for more than 50 percent of time patrolmen were paid the maximum of spread.

¹⁵ Spread rate paid at particular location based on percentage of time on work in various specified conditions but not less than \$2.50 a week above minimum after 1 year. The maximum rate was paid if 50 percent of time was spent on higher classification work.

¹⁶ Stations A C and Oleum.

C—Related Wage Practices ¹

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift premium pay</i>		
June 15, 1943 ² Dec. 2, 1944.....	No provision for shift premium pay..... 4 cents an hour for second shift, 6 cents an hour for third shift.	Shifts were defined as: First shift, 4 a. m. but before 12 noon; second shift, 12 noon but before 8 p. m.; and third shift, 8 p. m. but before 4 a. m. In accordance with Directive Order of National War Labor Board, Dec. 19, 1945. Shift premiums included in computing overtime pay.
<i>Night premium pay</i>		
May 1, 1944..... Jan. 1, 1947.....	<i>Resident employees:</i> ³ Time and one-half paid up to 4 days for actual hours worked between 12 a. m. and 6 a. m. Provision deleted.
<i>Overtime pay</i>		
June 15, 1943 ² May 26, 1944..... Jan. 1, 1947.....	Time and one-half paid for (1) work in excess of 40 hours a week, (2) work in excess of regular hours, (3) work on scheduled non-workdays. Changed to: Time and one-half paid for work in excess of 8 hours a day. 	<i>Resident employees:</i> Time and one-half for work on scheduled nonworkdays. <i>Rotating shift employees:</i> Time and one-half paid employees required to work more than 8 consecutive hours or not given 8 hours of rest between shifts. <i>Dual classifications:</i> ⁴ Overtime compensation based on rate for job on which overtime work was performed. <i>Resident employees:</i> 8 hours straight-time pay for any work between 6 a. m. and 12 midnight. <i>Emergency relief shift employees:</i> Time and one-half paid only if required to report to work without 12 hours rest between shifts. <i>Resident employees:</i> Daily and weekly overtime provisions extended to these employees. <i>Dual classifications:</i> Overtime compensation based on rate for job on which overtime was worked or on the employee's average hourly rate for the week, whichever was higher.
<i>Premium pay for Sunday work</i>		
June 15, 1943 ² Jan. 1, 1947..... Sept. 1, 1950.....	No provision for Saturday or Sunday work as such. Time and one-half plus travel time, paid for prearranged work on Sunday. No provision for Saturday. Provision deleted.....
<i>Holiday pay</i>		
June 15, 1943 ²	8 paid holidays on which employees not required to work received their regular rate, provided holiday fell on regular workday. Time and one-half paid for all holiday work	Holidays were: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Admission Day (or Armistice Day), Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Holiday pay—Continued</i>		
May 26, 1944	outside of regular tour of duty. Double time paid for all regular hours worked on holidays falling on scheduled workday.	<i>Daily employees:</i> ⁴ Time and one-half for all hours worked on holidays. No pay for holidays not worked. <i>Shift, service and resident employees:</i> ⁴ One day added to vacation for each holiday worked on scheduled workday. <i>Shift and service employees:</i> Full holiday pay provisions extended to these employees.
Jan. 1, 1947	Added: 1 day's pay or 1 day off with pay for every holiday worked in excess of 2 a year, on employee's nonworkday.	<i>Resident employees:</i> Time and one-half paid for actual hours worked after midnight; double time for a full schedule paid when on duty 4 or more hours between 6 a. m. and midnight. <i>Resident employees:</i> Full holiday pay provisions extended to these employees.
<i>Paid vacations</i>		
June 15, 1943 ²	5 days' vacation with pay after 1 year's continuous service; 10 days thereafter.	Pay based on normal 5-day week, at rate of pay at time of vacation. Vacation could be accumulated up to 20 workdays over a 2-year period. Employees absent more than 30 days could take normal vacation in following year with deduction in vacation pay at rate of 1 day for every 30 days absent or could take only number of days earned.
Jan. 1, 1947	Added: 15 days' vacation with pay after 15 years of service.	Employee's vacation reduced by one-tenth for each 30 days' absence on leave with or without pay or absence because of industrial disability.
Sept. 1, 1950		Vacation days reduced by one-twelfth for each 30 days' absence.
<i>Severance pay³</i>		
June 15, 1943 ²	Employees terminated for any reason except for cause, to receive: 1 day's pay for each 30 days of service beyond qualifying date. ⁵	Maximum allowance not to exceed 10 days plus unused vacation permitted under accumulation system.
Jan. 1, 1947	Changed to: Employees terminated for any reason to receive: One-tenth of vacation pay for each 30 days' service beyond qualifying date.	Unused vacation permitted under accumulation system added to severance pay.
Sept. 1, 1950	Changed to: One-twelfth of vacation pay for each 30 days' service beyond qualifying date.	
<i>Paid sick leave</i>		
June 15, 1943 ²	10 days' sick leave with pay for employees with 1 and less than 5 years' service; 10 days, plus one-half of unused sick leave from preceding 5 years for employees with 5 or more years' service. <i>Physical disability:</i> Employee leaving service because of disability before reaching age of 55 received an allowance equal to unused sick leave.	Pay for sick leave began with first scheduled workday off. Holidays falling on workday within sick leave period, except for first or last day, counted as a day of leave.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Paid sick leave—Continued</i>		
May 26, 1944.....	<i>Physical disability:</i> Age limitation for physical disability allowance removed.	Employees working in the San Joaquin Power Division entitled to elect participation in either Division sick leave plan or the company plan. Participation not permitted in either plan if employee was member of Mutual Benefit Association.
Jan. 1, 1947.....	Added: Total unused leave for preceding 5 years, provided after 10 years' service in addition to annual sick leave allowance.	Benefits paid during waiting period required to collect workmen's compensation.
Sept. 1, 1950.....		Added: If such workmen's compensation benefits were paid retroactively for the waiting period, employee to repay company sick leave up to the amount of such retroactive benefit.
<i>Reporting time pay</i>		
June 15, 1943 ²	Employees reporting but not required to work because of weather or similar causes on <i>workdays</i> : weekly employees, full day's pay; daily employees, minimum of 1 hour's pay at straight time. On <i>nonworkdays</i> : minimum of 2 hours' pay, including travel time at time and one-half for reporting on a prearranged schedule.	Weekly employees could be held pending emergency calls, instructions or other work.
Jan. 1, 1947.....	Added: On <i>workdays</i> : daily probationary employees received minimum of 2 hours at straight-time pay.	Other daily employees received 1 hour.
<i>Call-in pay</i>		
June 15, 1943 ¹	Minimum of 2 hours' pay, including travel time, at time and one-half guaranteed employees called in on (1) emergency schedule on nonworkdays, holidays or workdays outside of regularly scheduled hours; or (2) prearranged schedule on any day outside of regularly scheduled hours.	Time and one-half paid for actual hours and one way travel when work continued into or beyond regularly scheduled hours on: (a) workdays, either on a prearranged or emergency schedule; (b) nonworkdays, on a prearranged schedule only. <i>Resident employees:</i> Time and one-half paid for actual hours worked and travel time from home on emergency calls on nonworkdays or holidays. <i>Service employees:</i> Minimum call-in pay and travel allowance paid only for the first emergency call; call-in and travel pay for only actual hours worked on all subsequent calls made in a 24-hour period.
Jan. 1, 1947.....		<i>Resident employees:</i> Minimum call-in pay and travel paid for emergency schedule on nonworkdays and holidays. Overtime paid for actual hours worked outside of regularly scheduled hours on workdays.
<i>Subsistence pay</i>		
June 15, 1943 ²	Actual expenses for board and lodging allowed employees on temporary assignments away from home or headquarters when company facilities were not available.	Facilities provided also on nonworkdays if employee remained at designated locality.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Travel pay</i>		
June 15, 1943 ¹ -----	Time and one-half paid for travel on non-workdays, on holidays and for work outside of regularly scheduled hours. Time and one-half paid for travel from home only on workdays when work continued into regular schedule.	Pay provided for time spent on travel to and from temporary assignments.
May 26, 1944-----	Added: Straight time paid crews traveling to and from regular or temporary headquarters to job site. Employees returning to home or headquarters from temporary assignments away from home on non-workdays (1) allowed equivalent of any saving in room and board to the company, (2) reimbursed for round trip transportation on public carrier, or (3) provided round trip transportation by company vehicle.	<i>Relief resident employees:</i> Time and one-half paid for time spent in travel from station to station and between any station and headquarters on nonworkdays; straight time paid on workdays.
Jan. 1, 1947-----		Time and one-half paid for travel on Sundays and holidays as such.
Sept. 1, 1950-----		Provision for payment of travel time on Sundays and holidays as such deleted.
<i>Meals and mealtime pay</i>		
June 15, 1943 ¹ -----	Meals and/or time for meals provided (1) employees called from home to work outside of regular hours, (2) employees working 2 hours or more beyond regular hours, (3) employees required to perform prearranged work on nonworkdays outside of regular hours.	
May 26, 1944-----	Changed to: Meal and time for meals provided employees required to work 1½ hours beyond regular hours for the duration of the assignment and every 4 to 5 hours thereafter. Added: Time for first meal and time and cost for all subsequent meals provided for employees reporting 2 hours or more before regular hours and continuing work into regular schedule.	<i>Shift employees:</i> Paid \$1 a meal when it was not practical for the Company to provide such meals.
Jan. 1, 1947-----		Time and one-half paid for actual time worked during lunch period on emergency calls.
<i>Moving expenses</i>		
May 26, 1944-----	Expenses paid by company for moving household goods when employees were required to change residence from one locality to another.	Employees required to pay moving expenses of move resulting from a successful job bid or from own request.
<i>Vehicle mileage allowance</i>		
June 15, 1943 ¹ -----	Vehicle mileage allowance paid relief resident employees required to use own car.	

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shifted tour pay</i>		
June 15, 1943 ² -----	Time and one-half paid employees transferred from one schedule to another when (1) given less than 24 hours' notice of new starting time, (2) given less than 8 hours off between end of old schedule and starting time of new schedule, or (3) required to work more than 2 short changes a week. ³	
Sept. 1, 1950-----	Added: Time and one-half paid for schedule changes resulting in less than 16 hours off between changes.	Time and one-half paid for any time worked in the 16-hour interval following the end of the last regular shift. Not applicable if tour established by union-company agreement.
<i>Pay for emergency work</i>		
June 15, 1943 ² -----	Time and one-half paid for work outside of regularly scheduled hours on an emergency schedule of less than 5 days; straight time if scheduled 5 or more days.	Time and one-half paid employees (except shift employees) for first 8 hours of an emergency schedule even though 5 or more days, when (1) less than 16 hours elapsed between ending regular schedule and starting emergency schedule, or (2) notification was less than 16 hours in advance of transfer.
May 26, 1944-----	Changed to: Time and one-half paid for all hours worked outside of regular schedule on the first 4 days of an emergency schedule; straight time on fifth day and thereafter for work during regular scheduled hours.	Applicable only to employees whose regularly scheduled hours were between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. No overtime paid for changing back to regular schedule, even though less than 16 hours elapsed.
Sept. 1, 1950-----		Time and one-half paid for all hours on first 8-hour shift for employees, other than shift employees, transferred from regular schedule to regular shift schedule during an emergency.
<i>Telephone installation and maintenance</i>		
June 15, 1943 ² -----	Expenses provided employee required to install and maintain telephone service in home.	
<i>Voluntary wage-benefit plan</i>		
Jan. 1, 1949-----	Plan available as follows: For employees with less than 5 years' service, 66⅔ percent of basic daily wage rate to start on 3d day of disability if employee was not eligible for sick leave pay, or if eligible for such pay after sick leave payment was terminated. For employees with 5 and less than 10 years' service, 70 percent of basic daily wage rate to start after sick leave pay was terminated. For employees with 10 or more years' service, 75 percent of basic daily wage to start after sick leave pay terminated (see Sick Leave, p. 539). <i>Industrial accident benefits:</i> Regular benefits of Plan, less amount paid as industrial compensation under State Law.	Employees could elect to join the Plan and receive stated benefits in lieu of State Disability Insurance benefits. Employees contributed up to 1 percent of first \$3,000 of annual salary in lieu of contribution of 1 percent State Payroll Tax.
Jan. 1, 1950-----	Added: <i>Hospital benefits</i> , \$8 a day paid up to 12 days beginning on the first day of hospitalization.	\$8 for the first 12 days paid from Voluntary Wage Benefit Plan, and an additional \$2 paid from Hospitalization Plan (see Sickness, Accident Benefits, Nov. 1, 1950, p. 543).

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Sickness, accident, hospitalization, and death benefits</i>		
Dec. 1, 1944	Contributory plan available to women under 45 and men under 55. <i>Sickness and accident benefit:</i> \$17.50 to \$25 a week for first week of disability, \$15 to \$20 for next 14 weeks, \$10 to \$25 for next 20 weeks and \$12.50 for next 15 weeks, depending on length of membership in plan. Payments start on tenth day of disability; <i>Hospitalization:</i> members, up to \$6 a day; dependents, up to \$5 a day; <i>Special hospital services:</i> members, up to \$100; dependents, up to \$25; <i>Surgical benefits:</i> members, up to \$225; dependents, up to \$157.50; <i>Accident expense benefits:</i> members, all expenses; dependents, up to \$25; <i>Ambulance charges:</i> members and dependents up to \$25; <i>X-Ray and laboratory examination:</i> members only, up to \$25; <i>Medical care:</i> members only, up to \$150; <i>Death benefits:</i> \$300 to \$500 depending on length of service.	Employees contributed \$3 a year for dues to plan (including death benefits); \$1 a month for sick and accident benefits; and \$1 to \$3.70 for hospital, surgical, and medical benefits, depending on size of family. Plan not included in union agreement.
Jan. 2, 1948	Changed to: <i>Hospitalization:</i> members and dependents, \$8 a day, up to 180 days; <i>Special hospital services:</i> members, up to \$1,000; dependents, up to \$500; <i>Surgical benefits:</i> members and dependents up to \$500; <i>Additional accident expense benefits:</i> members, \$300; dependents, \$150; <i>Ambulance charges:</i> members and dependents, up to \$50; <i>X-Ray and laboratory examinations:</i> members only, up to \$25; <i>Medical care:</i> members only, home calls up to \$4.50 a call; office or hospital calls, up to \$3 a call.	Employee contribution increased \$2.70 to \$7.50 a month depending on size of family. Paid in addition to regular benefits for non-occupational injuries when the medical expenses were in excess of regular benefits and payment of such expenses was required within 90 days of injury.
Jan. 1, 1949	Added: Group life insurance available as follows: <i>Death benefits:</i> \$2,000 to \$15,000 depending on monthly earnings; <i>Disability:</i> face value of all insurance minus \$500, payable to employees disabled before age of 60; <i>Dependent's benefits:</i> on death of disabled member, dependent received \$500 plus all unpaid insurance installments.	Employee could secure this additional life insurance by contributions of \$1 to \$7.50 monthly depending on earnings. Retired employees made no contributions; company maintained insurance in amount of \$500 on all retired employees. The amount of the company contribution was the difference in the cost of the insurance stipulated by the commercial insurance company and the employee's contribution.
Nov. 1, 1950	Increased to: <i>Hospitalization:</i> members up to \$10 a day; dependents, up to \$8 a day, both, up to 180 days.	Employee contribution increased \$3.65 to \$8.45 a month, depending on size of family. For employees with membership in the Wage Benefit Plan (see Voluntary Wage Benefit Plan, p. 542): \$2 of the \$10 hospital benefit was paid from this Hospitalization Plan and \$8 was paid from the Voluntary Wage Plan for the first 12 days of hospitalization; the entire \$10 was paid from the Hospitalization Plan for the remaining 168 days.

¹ See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Retirement plan</i>		
1951 (plan established 1937).	<p>Contributory plan made available to permanent employees with one year of continuous service at age 65 for men and 60 for women, providing annuities equal to 1 percent annually of total earnings on which employee contributed 2 percent; plus 2 percent annually of total earnings on which 4 percent contribution was made;</p> <p><i>Post service credits</i> based on salary of December 1936, and age as of Jan. 1, 1937, providing the following percentages for each year of service: (1) 2 percent, women 55-59 years of age and men 60-64; (2) 1½ percent, women 50-54 and men 55-59; (3) 1¼ percent, women 45-49 and men 50-54; (4) 1¼ percent, women 40-44 and men 45-49; (5) 1 percent, women 39 and under and men 44 and under;</p> <p><i>Early retirement:</i> Reduced annuity paid employees retiring 10 or fewer years before normal retirement date;</p> <p><i>Death benefits:</i> Designated beneficiary to receive an amount equal to total employee contribution if death occurred before retirement. If death occurred after retirement, beneficiary paid the difference in amount contributed by employee and amount paid to employee;</p> <p><i>Termination benefits:</i> Employees could (1) withdraw own contributions; (2) after 10 or more years of service at age of 50 years (45 for women) leave contributions in fund and at normal retirement date receive life annuity based on employee and company contributions; (3) with less than 10 years' service at age of 50 or more years (45 or more for women) leave contributions, if at least \$100, and at normal retirement date receive life annuity based on own contribution.</p>	<p>Employee contributed 2 percent of salary below \$3,000 and 4 percent of salary above \$3,000. Contributions of company equaled difference between employee's contribution and net cost of retirement income. Employee could, 5 years prior to retirement date, designate a dependent to receive retirement income and receive a reduced rate of retirement income for himself. Plan not part of union agreement.</p> <p>Prior to 1937 plan was noncontributory. Past service benefits were reduced by 2 percent for service after Jan. 1, 1937, where the annual retirement income for service plus social security exceeded 2 percent.</p> <p>Consent of company must be obtained for early retirement.</p> <p>Applicable when service terminated because of disability or for any other reason at any time.</p> <p>Termination of membership in plan can only occur when employment terminates.</p>

¹ The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.² Temporary agreement covering all operating, maintenance, and construction employees of Coast Valley, Colgate, DeSaba, Drum, Humboldt, Sacramento, Shasta, and Stockton Divisions.³ Resident employees are required to live at or near the work site. Such employees include station attendants, patrolmen, and lake tenders.⁴ Dual classification employees are those regularly assigned to two or more classifications.⁵ Daily employees are probationary and are hired at a daily rate for a position regularly established and of indeterminate duration. After 6 months, probationary employees are classified as regular employees or laid off.⁶ Shift employees are assigned to duty on one or more 8-hour watches. Such employees include watch engineers, operators, and guards. Service

employees provide utility service to customers. Such employees include servicemen, appliance repairmen, troubleshooters, etc.

⁷ The company considers this provision as a part of the vacation plan.⁸ The qualifying date is defined as the date on which an employee completes his first year of continuous service and becomes eligible for vacation.⁹ A short change is defined as a transfer from one shift schedule to another with 8 hours or less off between shifts.

—DEBORAH T. BOND

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Federal Classified Employees' Salary Changes, 1950-51

GENERAL SALARY INCREASES legislated by the Eighty-second Congress raised the basic salary scales for Federal classified workers by 10 percent between July 1950 and July 1951. Because of an expansion in Federal employment during the period, two other measures of salary change for these employees—average salary rates and average salaries—showed smaller increases, 8.8 and 7.8 percent, respectively. (The indexes reflecting these percentage changes are shown in table 1.) The effect of the rise in basic pay scales on average salary rates was offset in part by a reduction in the proportion of workers receiving more than the minimum scale for their jobs. Average salaries were affected by these two factors and by an increase in the proportion of workers at some of the lower grades or occupations within the classified service.

The pay raise voted by Congress on October 24, 1951, was retroactive to the first pay period in the 1952 fiscal year—in the majority of cases, to July 8, 1951. Under the act the salary for each pay step within a grade was raised by 10 percent of the minimum for the grade. A flat \$300 increase was given in grades for which the minimum was below \$3,000; where the minimum was above \$8,000, the increase was \$800.

If this pay scale increase had not been effective during the year ending in July 1951, both average salary rates and average salaries would have decreased because of the expansion in the number of classified employees. Between July 1950, the termination date of the previous report on salary trends for Federal workers,¹ and July 1951, the number of full-time workers subject to the Classification Acts increased by about 200,000 to a total of more than a million. Nearly 185,000 of the new employees were hired for positions covered by the "general schedule," which includes clerical, administrative, and professional work. More than three-fifths of these (about 114,000) were placed in three of the lowest pay grades (GS-2, 3, and 4). The consequence was an expansion

in the proportion of workers employed at these job levels from 43.7 percent to 46.2 percent of all classified workers. The greater number of workers in these pay grades near the bottom of the Federal scale, therefore, tended to reduce average salaries for all classified workers considered as a group. Moreover, new employees in the Federal service and those who are promoted to more responsible positions are, as a rule, started at the minimum pay rate of the grade in which they are placed. Consequently, during periods of expansion, the percentage of employees at the lower steps within a pay grade grows and the average salary for the grade is likely to decrease.

A 20-percent expansion (20,000 employees) occurred in the "crafts, protective, and custodial schedule" during the year ending in July 1951. Not only was the proportionate employment expansion somewhat smaller for these employees than for clerical, administrative, and professional workers, but the change in the distribution of these

TABLE 1.—Indexes of basic pay scales, average salary rates, and average salaries of employees covered by Federal Classification Acts, 1939-51

Period	Basic pay scales ¹			Average salary rates ¹			Average salaries ²		
	All employees	GS	CPC	All employees	GS	CPC	All employees	GS	CPC
August 1939=100									
August 1939	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100
June 30, 1945	101.1	100.2	110.1	101	100	110	(*)	(*)	(*)
July 1, 1946	133.8	131.9	146.9	133	131	149	143	136	154
July 1, 1947	133.8	131.9	146.9	133	133	182	180	144	184
July 15, 1948	148.5	145.7	168.3	151	149	176	168	160	178
July 1, 1949	148.5	145.7	168.3	152	150	177	170	163	180
July 1, 1950	154.6	151.5	176.0	160	158	186	183	175	192
July 8, 1951	170.1	166.5	195.0	174	172	200	198	188	214
Average 1947-49=100									
August 1939	60.6	70.0	62.0	68	69	60	61	64	58
June 30, 1945	70.4	71.0	68.3	69	69	65	(*)	(*)	(*)
July 1, 1946	93.2	93.5	91.1	91	91	89	88	87	90
July 1, 1947	93.2	93.5	91.1	92	92	90	92	92	90
July 15, 1948	103.4	103.3	104.4	103	103	105	101	103	104
July 1, 1949	103.4	103.3	104.4	104	104	105	104	104	105
July 1, 1950	107.7	107.4	109.2	110	110	113	112	112	112
July 8, 1951	118.5	118.0	121.0	119	119	124	121	121	125

¹ Merit increases in pay within the same grade, which affect the average salary rate indexes, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have been excluded from the basic pay scale indexes compiled by the Civil Service Commission. Both these index series exclude the effects of changes in the distribution of employees among grades.

² In addition to showing the effect of increases in basic salary scales and of merit increases in pay within the same grade, these indexes are influenced by shifts in the proportion of employees among grades.

³ Estimated by assuming the same distribution of employees among grades and steps within grades in 1939 as in 1945, i. e., by assuming that the change in basic pay scales and in average salary rates was the same during this period. It is known that except for grades 1 through 5 in the CPC schedule and the first grade of the present general schedule there was little or no increase in average rates between 1939 and 1945.

* Not available.

¹ The basic study was published in the Monthly Labor Review, May 1951 (p. 537) and as Wage Movements Bulletin, Series 3, Federal Classified Employees, 1939-50, No. 6, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2.—Percentage increase in basic pay scales and in average salary rates for Federal classified employees, by schedule and grade, 1950-51

Schedule and grade	Percentage increase		Schedule and grade	Percentage increase	
	Basic pay scales ¹	Average salary rates ²		Basic pay scales ¹	Average salary rates ²
General schedule			Crafts, protective, custodial		
All grades.....	9.9	8.7	All grades.....	10.8	10.3
1.....	13.1	10.2	1.....	19.1	13.5
2.....	11.7	8.4	2.....	12.9	13.5
3.....	10.6	8.8	3.....	12.1	12.3
4.....	9.7	9.5	4.....	11.1	11.0
5.....	9.2	8.1	5.....	10.5	7.2
6.....	9.2	8.8	6.....	9.6	8.4
7.....	9.2	8.2	7.....	8.9	9.1
8.....	9.3	8.5	8.....	8.9	8.7
9.....	9.4	8.6	9.....	9.0	9.6
10.....	9.5	8.8	10.....	9.1	10.1
11.....	9.5	8.7			
12.....	9.5	8.9			
13.....	9.6	9.1			
14.....	8.8	8.0			
15.....	7.7	6.3			
16.....	7.1	7.2			
17.....	6.5	6.2			
18.....	5.7	5.7			

¹ Basic pay scales are unaffected by merit increases or employment changes.

² For individual grades, the average salary rates and average salaries are the same. The two concepts differ only when applied to averages for all classified employees or for all grades within one schedule (GS or CPC) since they differ only in the weight assigned to the various grades in computing these group averages. Both measures are affected by changes in pay scales and merit increases in pay.

workers among steps within pay grades also differed: the proportion of employees at higher pay steps rose in half of the 10 "CPC" grades; in the other half the proportion at lower steps increased during the year. The greatest employment gain was recorded in the CPC-5 grade which increased by almost three-fifths.

The salary trend for all classified workers closely parallels that for the general schedule, which includes almost nine-tenths of all Federal classified workers. Basic salary scales for this general schedule rose 9.9 percent; average salary rates, 8.7 percent; and average salaries, 7.3 percent over the year. In each except two of the highest pay grades (GS-16 and GS-18), an increase in the number of new workers with a relatively short period of service (resulting in a decline in the average length of service in the grade) caused average salary rates to rise less than basic pay scales. Because average length of service increased in grade GS-16, the rise in salary rates was slightly higher than the increase in basic pay scales. Since grade GS-18 has only one rate, there can be no difference in the two measures. In the case of grade GS-2 average salary rates rose 3.3 percentage points, or about a fourth, less than basic pay scales (table 2).

Average salaries for crafts, protective, and custodial workers were 11.1 percent higher in July

1951 than in July 1950. Their basic salary scales and average salary rates increased 10.8 and 10.3 percent, respectively.

The minimum and maximum dollar limits to the increase in pay scales provided in the 1951 legislation resulted in proportionately greater and smaller pay increases for workers at the bottom and the top of the salary scale, respectively, than for the bulk of the classified workers. Moreover, since the increase in pay for most grades was 10 percent of the minimum pay for the grade, the percentage increase in basic pay scales for most grades was somewhat less—between 9 and 10 percent; the precise increase varied from grade to grade, primarily because of differing proportions of workers at various pay steps within the grade.

TABLE 3.—Changes in minimum and average salary rates¹ for selected grades under Federal classification acts, 1939-51

Service, grade, and type of salary rate	August 1939	June 1945	July 1, 1946	July 1, 1947	July 15, 1948	July 1, 1949	July 1, 1950	July 8, 1951
Indexes (August 1939=100)								
CPC-2:								
Minimum.....	100	111	156	156	187	187	196	224
Average.....	100	(?)	151	153	183	183	198	225
GS-3:								
Minimum.....	100	100	134	134	154	154	164	182
Average.....	100	(?)	133	136	157	158	170	185
GS-9:								
Minimum.....	100	100	130	130	140	140	144	158
Average.....	100	(?)	130	131	143	144	149	162
GS-13:								
Minimum.....	100	100	127	127	133	133	136	149
Average.....	100	(?)	126	127	133	134	137	149
Indexes (average 1947-49=100)								
CPC-2:								
Minimum.....	56	(?)	88	88	106	106	111	127
Average.....	58	(?)	87	88	106	106	114	130
GS-3:								
Minimum.....	68	68	91	91	105	105	112	124
Average.....	67	(?)	89	91	105	105	113	123
GS-9:								
Minimum.....	73	73	95	95	102	102	105	115
Average.....	72	(?)	94	94	103	104	107	117
GS-13:								
Minimum.....	76	76	97	97	102	102	104	114
Average.....	76	(?)	96	97	102	102	105	114
Dollars								
CPC-2:								
Minimum.....	1,080	1,200	1,680	1,680	2,020	2,020	2,120	2,420
Average.....	1,166	(?)	1,756	1,783	2,129	2,139	2,307	2,618
GS-3:								
Minimum.....	1,620	1,620	2,168	2,168	2,498	2,498	2,650	2,950
Average.....	1,683	(?)	2,238	2,287	2,638	2,659	2,866	3,119
GS-9:								
Minimum.....	3,200	3,200	4,150	4,150	4,480	4,480	4,600	5,080
Average.....	3,298	(?)	4,279	4,334	4,723	4,754	4,923	5,346
GS-13:								
Minimum.....	5,600	5,600	7,102	7,102	7,432	7,432	7,600	8,300
Average.....	5,790	(?)	7,300	7,345	7,727	7,752	7,931	8,652

¹ Average salary rates were obtained by weighting each salary step within the grade by the number of employees at that step. In other words, they reflect the effect of increases in basic salary scales and of merit increases in pay within the grade for each period. As indicated in footnote 2, table 2, average salaries and average salary rates are identical.

² Average salary rate data for individual grades not available.

The greater rise in basic salary scales than in other measures of salaries during 1950-51 contrasted sharply with the trend reported during previous years.¹ Over the entire period from 1939 to July 1951, basic salary scales rose 70 percent while average salary rates (table 3) advanced 74 percent and over-all salaries increased 98 percent (table 1).

Average salaries of classified employees and the Consumers' Price Index for moderate-income families in large cities increased by the same ratio between July 1950 and July 1951. Basic pay scales and average salary rates showed a slight gain over prices during the same period. For the entire span from 1939 to July 1951, however, average salaries rose slightly more than living costs but average salary rates and basic pay scales did not keep pace as shown in the following indexes. From July to December 1951, prices showed a further rise of nearly 2 percent or about 3.5 index points.

	Indexes (August 1939=100)		
	All Federal classified employees	General schedule	CPC schedule
<i>Basic pay scales</i> ¹			
Actual.....	170.1	166.5	195.0
Deflated by CPI, ² July 1951..	91.2	89.2	104.5
<i>Average salary rates</i> ³			
Actual.....	174	172	209
Deflated by CPI, ² July 1951..	93	92	112
<i>Average salaries</i> ⁴			
Actual.....	198	188	214
Deflated by CPI, ² July 1951..	106	101	115

¹ Indexes show the effect of changes in pay scales only. The effects of merit increases in pay within the same grade and of changes in the distribution of employees among grades were eliminated by applying identical weights to each pay step within a grade in successive periods.

² The Consumers' Price Index was 156.6 in July 1951. Average 1939 was used as the base.

³ Indexes are affected by changes in salary scales and merit increases. The effect of changes in the proportion of employees at various grades was nullified by applying the same employment weights to average salaries in a grade in successive years.

⁴ In addition to showing the effect of increases in pay scales and of merit increases in pay within the same grade, indexes are influenced by shifts in the proportions of employees among grades.

No changes in method were introduced in this supplement to the basic study of salary trends for Federal classified employees. Two series of indexes are presented, however, for each of the salary measures. One is computed on a 1939 base for comparison with the indexes previously published, and the other uses an average 1947-49

⁵ It is possible that there was a similar development during the early World War II period when Federal employment expanded sharply; at that time average salary rates may have actually declined, but detailed salary information is not available for those years.

base in accordance with the current Governmental policy of changing indexes to this new base wherever possible.

—RUTH W. BENNY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, First 3 Quarters 1951

INJURY-FREQUENCY RATES¹ in manufacturing for the first 9 months of 1951 averaged about 8 percent higher than for the same period in 1950, according to preliminary reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. There were some indications, however, that the upward trend in injury rates observed in 1950 was leveling off during 1951.

The average of all reports received for the third quarter of 1951 was only 3 percent above that for the same period in 1950, compared with increases for the first and second quarters in 1951 of 13 percent and 8 percent, respectively, over the corresponding periods in the previous year. Although the average for July 1951 was the highest recorded for any month during the past 3 years, that for August was the same as for 1950 and only a fraction above 1949. The September 1951 average was 3 percent below September 1950 but 6 percent above the comparable 1949 rate.

Of the 137 industry classifications for which comparable data were available, 76 showed increases of 1 or more frequency rate points for the first 9 months of 1951 compared with the same period in 1950, only 13 reported significant decreases, while 48 remained practically constant. Increases of 5 or more points were recorded by 21

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shut-downs).

These data were compiled according to the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

industries, but only 2 reported decreases of this amount.

In many instances, however, the greater part of the increase in the 9-month cumulative injury rates took place in periods prior to the third

quarter of 1951. A comparison of third-quarter rates alone, indicated significant decreases between 1950 and 1951 for 30 of 125 industries for which such data were available. Changes of less than 1 frequency-rate point were recorded by 41 classi-

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries:¹ Revised 1950 and first 3 quarters of 1951

Industry	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Nine months		1950: average for year
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	
Food and kindred products:									
Meat products.....	21.1	22.3	21.1	21.4	21.8	23.8	21.4	23.6	21.7
Dairy products.....	17.9	18.9	17.0	17.3	19.5	20.3	18.1	18.7	17.8
Canning and preserving.....	13.8	20.2	17.6	18.0	32.6	34.6	23.7	26.4	22.8
Grain-mill products.....	18.4	15.3	12.7	16.5	19.1	18.9	16.7	17.2	17.2
Bakery products.....	15.2	15.2	13.0	15.5	13.5	19.0	13.9	16.5	13.9
Cane sugar.....	21.5	18.6	20.2	17.0	24.3	14.7	22.1	16.7	22.3
Beet sugar.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	26.4	47.2	24.2
Confectionery and related products.....	13.0	14.8	12.5	17.5	13.1	15.2	13.2	16.9	13.8
Bottled soft drinks.....	22.3	22.7	23.8	43.0	32.2	45.2	26.4	36.4	26.7
Malt and malt liquors.....	26.4	25.9	26.4	25.0	25.6	25.2	26.2	25.3	25.3
Wines.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	19.7	24.0	19.8
Distilled liquors.....	7.1	9.9	7.1	8.7	9.6	7.2	8.2	8.7	8.3
Miscellaneous food products.....	14.6	14.6	15.6	13.9	14.8	18.0	15.0	15.3	14.9
Textile-mill products:									
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	9.3	10.6	10.1	10.2	11.4	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.0
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	9.6	10.3	8.5	9.2	9.6	7.5	9.2	9.1	9.7
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	14.0	14.8	14.0	19.2	14.9	18.5	14.0	17.3	13.9
Knit goods.....	5.6	6.8	4.7	6.3	5.5	5.9	5.3	6.4	5.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	21.1	22.1	18.1	27.0	18.8	19.8	19.5	23.1	18.3
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	17.8	15.7	14.1	17.9	19.7	16.8	17.2	16.9	16.3
Apparel and other finished textile products:									
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	7.5	8.1	5.8	7.4	6.1	7.9	6.5	7.7	6.4
Clothing, women's and children's.....	4.3	6.1	4.7	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.6	4.9
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	12.8	18.1	10.4	18.8	12.8	19.4	12.0	18.9	12.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):									
Logging.....	94.0	113.9	80.0	94.7	101.5	114.4	93.6	108.0	96.5
Planing mills.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	44.5	30.4	43.5
Sawmills.....	61.3	54.0	54.6	56.9	64.7	59.1	60.3	55.5	61.4
Sawmills and planing mills, integrated.....	47.1	47.1	40.0	55.8	45.1	53.4	44.3	52.4	45.6
Veneer mills.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	34.5	46.8	34.6
Millwork and structural wood products.....	24.1	29.1	27.1	31.5	30.7	27.9	27.4	29.7	28.2
Plywood mills.....	36.0	33.0	30.2	34.5	33.8	34.8	33.3	34.4	32.9
Wooden containers.....	29.2	40.0	36.9	35.1	37.4	38.2	34.7	38.9	34.6
Miscellaneous wood products.....	29.5	33.6	24.0	34.2	27.4	43.0	27.0	36.6	27.5
Furniture and fixtures:									
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	20.8	24.2	21.7	22.7	21.7	31.5	21.4	26.0	21.8
Metal household furniture.....	29.4	29.5	15.4	26.7	21.5	27.1	21.9	27.8	23.5
Mattresses and bedspreads.....	18.9	18.9	17.0	22.7	15.3	19.2	18.1	20.3	18.1
Office furniture.....	18.9	29.3	17.0	24.3	19.5	23.2	18.6	25.2	18.5
Public-building and professional furniture.....	19.6	20.2	27.6	16.2	25.2	24.5	24.0	20.3	24.1
Partitions and fixtures.....	21.3	20.7	19.6	26.3	19.8	27.4	20.2	27.8	18.8
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	16.0	15.8	17.1
Paper and allied products:									
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	18.9	16.2	14.3	18.3	16.1	16.5	15.5	16.1	15.7
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	18.4	19.5	16.3	19.7	20.0	19.3	17.6	19.7	17.9
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	13.7	14.0	15.5	11.7	13.9	13.0	14.3	12.9	14.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:									
Newspapers and periodicals.....	7.4	10.4	7.3	10.5	9.1	8.2	7.9	9.7	8.3
Bookbinding and related products.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	7.3	14.6	8.0
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	7.6	8.2	7.7	10.6	8.9	9.3	8.0	9.6	8.2
Chemicals and allied products:									
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	10.1	9.7	8.0	9.5	9.3	11.6	9.1	10.6	9.5
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	6.2	7.3	4.9	7.1	6.4	7.3	5.9	7.3	7.0
Synthetic rubber.....	3.1	2.7	1.4	1.2	3.6	1.7	3.5	1.8	3.4
Synthetic fibers.....	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.3	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.1
Explosives.....	1.9	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.1	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.8
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	7.5	8.4	5.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.4	6.4
Drugs and medicines.....	7.6	10.1	7.4	12.0	7.8	8.9	7.6	10.4	8.2
Soap and related products.....	7.3	7.1	7.1	9.6	9.5	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.9
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	12.4	14.2	13.9	14.4	13.1	12.1	13.1	13.6	13.0
Fertilizers.....	21.7	24.6	27.9	21.0	25.2	20.7	24.9	22.5	23.8
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(7)	9.8	7.2	15.4	6.0	14.5	10.1	13.3	11.4
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	18.3	22.9	15.6	23.4	20.8	19.1	18.3	21.8	17.6
Rubber products:									
Tires and inner tubes.....	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.6
Rubber footwear.....	4.3	5.8	5.6	5.5	4.8	8.7	5.0	5.7	5.3
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	15.0	14.9	14.9	15.2	16.2	14.8	15.4	15.0	15.3
Leather and leather products:									
Leather tanning and finishing.....	14.5	24.2	28.2	22.2	25.1	22.8	22.6	23.2	22.5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	19.5	24.6	18.4
Footwear (except rubber).....	7.8	8.0	6.9	9.2	8.1	10.5	7.6	9.5	7.5
Miscellaneous leather products.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10.9	17.0	11.7
Stone, clay, and glass products:									
Glass and glass products.....	12.1	11.6	11.3	12.6	13.9	14.9	12.4	13.0	12.5
Structural clay products.....	31.6	42.0	43.1	39.7	36.7	40.3	37.3	40.8	35.9
Pottery and related products.....	12.4	18.0	18.6	10.7	17.5	21.8	16.1	10.7	16.9
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	26.3	24.9	24.5	28.1	25.2	28.6	25.3	26.7	25.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	19.5	25.3	16.4	18.8	20.9	21.4	19.0	22.2	19.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries:¹ Revised 1950 and first 3 quarters of 1951—Continued

Industry	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Nine months		1950: average for year
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	
Primary metal industries:									
Blast furnaces and steel mills	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	30.7	30.0	30.5	30.2	37.0	36.7	32.9	36.4	33.7
Steel foundries	18.8	32.4	22.6	28.8	26.2	34.1	22.9	31.7	23.0
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	15.0	12.7	14.4	15.0	14.3	13.0	14.6	13.8	15.3
Nonferrous foundries	23.1	30.4	23.8	26.4	23.0	26.7	24.0	26.7	24.8
Iron and steel forgings	17.4	23.9	19.8	24.5	26.3	28.0	21.3	25.9	21.2
Wire drawing	8.1	10.3	10.7	10.6	9.5	11.9	9.5	10.9	10.2
Welded and heavy riveted pipe	12.9	13.4	12.3	11.0	15.3	13.6	13.6	12.6	14.5
Cold-finished steel	18.5	18.3	18.6	23.1	22.4	21.0	19.9	20.9	19.4
Fabricated metal products:									
Tin cans and other tinware	9.4	10.5	10.6	9.7	14.7	11.5	11.8	10.6	12.2
Cutlery and edge tools	17.8	21.2	18.0	22.5	19.9	19.3	18.6	21.1	18.6
Hand tools, files, and saws	16.1	19.9	15.1	21.3	18.8	21.7	17.0	20.1	17.7
Hardware	10.8	12.1	12.1	10.3	10.3	12.3	11.1	11.7	11.6
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	15.5	21.8	17.4	20.1	21.3	22.5	18.3	21.4	19.2
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	17.9	21.4	22.9	23.8	25.9	20.9	22.5	22.2	22.5
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	21.7	24.8	23.0	24.1	24.6	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.2
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Boiler-shop products	23.7	27.9	23.2	30.7	29.2	27.0	25.3	29.3	24.5
Sheet-metal work	22.2	27.0	27.2	31.6	29.9	40.5	26.7	32.0	26.8
Stamped and pressed metal products	14.8	18.7	18.2	16.2	17.8	16.6	17.0	17.3	17.3
Metal coating and engraving	25.3	22.1	26.9	24.1	37.5	24.1	30.0	23.3	29.3
Fabricated wire products	18.5	19.4	16.2	17.3	20.7	20.4	18.6	19.3	18.3
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Steel springs	13.8	24.4	13.6	23.9	19.8	25.5	16.0	23.9	17.8
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	13.5	12.9	15.2	15.6	18.6	17.4	15.8	15.0	16.1
Screw-machine products	15.4	14.0	12.7	14.5	17.8	18.4	15.3	15.6	14.9
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified	11.6	12.2	14.2	13.4	13.1	15.2	13.0	13.2	12.8
Machinery (except electrical):									
Engines and turbines	10.9	12.3	11.4	12.6	11.3	12.7	11.2	12.6	11.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors	15.3	14.7	16.6	16.0	16.5	15.7	16.1	15.5	15.8
Construction and mining machinery	19.5	25.3	22.1	28.1	21.8	27.4	21.2	26.9	21.6
Metalworking machinery	10.0	14.4	10.9	14.6	12.6	14.8	11.3	14.6	11.5
Food-products machinery	16.9	16.6	14.1	20.0	16.9	20.9	16.0	19.0	16.3
Textile machinery	13.1	12.3	12.0	11.3	10.9	10.4	12.0	11.4	11.9
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery	15.4	22.2	16.2	22.6	17.4	22.3	16.4	22.4	17.2
Pumps and compressors	13.6	17.9	14.8	18.6	14.8	17.9	14.4	18.4	15.4
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	14.2	20.7	17.1	18.4	15.8	22.9	15.7	21.1	16.1
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings)	10.6	15.1	13.7	15.6	12.7	15.4	12.4	15.4	13.8
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery	14.0	18.6	16.7	22.3	16.9	21.8	15.9	20.8	15.9
Commercial and household machinery	8.9	9.6	9.0	10.4	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.8	9.1
Valves and fittings	14.7	22.0	16.8	20.7	19.6	24.2	17.0	21.9	17.7
Ball and roller bearings	10.3	10.5	11.7	14.2	14.1	14.1	12.1	13.0	12.0
Machine shops, general	13.5	18.4	13.2	18.3	17.3	17.4	14.7	18.1	15.1
Electrical machinery:									
Electrical industrial apparatus	7.8	8.4	7.6	9.1	8.0	8.3	7.8	8.5	7.9
Electrical appliances	7.2	5.7	7.5	5.8	7.9	6.0	7.6	5.9	7.4
Insulated wire and cable	13.5	15.1	12.9	17.4	18.9	18.7	15.1	17.0	15.6
Electric equipment for vehicles	4.7	6.1	5.4	7.5	7.4	6.9	5.9	6.8	5.8
Electric lamps (bulbs)	4.9	3.7	1.5	5.2	3.1	5.7	3.2	4.8	4.8
Radio and related products	8.0	7.3	8.9	6.2	6.9	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9
Radio tubes	(2)	4.5	(2)	4.5	(2)	5.0	(2)	4.6	2.9
Miscellaneous communication equipment	5.7	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.1	5.2	4.3	5.1
Batteries	13.7	14.5	16.5	17.5	15.7	10.9	15.4	14.5	15.0
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.1	6.3	8.1
Transportation equipment:									
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.6	5.9	6.3	5.9
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	9.0	9.1	9.7	9.3	10.1	9.1	9.7	9.3	9.6
Aircraft	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.0
Aircraft parts	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.7	5.1	7.9	5.9	7.2	5.9
Ship building and repairing	24.3	22.6	24.1	22.8	28.0	22.8	25.5	22.8	25.4
Boat building and repairing	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	30.5	60.0	38.9
Railroad equipment	10.1	12.0	11.6	13.0	12.1	15.3	11.3	13.5	11.4
Instruments and related products:									
Scientific instruments	7.7	6.3	4.8	8.2	2.8	5.8	5.2	6.8	5.2
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	7.4	8.8	7.9	8.5	8.4	8.8	7.9	8.6	8.5
Optical instruments and lenses	6.1	6.9	4.3	8.1	3.2	12.0	4.5	8.9	5.2
Medical instruments and supplies	15.4	9.2	10.4	10.8	14.5	11.4	13.3	10.4	13.1
Ophthalmic goods	3.3	7.3	2.5	10.1	6.6	(2)	4.0	6.3	4.8
Photographic equipment and supplies	4.8	5.7	6.5	5.0	5.4	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.5
Watches and clocks	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.2	7.2	7.1	5.7	6.0	5.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:									
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	9.2	4.9	7.5	6.3	8.9	7.0	8.6	5.9	8.0
Fabricated plastic products	16.3	16.6	18.2	19.6	14.6	18.9	16.3	18.8	16.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.4	13.9	11.0	12.9	13.4	13.4	12.3	13.8	12.7
Ordnance: Ordnance and accessories	5.4	8.4	7.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	6.0	6.6	6.2

¹ Data in this table represent a major revision in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' quarterly series on injury rates in manufacturing. Rates shown are comparable with annual averages for 1949 and 1950 presented in the press release dated Dec. 21, 1951, and in the January 1952 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. They are not strictly comparable, however, with either quarterly or annual rates published prior to these dates. A tabulation showing monthly rates for the entire year 1950 and the first 9 months of 1951 is available upon request.

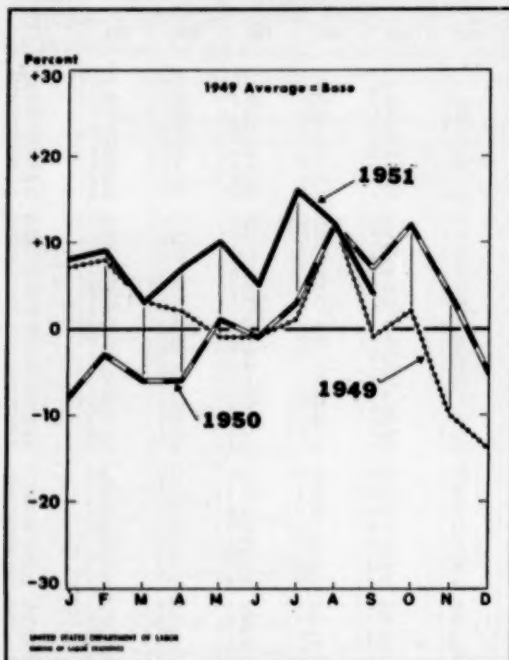
Monthly and quarterly injury rates compiled by the Bureau are based upon voluntary reports submitted by approximately 12,000 establishments, employing about a third of all workers in manufacturing. Annual averages presented in the third summary for each year are based upon reports from a considerably larger sample of establishments. The two sets of rates, there-

fore, differ somewhat for the same industries. The annual rates are considered to be the best measure of the level of injury frequency; the monthly and quarterly rates are intended to show the current trend. In order to avoid confusion and to facilitate comparisons between the annual and quarterly figures, the rates presented in this table have been adjusted to the level of the latest available annual average.

The industry classifications used conform with the definitions of the 1945 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Vol. I, Manufacturing Industries, prepared by the Division of Statistical Standards, U. S. Bureau of the Budget. Injury-rate reports issued prior to December 1951 were based on the 1942 edition of this manual.

² Insufficient data to warrant presentation of separate averages.

Percent of Change in Injury-Frequency Rates
in Manufacturing



fications; 54—or only 43 percent—showed appreciable increases.

Increases in injury rates between the second and third quarters of each year have been fairly common—the third quarter normally showing the highest rate for the year in most industries. In 1951, however, only 41 industry classifications—less than a third—showed significant increases over the previous quarter, 25 reported decreases, and 60 recorded changes of less than 1 frequency-rate point.

The boat-building and repairing industry showed the greatest increase (20.5 points) in the 9-month rate, between 1950 and 1951. Data for this industry were insufficient, however, to permit quarterly comparisons. In the logging industry, increases between 1950 and 1951 were 12.4 points in the 9-month average and 12.9 points in the third-quarter rate. The latter rate was 19.7 points above that for the second quarter of 1951. A part of this increase, however, represented the

usual upswing from the low point reached in the second quarter. The third-quarter rate was only slightly above the first quarter.

Other industries showing large frequency-rate increases, both in the third-quarter and the 9-month rates, between 1950 and 1951 were the following:

	Points increase from 1950 to 1951	
	Third quarter	9-months
Bottled soft drinks.....	+13.0	+10.0
Miscellaneous wood products.....	+15.6	+9.6
Steel foundries.....	+7.9	+8.8
Saw and planing mills, integrated.....	+7.3	+8.1
Steel springs.....	+5.7	+7.9
Partitions and fixtures.....	+7.6	+7.6
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	+6.6	+6.9
Metal household furniture.....	+5.6	+5.9
Construction and mining machinery..	+5.6	+5.7
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors..	+7.1	+5.4
Sheet-metal work.....	+10.6	+5.3

The metal-coating and engraving industry showed improvement in each quarter of 1951 compared with the previous year, resulting in a drop of nearly 7 points in its 9-month cumulative rate. Cane sugar reported a 9.6-point decrease in the third-quarter rate and a drop of 5.4 points in the 9-month average. Sawmills operated separately from planing mills, ship building and repair, and heating and cooking apparatus (including oil burners) showed decreases of 5 frequency-rate points or more in the third-quarter rates, compared with the previous year, but slightly smaller declines in the 9-month cumulative rates.

In the dyeing and finishing industry, a decrease of 7.2 points in the third quarter of 1951 followed an increase of 4.9 points in the second quarter. The 9-month cumulative rate for 1951, however, was still 3.6 points above 1950. The batteries industry showed a drop of 6.6 points in the third quarter, compared with the second quarter of 1951, to reach the lowest point in the present series.

Outstandingly low injury-frequency rates for the first 9 months of 1951 were reported as follows: 1.7 for synthetic fibers; 1.8, synthetic rubber; 3.3, explosives; 4.3, miscellaneous communication equipment; 4.4, aircraft manufacturing; 4.6, radio tubes; and 4.8, electric lamps (bulbs).

Earnings in Machinery Manufacture, Autumn 1951

STRAIGHT-TIME EARNINGS of tool and die makers in machinery manufacture averaged \$2 an hour or more in 16 of 31 major labor markets studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the autumn of 1951.¹ Although similar averages were also reported for a few other skilled jobs in some cities, tool and die makers were generally the highest-paid group among those surveyed.

Plant employees were typically scheduled to work 40 hours a week, in most cities; supple-

mentary wage benefits included at least 6 paid holidays annually, a week's paid vacation after 1 year of service, and insurance and pension benefits paid at least in part by the employer.

Similar Bureau studies of wages and related benefits in the machinery industries conducted in January 1951 covered 28 of the 31 areas included

¹ Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

The study included machine-tool accessory establishments with 8 or more workers and other machinery establishments with 21 or more workers. Approximately 725,000 workers were employed in the industry in the areas studied.

TABLE 1.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in machinery manufacturing plants in 31 cities, October–December 1951

Occupation and grade	Albany-Schenectady-Troy	Allentown-Bethlehem	Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chattanooga	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Detroit	Hartford	Houston	Indianapolis
Assemblers, class A	(²)	\$1.67	\$1.51	\$1.66	\$1.79	\$1.74	\$1.69	\$1.93	\$1.61	\$2.03	\$1.54	(²)	\$2.15	\$1.87	\$1.79	\$1.69
Assemblers, class B	\$1.46	1.55	1.25	1.43	1.57	1.50	1.69	1.77	1.45	1.81	1.35	\$1.82	1.85	1.86	1.63	1.54
Assemblers, class C	(²)	(²)	1.01	1.21	1.43	1.40	1.11	1.48	1.24	1.53	1.11	(²)	1.78	1.34	1.36	1.67
Electricians, maintenance	(²)	1.64	1.60	1.67	1.71	1.80	1.69	2.02	1.60	1.97	1.64	1.70	2.18	1.72	(²)	1.85
Inspectors, class A	(²)	1.73	(²)	1.62	1.79	1.81	1.68	1.91	1.64	1.92	1.59	(²)	2.20	1.70	1.91	1.79
Inspectors, class B	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.58	(²)	1.55	1.74	1.49	1.82	1.80	(²)	1.86	1.80	(²)	1.61	1.61
Inspectors, class C	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.32	(²)	(²)	1.53	1.29	1.56	1.33	(²)	1.71	1.29	(²)	1.41	1.41
Janitors	(²)	1.17	.97	1.14	1.18	1.28	1.11	1.33	1.16	1.40	.96	(²)	1.90	1.21	1.23	1.24
Machine-tool operators, production, class A: Total ⁴	1.62	1.70	1.58	1.68	1.79	1.81	1.69	2.00	1.68	2.03	1.64	1.89	2.35	1.87	1.85	1.89
Drill-press operators, radial, class A	1.57	1.64	(²)	1.66	1.82	1.79	(²)	1.99	1.66	2.02	(²)	(²)	2.14	1.79	1.64	1.71
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class A	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.75	(²)	(²)	1.94	1.84	2.04	(²)	(²)	1.89	1.92	1.75	1.66
Engine-lathe operators, class A	1.69	1.67	(²)	1.68	1.77	1.81	(²)	1.98	1.64	2.01	1.72	1.76	2.32	1.87	2.01	1.81
Grinding-machine operators, class A	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.77	1.79	1.84	(²)	2.08	1.72	2.04	1.66	(²)	2.41	1.93	1.81	1.89
Milling-machine operators, class A	(²)	1.77	(²)	1.72	1.85	1.72	(²)	2.01	1.67	2.05	1.69	1.86	2.31	1.87	1.87	1.88
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.85	(²)	(²)	2.10	1.80	2.07	1.56	(²)	2.11	1.85	(²)	1.96
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A	1.62	1.70	(²)	1.62	1.75	(²)	(²)	1.98	1.65	2.02	1.62	(²)	2.14	1.90	1.85	1.95
Machine-tool operators, production, class B: Total ⁴	1.53	1.54	1.34	1.42	1.52	1.65	1.51	1.80	1.54	1.87	1.38	1.67	1.89	1.64	1.76	1.68
Drill-press operators, radial, class B	(²)	1.43	(²)	1.47	1.55	1.63	(²)	1.79	1.43	1.61	1.27	1.82	1.82	1.65	1.55	1.49
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class B	(²)	(²)	1.24	1.38	1.50	1.61	1.47	1.74	1.40	1.91	1.21	1.80	1.88	1.54	(²)	1.78
Engine-lathe operators, class B	(²)	1.55	(²)	1.52	1.64	1.64	1.54	1.77	1.49	1.95	(²)	1.55	1.88	1.70	1.76	1.60
Grinding-machine operators, class B	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.52	1.51	1.53	1.55	1.87	1.73	2.04	(²)	(²)	1.93	1.70	(²)	1.65
Milling-machine operators, class B	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.38	1.58	1.80	(²)	1.82	1.49	1.81	1.40	(²)	1.86	1.55	(²)	1.66
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.47	1.55	(²)	(²)	1.80	1.54	1.80	1.40	(²)	1.89	1.64	1.63	1.72
Machine-tool operators, production, class C: Total ⁴	1.46	1.45	1.15	1.18	1.34	1.51	1.32	1.53	1.27	1.46	1.22	1.36	1.69	1.45	1.48	1.38
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class C	(²)	(²)	1.17	(²)	1.36	1.48	1.26	1.51	1.19	1.43	1.14	(²)	1.70	1.45	1.33	1.34
Engine-lathe operators, class C	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.35	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.56	1.30	1.54	(²)	(²)	1.74	1.37	(²)	(²)
Grinding-machine operators, class C	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.15	1.40	1.54	1.38	1.56	1.27	1.44	(²)	(²)	1.68	1.54	(²)	1.39
Milling-machine operators, class C	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.40	(²)	(²)	1.56	1.29	1.53	(²)	(²)	1.72	1.50	1.72	(²)
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class C	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.39	(²)	(²)	1.56	1.25	1.50	1.26	(²)	(²)	1.40	1.38	1.44
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	(²)	1.68	(²)	(²)	1.64	1.84	(²)	2.02	1.57	1.96	(²)	(²)	2.26	1.70	(²)	1.87
Machinists, production	(²)	(²)	1.65	1.73	1.79	(²)	1.71	1.87	1.67	1.91	(²)	1.69	(²)	1.76	1.95	1.74
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.89	2.02	(²)	2.34	2.04	2.10	1.91	(²)	2.62	1.89	(²)	2.09
Tool-and-die makers (other shops)	1.78	1.71	1.83	(²)	1.82	1.96	(²)	2.18	1.88	2.13	(²)	(²)	2.27	1.94	2.12	2.05
Truckers, hand	(²)	1.25	.98	(²)	1.30	1.33	1.14	1.47	1.21	1.52	1.07	1.37	1.66	1.25	(²)	1.30
Welders, hand, class A	(²)	1.80	1.59	1.73	1.69	1.93	1.83	1.96	1.59	1.95	1.83	(²)	2.10	1.92	1.97	1.75
Welders, hand, class B	1.62	(²)	1.36	1.53	1.56	1.67	1.55	1.78	1.38	1.66	1.36	(²)	1.94	1.64	(²)	1.60

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in machinery manufacturing plants in 31 cities, October–December 1951—Continued

Occupation and grade	Kansas City	Los Angeles	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	Newark-Jersey City	New York City	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Portland, Oreg. ²	Providence	St. Louis	San Francisco	Seattle	Tulsa	Worcester
Assemblers, class A	(9)	\$1.83	\$1.99	\$1.75	\$1.99	\$1.95	\$1.77	\$1.97	\$1.97	\$1.56	\$1.80	\$1.96	\$1.99	\$1.64	\$1.83
Assemblers, class B	\$1.55	1.59	1.95	1.71	1.65	1.70	1.76	1.87	1.72	1.42	1.80	1.70	1.77	1.35	1.87
Assemblers, class C	(9)	1.31	1.84	1.36	1.54	1.38	1.80	(9)	1.52	1.35	1.38	1.65	(9)	(9)	1.43
Electricians, maintenance	(9)	2.06	1.96	1.87	1.88	1.94	1.82	1.88	2.00	1.61	1.97	2.14	(9)	1.82	1.84
Inspectors, class A	(9)	1.89	1.88	1.86	1.90	1.99	1.97	2.07	1.91	1.62	1.88	2.01	1.99	1.62	1.69
Inspectors, class B	1.61	1.60	1.77	1.68	1.63	1.64	1.66	1.84	(9)	1.50	1.55	1.82	(9)	(9)	1.55
Inspectors, class C	(9)	1.43	1.58	(9)	1.62	1.35	1.49	(9)	(9)	1.25	1.34	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Janitors	1.21	1.35	1.39	1.35	1.32	1.23	1.25	1.39	1.53	1.10	1.24	1.54	1.52	1.05	1.20
Machine-tool operators, production, class A: Total	1.79	1.91	1.98	1.85	1.98	1.90	1.92	1.92	1.88	1.63	1.91	1.98	1.96	1.64	1.80
Drill-press operators, radial, class A	(9)	1.85	1.82	1.84	1.91	1.91	1.85	1.78	1.81	(9)	1.78	1.89	1.97	(9)	1.69
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class A	(9)	1.69	1.99	1.73	1.83	1.79	1.70	1.92	1.82	1.49	1.77	1.85	(9)	1.47	1.67
Engine-lathe operators, class A	(9)	1.90	1.94	1.79	1.91	1.91	1.90	1.93	1.97	1.65	1.92	2.00	1.99	1.47	1.75
Grinding-machine operators, class A	(9)	1.94	2.07	1.97	2.01	1.96	(9)	1.97	(9)	1.66	1.80	2.01	(9)	1.67	1.86
Milling-machine operators, class A	(9)	1.89	1.94	1.85	1.97	1.90	1.96	1.87	1.97	1.67	1.96	1.95	1.99	1.63	1.82
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A	(9)	(9)	2.20	1.86	2.00	1.92	1.91	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	2.02	(9)	(9)	1.91
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A	(9)	1.91	1.97	1.83	2.02	1.89	1.94	1.82	(9)	1.64	1.87	(9)	1.98	1.61	1.82
Machine-tool operators, production, class B: Total	1.55	1.65	1.87	1.61	1.70	1.60	1.71	1.72	1.71	1.52	1.66	1.77	1.80	1.40	1.63
Drill-press operators, radial, class B	(9)	(9)	1.85	1.70	1.73	1.65	1.65	1.70	(9)	1.43	1.60	1.73	1.79	(9)	1.55
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class B	1.40	1.57	1.80	1.50	1.54	1.58	1.54	1.69	(9)	1.64	1.60	1.81	1.38	1.67	1.67
Engine-lathe operators, class B	(9)	1.69	1.85	(9)	1.67	1.64	1.50	1.80	(9)	1.52	1.73	(9)	(9)	(9)	1.53
Grinding-machine operators, class B	(9)	1.71	2.03	(9)	(9)	1.67	1.68	1.79	(9)	1.56	1.73	1.80	(9)	1.36	1.62
Milling-machine operators, class B	(9)	1.68	1.90	1.72	1.71	1.61	1.91	1.70	1.74	1.50	1.70	1.76	(9)	1.44	1.69
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B	1.56	1.66	1.80	1.71	1.70	1.64	1.95	1.68	(9)	1.49	1.63	1.82	(9)	1.45	1.65
Machine-tool operators, production, class C: Total	1.39	1.36	1.70	1.26	1.57	1.35	1.44	1.66	1.56	1.39	1.56	1.66	(9)	1.16	1.39
Drill-press operators, single- and multiple-spindle, class C	1.41	(9)	1.71	1.26	(9)	1.28	1.43	1.64	(9)	1.31	1.31	1.68	(9)	1.09	1.36
Engine-lathe operators, class C	(9)	1.57	1.60	(9)	1.39	1.38	1.38	(9)	(9)	1.06	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	1.41
Grinding-machine operators, class C	(9)	1.42	1.70	(9)	1.56	1.26	(9)	(9)	(9)	1.34	1.59	(9)	(9)	1.26	1.38
Milling-machine operators, class C	(9)	1.45	1.74	(9)	(9)	1.44	1.49	1.64	(9)	1.49	1.54	1.64	(9)	(9)	1.38
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class C	(9)	(9)	1.69	(9)	1.51	1.41	(9)	1.62	(9)	(9)	1.40	(9)	(9)	1.32	1.43
Machine-tool operators, tool room	(9)	1.97	1.95	1.83	1.99	1.63	2.03	1.81	(9)	1.55	2.02	2.20	(9)	(9)	1.78
Machinists, production	1.81	1.98	1.89	1.74	1.84	2.02	1.72	1.93	1.95	1.61	1.95	1.98	2.02	1.71	(9)
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops)	(9)	2.28	2.13	2.07	2.09	2.09	2.25	(9)	(9)	1.83	2.26	2.43	(9)	(9)	1.89
Tool-and-die makers (other than jobbing shops)	1.97	2.12	2.04	2.04	2.11	2.13	2.04	2.04	2.07	1.78	2.21	2.38	2.28	1.88	(9)
Truckers, hand	(9)	1.39	1.43	(9)	1.33	1.32	1.32	(9)	(9)	1.19	1.30	1.73	1.63	1.25	1.42
Welders, hand, class A	1.62	1.91	1.96	1.75	1.93	(9)	1.96	1.85	1.94	1.60	1.88	2.00	(9)	(9)	1.73
Welders, hand, class B	1.56	1.71	1.80	1.66	1.73	(9)	1.77	1.63	(9)	(9)	1.56	(9)	(9)	(9)	1.77

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Data relate to September 1951 in Seattle; to October 1951 in Cleveland, Hartford, Kansas City, and Philadelphia; to November 1951 in Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Newark-Jersey City, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and San Francisco; and to December 1951 in the remaining areas.

² Data exclude one large establishment manufacturing machine tools.

³ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of an average.

⁴ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

⁵ Based on June 1951 data adjusted to November 1951, on the basis of general wage changes.

in the present survey.³ A comparison of total establishments and over-all employment between the two periods indicated substantial increases in both categories. Occupational averages in each city permitting comparison were generally from 5 to 10 percent higher in the latter study. Increases were greatest in Portland, Oreg., and Seattle, and were least in Tulsa and Pittsburgh.

Production workers in Detroit machinery establishments had the highest pay levels in half of the 36 jobs selected for study (table 1). Mil-

waukee, with highest average hourly rates in 10 job categories, accounted for most of the other top averages. Job averages in Chicago, which had a seventh of the total machinery-industry employment in the cities studied, were usually only slightly below those in Detroit, or Milwaukee. Each job average in these cities as well as in San Francisco and Seattle ranked above the corresponding median city rate for the job. (This median city rate is the average above and below which an equal number of averages in the occupation was recorded.) Other cities having at least three-fourths of the job averages at or above the median were Cleveland, Newark-Jersey City,

³ See Machinery Manufacture: Earnings in January 1951, in Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 43).

Portland, Oreg., Los Angeles, and Pittsburgh. The lowest averages were generally found in the South and in some cities of the Northeast.

Percentage-wise, wage differences between skilled and unskilled jobs were generally greatest in the South and least in the Far West. For example, earnings of tool and die makers in Atlanta and Houston exceeded those of janitors by approximately 90 and 70 percent, respectively; on the other hand, the wage advantage of tool and die makers over janitors in the Far Western cities ranged from 35 percent in Portland, Oreg., to less than 60 percent in Los Angeles. These differentials in the important machinery centers of Detroit, Milwaukee, and Cleveland ranged between 40 and 50 percent, and in Chicago, another large center, the average earnings level of tool and die makers was nearly 65 percent above that reported for janitors. Such skill differentials varied among cities primarily because of the relatively wide range in the averages reported for the lower-skilled occupation. Tool and die makers in Atlanta averaged \$1.83 an hour, or 24 cents less than similar workers in Portland, Oreg., who earned \$2.07; on the other hand, janitors in Atlanta averaged 97 cents—56 cents less

TABLE 2.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ of men in selected occupations in machinery industries, in 3 selected cities, by method of wage payment, October-December 1951

Occupation and grade	Chicago		Cleveland		Milwaukee	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Assemblers, class A: Total.....	1,732	\$1.93	1,114	\$2.03	477	\$1.99
Time.....	1,373	1.91	862	1.90	256	1.80
Incentive.....	359	2.01	252	2.17	221	2.21
Assemblers, class B: Total.....	2,821	1.77	1,536	1.81	1,787	1.95
Time.....	1,513	1.64	980	1.66	565	1.68
Incentive.....	1,308	1.88	556	2.08	1,222	2.08
Assemblers, class C: Total.....	2,510	1.48	439	\$1.53	1,327	1.84
Time.....	1,724	1.39			415	1.57
Incentive.....	786	1.66			912	1.95
Machine-tool operators, production, class A: Total.....	6,600	2.00	4,690	2.03	2,496	1.98
Time.....	3,564	1.90	2,612	1.88	976	1.81
Incentive.....	2,436	2.03	2,078	2.22	1,520	2.09
Machine-tool operators, production, class B: Total.....	3,524	1.80	2,585	1.87	2,187	1.87
Time.....	1,915	1.72	1,400	1.69	616	1.64
Incentive.....	1,609	1.90	1,185	2.09	1,571	1.96
Machine-tool operators, production, class C: Total.....	3,038	1.55	832	1.46	639	1.70
Time.....	1,732	1.44	730	1.44	234	1.64
Incentive.....	1,306	1.65	102	1.65	405	1.80
Welders, class A: Total.....	817	1.98	411	1.95	675	1.96
Time.....	483	1.88	303	1.81	407	1.84
Incentive.....	334	2.12	108	2.35	268	2.15

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient data to warrant presentation of averages by method of wage payment; predominantly time workers.

TABLE 3.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in machine-tool establishments in 3 cities, October-December 1951

Occupation and grade	Cleveland	Hartford	Westchester
Assemblers, class A.....	\$2.14	\$1.92	\$1.89
Assemblers, class B.....	2.01	1.70	1.70
Assemblers, class C.....	1.85	(?)	1.45
Electricians, maintenance.....	1.91	1.78	(?)
Janitors.....	1.48	(?)	1.30
Machine-tool operators, production, class A.....	2.09	1.80	1.88
Drill-press operators, radial, class A.....	1.97	1.72	1.75
Engine-lathe operators, class A.....	2.04	1.82	1.82
Grinding-machine operators, class A.....	2.05	1.94	1.85
Milling-machine operators, class A.....	2.08	1.86	1.94
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A.....	3.12	1.91	1.88
Machine-tool operators, production, class B.....	1.97	1.70	1.55
Drill-press operators, radial, class B.....	1.68	1.66	1.63
Grinding-machine operators, class B.....	(?)	1.74	1.63
Milling-machine operators, class B.....	1.84	1.67	1.62
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B.....	1.76	(?)	1.59
Machine-tool operators, production, class C.....	1.47	1.23	1.39
Truckers, hand.....	1.82	(?)	1.53
Tool-and-die makers.....	2.15	1.99	(?)

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient data to warrant presentation of an average.

³ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

than reported for this occupation in Portland (\$1.53).

Women constituted less than 10 percent of the combined production work force in the 31 cities and were usually employed in the less skilled occupations. The proportion of women workers varied somewhat among the different areas but did not exceed 20 percent in any city studied. Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Hartford, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and San Francisco employed the largest proportion of women production workers. The range in these cities was from 10 percent in Milwaukee to nearly 20 percent in Hartford.

Earnings of women who were employed in comparable jobs usually averaged less than men in all cities where comparisons were possible. Women employed in assembly and inspection occupations received from 2 to 53 cents an hour less than men in the 14 cities permitting comparisons. Women employed as operators of machine tools averaged more than similarly employed men in a few instances; but they generally earned from 2 to 24 cents an hour less.

Incentive methods of wage payment affected straight-time average earnings to a varying degree in different cities (table 2) and were applicable to about a fourth of the total production workers in cities studied; such systems were used little on the West Coast. At the other extreme, more than 40 percent of the workers in Allentown-Bethlehem,

Hartford, Milwaukee, and Pittsburgh, and more than 30 percent of those in Boston, Worcester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, and Denver, were paid on an incentive basis.

Branches of the Industry

A few of the 31 cities had a concentration of machinery establishments engaged in the production of machine tools or machine-tool accessories. Tables 3 and 4 present data for some of the more important areas for which separate presentation could be made for these branches of the industry.

Machine Tools. Cleveland, Hartford, and Worcester are among the leading areas in manufacture of machine tools. Among these three cities, occupational averages were highest in Cleveland in all job categories permitting comparisons (table 3). In general, occupational averages in each of these cities were somewhat higher in the machine-tool branch than those reported for the entire industry.

Machine-Tool Accessories. Data for representative occupations in the machine-tool-accessories branch are presented for five leading areas (table 4). The relationship in wage levels between pro-

TABLE 4.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in machine-tool-accessory establishments in 5 cities, October–November 1951*

Occupation and grade	Chicago		Cleveland		Detroit		Hartford		Los Angeles	
	Production shops	Jobbing shops	Production shops	Jobbing shops	Production shops	Jobbing shops	Production shops	Jobbing shops	Production shops	Jobbing shops
Janitors.....	1.33	1.22	1.31	1.15	1.53	1.63	1.19	1.10	1.32	1.25
Machine-tool operators, production class A ²	2.06	2.17	1.95	1.89	2.20	2.56	2.04	1.77	1.84	2.00
Engine-lathe operators, class A.....	1.98	2.19	1.85	1.88	2.17	2.46	1.95	1.81	1.91	2.05
Grinding-machine operators, class A.....	2.09	2.23	1.91	1.96	2.21	2.62	2.05	1.87	1.94	2.04
Milling-machine operators, class A.....	2.06	2.03	2.04	1.88	2.19	2.49	(7)	(7)	1.71	2.10
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A.....	1.95	2.01	1.96	1.82	2.14	2.45	2.01	1.77	(7)	(7)
Machine-tool operators, production, class B ³	1.80	1.78	1.80	1.69	1.85	2.12	1.70	1.47	1.50	1.63
Engine-lathe operators, class B.....	1.82	(7)	2.04	1.71	1.91	(7)	1.82	1.53	1.58	1.79
Grinding-machine operators, class B.....	1.70	1.80	1.73	1.73	1.87	(7)	1.71	1.60	1.51	1.77
Milling-machine operators, class B.....	1.84	1.75	1.79	1.66	1.82	(7)	1.67	(7)	1.47	1.90
Machine-tool operators, production, class C.....	1.51	1.48	1.48	1.42	1.66	(7)	1.45	1.21	1.28	1.43
Tool-and-die makers.....	(7)	2.34	2.16	2.10	2.28	2.62	1.89	1.89	1.98	2.28
Truckers, hand.....	1.41	1.42	1.39	(7)	1.56	(7)	1.29	(7)	(7)	(7)

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

³ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of an average.

duction and jobbing shops did not follow a definite pattern. In Detroit, average earnings for all occupations permitting comparisons were higher in jobbing shops than in production shops; the opposite relationship was true in Hartford. A majority of the occupational averages were higher in jobbing shops in Los Angeles and Chicago. Differences in Detroit were larger than those in other areas; in 7 of the 8 occupations for which comparisons could be made, the earnings advantage in jobbing shops ranged from 26 to 41 cents an hour.

For most of the occupations in Detroit and Los Angeles jobbing shops, in Hartford production shops, and in both types of shops in Chicago, average hourly earnings were higher than those for the machinery industry as a whole. In all other instances, wage levels were usually higher in the over-all machinery industry.

Average rates for machine-tool-accessory workers were highest in Detroit, followed by Chicago,

Cleveland, Los Angeles, and Hartford, in that order.

Related Wage Practices

A 40-hour workweek was typical for production workers in machinery establishments in most of the cities studied. In a third of the areas a majority of the men were scheduled to work more than 40 hours a week; schedules longer than 40 hours were unusual for women workers.

Extra shift operations were reported in each city. Only a few cities had less than 10 percent of their production work forces in extra shifts; between a fourth and a third of the plant workers in Baltimore, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh were employed on late shifts. Nearly all workers employed on extra shifts received premium pay for shift work, usually expressed in terms of a cents-per-hour addition to

day rates. Differentials of 5 cents to 10 cents an hour were most commonly reported for both second- and third-shift work; in some cases third-shift workers received larger differentials than second-shift workers.

Production workers were given six or more paid holidays in nearly all instances. The majority of the workers in Hartford, Newark-Jersey City, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Seattle received seven holidays; most of those in Albany-Schenectady-Troy, Boston, New York, and Providence received at least eight paid holidays.

Paid vacations of 1 week after a year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years were commonly reported for workers in nearly all cities.

The great majority of the workers in each city were employed in establishments which provided some form of insurance or pension benefits, paid at least in part by the employer. Life-insurance benefits were nearly universal in all cities. Hospitalization and other health-insurance benefits covered a majority of the workers in all but a few cities. Retirement pension plans were effective for a majority of the workers in a third of the cities studied.

—OTTO HOLLBERG

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Guaranteed Employment and Wages Under Collective Agreements

DEFINITE GUARANTEES of employment or wages have not been incorporated in collective agreements to a significant extent.¹ A recently completed Bureau of Labor Statistics analysis of a sample of nearly 2,600 agreements showed that only 184, or 7 percent of the total, provided for a guarantee of any type. Moreover, these guarantees were generally very limited, and most of them provided much less than a full year's pay or restricted the guarantee to particular groups of workers. (See table.)

¹ Little real distinction exists between guaranteed employment and guaranteed wage plans, for if the employer cannot furnish sufficient work to fulfill an employment guarantee, wages must be paid for the remainder of the time guaranteed.

Since the guarantees were effective only for the term of the agreement, usually a year, they provide relatively little protection against prolonged periods of unemployment. Some agreements, too, permit the employer to cancel the guarantee during the term of the agreement, under certain circumstances. However, the high priority which several leading unions have recently given to employment guarantees in their bargaining demands increases interest in existing contract terms on this subject.

Contractual guarantees of employment are, of course, only one of several possible devices in the effort to stabilize workers' incomes or lessen the effect of unemployment. Unions have pushed various legislative measures such as unemployment compensation and have attempted to embody employment safeguards of some kind into agreements. Employers, even though unwilling to commit themselves to a contractual guarantee, have nevertheless attempted to reduce seasonal fluctuations by such methods as manufacturing for stock.

Many agreements provide for employment stabilization of a sort by requiring work sharing during slack seasons. Such plans are advantageous to employees with relatively little seniority because they do not carry the entire burden of unemployment, as in the case of lay-off according to seniority. Dismissal pay and seniority rules are also designed to afford a measure of protection against unemployment. They are of limited benefit, however, since dismissal pay only softens the blow from loss of job, and seniority rules merely determine which employees are to be laid off.

Unemployment insurance is particularly important because it provides partial protection against income loss for limited periods of time. Since unemployment compensation may not be supplemented by guaranteed wage payments, existing legislation does not encourage guarantees in collective agreements.

From the employee's viewpoint, the desirability of a guaranteed income is obvious, since his expenditures for food, rent (or payments on his house), and other necessities continue the year round. Employers, too, may benefit because of increased efficiency resulting from lower labor turn-over, improved morale, and greater employee cooperation in making technological improvements.

Cyclical movements in business activity are considered to be the greatest obstacle to successful operation of a guaranteed wage program (especially in the durable-goods industries). Thus far, wage guarantees have been confined largely to the service, distributive, and nondurable consumer-goods industries which are less affected by cyclical fluctuations in employment than are the durable-goods industries. Seasonal fluctuations in employment, too, are often due to weather, buying habits of customers, and other factors which are beyond the control of employers. Also, guarantees may make labor costs an irreducible fixed charge in situations where a company's competitive situation may make it necessary to reduce costs.

Historical Development

The first collectively-bargained employment guarantees were instituted in the 1890's, notably in the wall-paper industry. Many of the early plans were initiated unilaterally by management, although some were later incorporated in collective agreements.

Widespread unemployment during the depression of the 1930's intensified the demand for greater security of income. New guarantees were introduced at the rate of 19 to 23 a year during the period 1938-42 compared with a maximum of 2 to 6 a year in the 1920's and early 1930's.² Some of this increase may have been caused by passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938 which exempts an employer from paying overtime for weekly hours of work in excess of 40 under collective agreements which guarantee annual employment. The act, as amended in 1949, provides that annual employment guarantees may be for 1,840 up to 2,080 hours in a year, or for not less than 46 workweeks of at least 30 hours a week. All hours worked beyond 2,080 in the contract year or in excess of 12 a day or 56 a week must be paid for at time and a half. The employees may not work more than a maximum of 2,240 hours in the year.

A number of major unions have shown great interest in guaranteed employment or wage plans in recent years. The United Automobile Workers (CIO) urged management to participate in a joint

study of the problem. The United Packinghouse Workers (CIO), in 1951 negotiations with major meat-packing companies, demanded a guaranteed annual wage of at least \$3,000. The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (AFL) proposed a plan to minimize seasonal fluctuations in employment and to guarantee annual wages to certain employees.

Government agencies have twice considered annual guarantees in cases involving the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and the basic steel companies. In December 1943, the union asked that workers be guaranteed 40 hours' straight-time pay each week for the term of the agreement then being negotiated. When the companies refused this request, the case was taken to the National War Labor Board. The Board declined to order a wage guarantee, but recommended that the President appoint a committee to make a thorough study of the subject. The Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion conducted the study and issued its report in January 1947. Some of the conclusions were: The problem of encouraging guaranteed wages is largely one of permitting them to supplement rather than supplant unemployment insurance; the long existence of some well-planned guaranteed-wage arrangements and their survival during depressions indicate that such plans could be an effective factor in mitigating unemployment; and guarantees are only one of a number of devices necessary to stabilize employment.

Late in 1951, when the Steelworkers, in contract negotiations with the steel industry, again asked for an annual guarantee as one of their bargaining demands, the case was submitted to the Wage Stabilization Board for recommendations. The Board declined to recommend a guaranteed wage.

The union plan called for payment of benefits for a maximum of 52 consecutive weeks in any period of unemployment. The weekly benefit requested was 30 times the standard hourly wage rate for the job class in which the employee worked the most hours during the 13 weeks preceding lay-off. Benefits were to be paid from a trust fund financed by employer contributions. To the extent possible under State laws, unemployment compensation received by the employee was to be counted as part of the benefits payable under the guarantee. Employees were to be eligible for benefits after 3 years' service.

² Guaranteed Wage Plans in the United States, Bulletin No. 925, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Wage or work guarantees in collective-bargaining agreements

Type of guarantee	Number of agreements analyzed	Agreements with employment data	
		Number	Workers covered
Total agreements analyzed.....	2,590	2,428	5,750,000
Agreements with guarantee provision:			
Annual basis (or for substantial part of year).....	184	166	¹ 246,000
Weekly, semimonthly, or monthly basis covering—	30	18	12,600
All or most employees.....	118	102	160,000
Particular occupational groups.....	49	46	65,000

¹ Total number of workers in bargaining units covered by contracts providing a guarantee of some type. The number of workers in these bargaining units who are actually covered by the guarantee provision is not known, since some of the guarantees are restricted to particular occupational groups, long-service employees, etc.

Some of the union claims were that State unemployment compensation was inadequate both in amount and duration; volume of unemployment in the industry was substantial even in prosperous years; and "operation of the unemployment trust fund is counter-cyclical. That is to say, it curtails inflationary tendencies in periods of high employment and prices and adds to the volume of demand at periods of declining employment and falling prices."³

Company spokesmen, on the other hand, argued, in part, that unemployment compensation was a subject for legislation, not collective bargaining, and that the union would use the unemployment-compensation offset feature of its guarantee plan as a means of obtaining increased unemployment-compensation benefits from State legislatures. They maintained that some unemployment was inevitable, especially in industries like steel which are particularly susceptible to cyclical fluctuations, and that it was unfair to impose on the industry the burden of paying employees while not working. They also questioned, in economic statements of different company representatives, the counter-cyclical effects of the guarantee.

Data on the extent of annual guarantees in the past are not strictly comparable with current counts, because of difference in samples, definitions, methodology, etc. However, a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of over 6,500 agreements current as of January 1, 1945, and covering about 8 million workers showed that only 42,500 workers were covered by annual guarantees.⁴

In January 1946, approximately 61,000 workers were covered by the 196 guaranteed wage or

employment plans known by the Bureau to be in operation (based on replies to a questionnaire sent to about 90,000 employers). In 130 of these plans, the employees affected were covered by collective-bargaining agreements, but some of these plans were introduced prior to unionization and were not included in the agreements.

Current Agreement Provisions

Guarantees of some kind appeared in 184 of the 2,590 agreements examined. These agreements which covered establishments in almost all manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industry groups were in effect during all or some part of 1951, and most of them remained in effect in 1952. However, only 20 of the agreements guaranteed wages or employment throughout the year or for a substantial part of the year. The remaining 164 agreements merely guaranteed a minimum number of hours or amount of pay for each week (or in a few agreements, for each monthly or semi-monthly period) that the employee was called to work and did not guarantee a minimum number of weeks' work or pay per year.

The 20 annual guarantees were scattered among the contracts of 15 different national or international unions. Weekly guarantees appeared in the contracts of 26 unions; nearly three-fourths of these guarantees were accounted for by the Teamsters (AFL), Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL), Meat Cutters (AFL), and Packinghouse Workers (CIO).

Annual Guarantees. Guaranteed employment or wages on an annual basis were provided by 20 agreements, covering some 12,000 workers. Two other agreements stated that "assured work plans" would continue in effect during the term of the contract, but did not describe the plans; another provided that the guaranteed wage plan would be incorporated in the agreement after the parties agree on modifications. Some of the 20 agreements fall short of guaranteeing a full year's work, usually considered to be 2,080 hours (52

³ Union Exhibit No. 11 (p. 52) Wage Stabilization Board Case No. D-15-C.

⁴ Guaranteed-Employment and Annual-Wage Provisions in Union Agreements, Bulletin No. 828, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The exact number of agreements and companies which had guarantees could not be estimated since many of the agreements were uniform and were separately signed by an unknown number of individual employers, and some were negotiated through employers' associations whose membership was not available.

weeks times 40 hours per week), as indicated by the following tabulation:

	Number of agreements
Hours' work or pay guaranteed.....	6
2,080.....	2
1,920.....	1
1,900.....	1
1,704.....	1
1,440.....	1
Days' work or pay guaranteed.....	2
240-299 (varies for different employees).....	1
230.....	1
Weeks' work or pay guaranteed.....	9
52 (40 hours per week).....	5
52 (40 hours per week for 5 months of year; 48 hours for 7 months).....	1
52 (40-44 hours per week; varies for different employees).....	1
52 (\$25 per week for males; \$20 for females).....	1
50.....	1
Months' work or pay guaranteed.....	3
12.....	1
10½-11 (varies for different employees).....	1
10.....	1

The majority of the agreements made the annual guarantee applicable to "all regular employees" or to employees who have completed the probationary period (usually only 1 to 3 months). However, some specified service requirements which probably exclude a considerable proportion of the workers in the bargaining units involved. In two agreements, the guarantee was limited to employees with 5 years' service, and in two others, to employees with service of 3 and 10 years, respectively. Another agreement restricted the guarantee to a specified number of employees.

Most of the 20 agreements guaranteed employment rather than wages. The former assures a minimum number of hours, days, weeks, or months of work, but does not specify the amount of pay to be received. One guaranteed-work plan, for example, reads:

The company agrees to provide work at wage rates agreed upon by the company and the union, for a period of 2 years from the effective date of this agreement . . . Those employees who are guaranteed work under this article will be given an opportunity to work

2,080 hours during each of the guaranteed-work years, less vacation and holidays.

Annual-wage plans, by contrast, guarantee employees a specified income for the year:

All members of the union are hired on an annual basis and shall receive an annual salary payable in equal weekly installments as set forth in section 1 of this agreement and any member employed after the effective date of this contract shall be hired on a pro rata basis for the balance of the contract year.

A wage guarantee is often less flexible than an employment guarantee. For example, if employees are paid on an incentive basis or if they are transferred to different jobs at different rates of pay, it is difficult to determine in advance their annual earnings and, therefore, to guarantee them. Also, under an employment guarantee, the employer is usually not committed to paying a fixed weekly wage.

Weekly Guarantees. A minimum workweek or a minimum weekly wage for all regular employees was provided by 115 agreements, chiefly in the meat-packing, service, and distributive industries. These agreements guaranteed a minimum amount of work or a specified minimum weekly wage, regardless of the number of hours actually worked, to those employees called to work during any workweek, without guaranteeing employees an opportunity to work every week or any minimum number of weeks during the year. In meat packing, the typical weekly guarantee was 36 hours. In other industries it ranged from 32 to 48 hours, but was most commonly 40 hours.

Guarantees on a weekly semimonthly, or monthly basis were made in 49 agreements but guarantees were restricted to particular occupational groups. Three-fourths of these agreements were with local transit or intercity bus companies and guaranteed a minimum workweek or a minimum weekly, semimonthly, or monthly wage to "extra operators." The remainder assured wage payments or employment for 40 to 48 hours to designated classifications of workers, such as delivery men, bottling-department employees (in a distillery agreement), laundry workers (in a hotel association agreement), etc.

Other Provisions. About a fourth of the agreements provided for termination or modification of the employment guarantee during the term of

the agreement, under certain conditions. The conditions most frequently specified were fire, accident, acts of God, and strikes. One agreement made continuation of the guarantee contingent on maintenance of sales of the employer's product at a specified level. Another provided for arbitration of the employer's request for relief from the guarantee.

About half of the agreements specified that employees covered by an employment guarantee must be willing and able to perform work which is made available to them. Although the remaining agreements contained no such provision, the

implication is that similar requirements are in effect. The most typical clause provided for reduction of the guarantee by the number of hours lost because of absence or tardiness.

If available work on their regular jobs is insufficient to provide the minimum guaranteed time, the employer is authorized by a few agreements to transfer employees to other work. These agreements usually provided for forfeiture or reduction of the guarantee if the employee refused to accept the transfer.

—MORTON LEVINE and JAMES NIX
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

National Conference on Equal Pay for Equal Work

A POLICY of "equal pay for equal work" and equality of job opportunity for men and women was supported by speakers and in the panel discussions of the National Conference on Equal Pay for Equal Work. Called by Frieda S. Miller, Director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the conference met in Washington, D. C., on March 31 and April 1, 1952, for the avowed purpose of bringing together persons associated with public and private agencies and organizations that have an active concern with equal pay, as individuals and not as representatives of their organizations. The hundred or more participants included officials from Federal agencies and administrators of State laws, union officials concerned in negotiations of collective contracts, and representatives of the International Labor Organization, workers', employers', civic, religious, and professional organizations interested in the welfare of women workers.

Welcoming the conference, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin expressed a hope that it would "blast away the fog of unrealistic, even romantic thinking about equal pay for women that still remains among various groups." Arthur S. Flemming, Assistant to the Director (Manpower),

Office of Defense Mobilization, asserted in a keynote speech to the conference members that if women are to be effectively utilized in the defense program, equal pay and equal job opportunities are "musts," and that Federal and State governments can and should exercise leadership "to lift the levels of performance" in those areas.

The spread between median earnings of women and those of men in 1950 was approximately from \$1,200 to \$2,700, according to Dorothy S. Brady, Bureau of Labor Statistics consultant on costs and standards of living, who spoke to the conference on the subject of "Where Are We Today on Equal Pay?" In 1950, the median earnings of women were about 45 percent of those of men. Excluding domestic service, in which so few men are employed that comparison is not practical, women's median earnings were 53 percent of men's.

Mrs. Brady pointed out that in addition to the fact that the principle of equal pay for equal work had not been applied generally, these wide differences can be attributed partly to factors such as location, length of employment, and variations between occupations.

In public administration, transportation, and public utilities, the major industries in which some application of the equal-pay principle had the longest history, the ratios of women's median earnings to men's—74 percent in public administration and 67 percent in transportation and

public utilities in 1950—were much higher than in industry as a whole, exclusive of domestic service. In retail trade and personal services, on the other hand, the equal-pay principle had only recently become effective to any degree. In these two industries the ratios of median earnings of women to those of men in 1950 were respectively 48 percent and 33 percent.

According to the speaker, the differential in earnings between men and women is established early in their working life, the earnings of women in the age group 20 to 24 years usually ranging from 70 percent to 80 percent of the men's earnings. This may be attributed, she stated, to "the channeling of women into certain occupations." In addition, "The occupational distribution of young men and women in the labor force today must be explained to a large extent by their educational training. Practically the same numbers of men and women finish high school and finish college. We all know that opportunities exist for women in many fields that were closed to them in the past—but where are the women equipped to take

advantage of these opportunities? It seems to me that the secret of the maximum utilization of women in productive services lies deep down in the educational process. Equal pay as a principle may have its chief force as a challenge to prepare women to perform equal work where there are opportunities."

A panel discussion on "Day to Day Experience with Equal Pay" was held in connection with the conference. It was followed by questions and comments from the floor, and centered mainly upon methods by which equal-pay objectives can be achieved. The chief means advocated, as reported on the second day by a findings committee, were Federal and State legislation, collective bargaining, and education of employers, workers, and the general public to bring about acceptance of the principle of equal pay. Although some members expressed the opinion that an educational approach alone could be sufficiently effective, a continuation of persistent work to promote enactment of legislation was supported by the majority of those in attendance.

Management Responsibility in Manpower Problems

MANPOWER PROBLEMS created by a "guns-and-butter-too" economy challenge all groups concerned—government, labor, and management—to accept a share of responsibility for their solution. Management itself has primary responsibility for filling its own manpower needs, an industrialist stated at a recent conference.¹ In order to do so, he said, necessary action must be taken at the national level, as well as locally and in individual plants.

Whatever program is devised to deal with manpower problems, management believes that it

should be a voluntary one, administered locally. Therefore, the first line of its attack upon manpower problems lies in the individual plant. According to the speaker, each plant must be operated with the greatest manpower efficiency consistent with healthful practice. Management can achieve this goal only by building upon good employer-employee relations, to which good will and man-to-man understanding are vital. The first means to this end, from the speaker's point of view, is wise selection and continuing training of supervisors. Shifts in production may call for retraining present personnel; new workers also must be trained to do their jobs and to give them a sense of the relationship of their jobs to the organization as a whole.

Some program of quality control also is essential to efficient use of manpower and materials; it should be devised to create a sense of pride of performance in the individual worker.

¹ An address on Management Responsibility in Manpower Problems, by J. E. Trainor, vice president in charge of production, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., before the National Industrial Relations Conference, under the sponsorship of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12, 1952.

Further, some jobs can be adapted to performance by women, youths, the physically handicapped, and the older worker—important reservoirs of manpower. Job methods must also be constantly reviewed to insure the most efficient performance. Plant managements expanding to new fields should take advantage of opportunities for the development of new ideas, new methods, and new equipment to increase output per man-hour.

Plant management must intensify efforts, both direct and indirect, to reduce absenteeism and employee turn-over, and to promote safety, and it must not hoard labor. The speaker pointed out that temptations to hoard labor lie in the fact that much of its cost would otherwise be taken by high taxes on profits, and in the natural desire to have a margin of safety against uncertain manpower requirements for making new products.

Beyond these essentials within the individual plant are local manpower problems which require cooperation with other groups in the community for their solution. According to the speaker, local action should include the forecasting of labor requirements for the area; agreement on measures to avoid pirating and hoarding of labor; joint planning and establishment of training programs; and pooling information to promote efficient use of manpower. Locally also, management should sit down with representatives of other industries and of labor, the speaker said, in an effort to work out a mutually satisfactory program for promoting the needed mobility of workers.

The National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee is the foundation of management's participation in the national mobilization program. Management serves on the regional committees as well as local committees which carry out national policies in areas having manpower shortages. It must continue, the speaker stressed, to contribute substantial time to service on these committees and to support activities of national business organizations in this field.

Some industrial leaders maintain that management should broaden its interests in national manpower problems and proposals and its participation in their solution. For example, they believe that management shares with every American citizen

the responsibility for insistence upon reasonably efficient use of manpower by the Government. Further, according to the speaker, management can assist in bringing about better manpower planning by presenting an honest picture of its needs for workers with particular skills and of the time and difficulties involved in training workers in those skills. The speaker said industry should support some plan of universal military training that could assist industry—and the country itself—to stay "at the ready" with a smaller drain upon manpower resources.

Labor mobility is another phase of the national manpower problem in which management has a deep concern. Its representatives have taken the stand that rights of workers moving from peacetime to war production jobs can be preserved by voluntary action. Therefore, in the speaker's opinion, management spokesmen should oppose recommendations for legislation to promote labor mobility.

Management also believes, according to this one management spokesman, that America can fulfill current production demands and prepare for expanded production only through teamwork, with each member of the team discharging his own responsibilities. But management sees opportunity, as well as responsibility, in cooperation with labor and Government—opportunity to guard against moves in which management sees encroachments upon its rights by the other participants.

Ceiling Price Regulations Numbers 128-134

THE Office of Price Stabilization adopted seven ceiling regulations during March 1952,¹ presented below in tabular form.

¹ Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 17, No. 53, Mar. 18, 1952, pp. 2269 and 2273; vol. 17, No. 57, Mar. 21, 1952, p. 2429; vol. 17, No. 58, Mar. 23, 1952, p. 2492; vol. 17, No. 59, Mar. 25, 1952, p. 2553; vol. 17, No. 61, Mar. 27, 1952, p. 2631; vol. 17, No. 63, Mar. 30, 1952, p. 2790.

Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted in March 1952

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
128	Mar. 13	Mar. 18	Pacific Northwest Douglas Fir and West Coast Hemlock lumber.	Manufacturers----	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceilings for Douglas Fir, West Coast Hemlock, and other fir lumber produced in Calif., and the portions of Oregon and Washington that extend eastward from the Pacific Ocean to, and including, the Cascade Mountains.
129	Mar. 14	Mar. 19	Horsemeat products.	Wholesale and retail.	Establishes specific ceilings for wholesale sales of certain fresh, frozen, and cured horsemeat products; certain fresh and frozen horsemeat products at retail; and sales of canned horsemeat by processors at wholesale and retail.
130	Mar. 19	Mar. 24	Waxed papers.	Manufacturers----	Provides dollars-and-cents ceilings for printed bread wrappers and carton sealers, opaque or regular; printed super-transparent amber bread wrappers; printed frozen food carton sealers; standard grades of unprinted waxed papers; cutterbox (household) rolls; and interfolded waxed or greaseproof papers. Formula is also provided for determining ceilings for plain waxed papers or waxed paperboards.
131	Mar. 21	Mar. 26	Groundwood printing and converting papers.	-----do-----	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceilings for sales by manufacturers of 23 grades of groundwood printing and converting paper. Provides that ceiling prices of 45-pound coated enamel paper and related grades shall be determined under CPR 106. Also provides methods for establishing ceilings for sale of other grades of these papers.
132	Mar. 24	Mar. 29	Southern hardwood and yellow cypress lumber.	-----do-----	Establishes specific ceilings for hardwood and yellow cypress lumber produced in the Southern Hardwood Region, consisting of the States of Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Texas, and parts of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.
133	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Certain caps, closures, and paper and paperboard cups and containers for moist, liquid, oily, and frozen foods.	-----do-----	Specific ceilings are prescribed for milk cartons, bulk ice cream cans, nested cups and containers, paperboard plates and dishes, and for liners for metal or plastic bottle caps. Prices for paraffin cartons, and for food and carry-out pails, are frozen at levels prevailing Jan. 25-Feb. 24, 1951. Also provides adjustment factors to be used in pricing liquid-tight cylindrical containers and milk-bottle caps and closures.
134	Mar. 28	Apr. 7	Meals, food items, and beverages.	Eating and drinking establishments.	Establishes ceilings for the sale of meals, food items, and beverages served by eating and drinking establishments. Almost all menu prices in effect during the week Feb. 3 through Feb. 9, 1952, are frozen and a large majority of eating and drinking establishments are required to post ceiling prices for principal food and beverage items.

Liberalization of Controls in The Construction Industry¹

WAGE stabilization policy was liberalized, and materials and credit controls were eased in the construction industry during March 1952.

Wage Stabilization

A resolution which covers wage stabilization policy for mechanics and laborers in the building and construction industry was issued by the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission of the Wage Stabilization Board on March 20, 1952, to remain effective throughout 1952. It provides that, in addition to approving increases in area rates of not more than 10 percent above those prevailing for each job classification on June 24, 1950, the CISC will approve additional increases in wages and certain fringe benefits totaling up to 15 cents an hour. However, no area rate may be increased without prior approval of the Commission.

The Commission may also approve employer contributions of not more than 7½ cents to health and welfare funds. (The "Contributions" criteria differ from the standard established for other industries under GWR 19, which specifies benefits yielded by a plan rather than contributions.) These contributions apply only to the payment of temporary-disability benefits, hospital-expense benefits, surgical-expense benefits, medical benefits, term-life insurance, and accidental-death and dismemberment benefits. Further, payments may also be approved toward pension funds, annuities, vacation plans, and paid holidays, but if made,

they must be charged against the 10 percent plus 15 cents authorized in pay increases.

Any increases under the 10-percent formula will be granted retroactively by the Commission to any date which did not precede the expiration or reopening of the last collective-bargaining agreement. The retroactive date for the "15-cent formula" may be any specified date after February 1, 1952. It may not apply to any date earlier than the expiration or reopening of the last collective-bargaining agreement.

Materials and Credit

In general, the National Production Authority on March 6, 1952, authorized nonindustrial builders (i. e., commercial projects, office buildings, schools) and road and highway builders to use certain increased amounts of steel and aluminum under self-authorization procedures whereby contractors may obtain certain additional controlled materials without prior NPA-authorization. For residential housing the amount of steel that may be used for 1- to 4-family houses was increased; permission was granted to self-authorize aluminum for wiring in a ratio of 2 pounds of aluminum to 1 of copper; and authority was given to use up to 50 percent more than the allotted materials for the alteration or the enlargement of existing dwellings, but not permitting self-authorization unless the house is at least a year old. These three groups of builders may use foreign or used steel, in addition to the domestic steel allocated by NPA, provided that this would not result in raising the amount of copper and aluminum previously allotted.

Credit terms were eased by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Housing Administration, effective March 24, 1952. The order cancelled the 10-percent down payment requirement for home repair and modernization work.

¹ Sources: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 47, March 7, 1952, pp. 2002 and 2012; CISC release, March 20, 1952; and March 24, 1952, release by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, concerning Amendment No. 7 to Regulation W.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Constitutionality of Voting-Pay Law. The United States Supreme Court held³ that a State statute providing for voting pay does not violate the Federal Constitution. A Missouri statute provides that an employee may be absent from his employment for 4 hours between the opening and closing of the polls, without penalty, and any employer who deducts wages for that absence is guilty of a misdemeanor.

On the day of a general election in Missouri, the polls were open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. One Grottemeyer worked for a company from 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. each day, with 30 minutes for lunch. His request that he be granted 4 hours' leave from the scheduled workday to vote was refused, but he and all other employees were permitted to leave at 3 p. m. which left them 4 consecutive hours in which they could vote before the polls closed. Grottemeyer was not paid for the hour and a half between 3 p. m. and 4:30 p. m., and, accordingly, the company was found guilty by a State court and fined for penalizing the employee in violation of the statute. The State supreme court affirmed this judgment over the company's objection that the due process and equal protection clauses of the fourteenth amendment and the contract clause of article 1, section 10, of the Constitution had been violated.

On the liberty of contract argument, the U. S. Supreme Court stated: "... we do not sit as a superlegislature to weigh the wisdom of legislation nor to decide whether the policy which it expresses offends the public welfare." Although the legislative power has its limits, the Court asserted, the States are entitled to set their own standard of public welfare so long as there is no conflict with the Constitution or Federal statutes.

The decision pointed out that the Missouri statute "contains, in form, a minimum-wage requirement," and noted that in *West Coast Hotel Co. v. Parrish*⁴ the Court had held constitutional a State law fixing minimum wages for women. Although the Missouri voting-time statute was enacted for a different basic purpose, "the police power is not confined to a narrow category," but extends to "all the great public needs."⁵ "Protection of the right of suffrage" was considered to be "basic and fundamental." Also, the Court found that the need for this legislation is a matter for legislative judgment and that the provision does not amount to a denial of equal protection under the laws.

The Court rejected the company's objection, that it was required to pay wages for a period when the employees performed no services, and pointed out that the law did not require the employer to pay wages for a period "that has no relation to the legitimate end." Instead, the law was designed "to eliminate any penalty for exercising the right of suffrage and to remove a practical obstacle to getting out the vote." The Court felt that the "political well-being" of a community is a part of "the broad and inclusive concept" of public welfare, and that the police power is "adequate to fix the financial burden" attendant thereto.

Mr. Justice Jackson dissented, stating that although a State may require payment of a minimum wage for hours that are worked, it does not follow that it may compel payment for time not worked. He added that "there must be some limit to the power to shift the whole voting burden from the voter to someone else who happens to stand in some economic relationship to him." Since it is obvious that not everyone, particularly the self-employed, will be paid for voting, the statute was discriminatory, in Mr. Justice Jackson's opinion. It was undoubtedly the right of every union or individual employee to bargain for voting time without loss of pay, he stated, but "a constitutional philosophy which sanctions intervention by the State to fix terms of pay without work may * * * give constitutional sanction to State-imposed terms of employment less benevolent."

Injunction Against Enforcement of FLSA Denied. A United States District Court denied⁶ an injunction sought by an employer to restrain Government officials who were making investigations authorized by the Fair Labor Standards Act. The employer claimed that the investigations disturbed the conduct of his business.

The employer's action was brought against a regional director of the Department of Labor in charge of FLSA enforcement and two other Labor Department officials in the regional office, one of whom, Lakeman, proceeding under the FLSA, examined the employer's books and records and interviewed some of the employees. Lakeman advised the employer that in his opinion the wages paid the employees should be raised in compliance with the act and also advised some of the employees that they were entitled to more pay under the act. He furnished the

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *Day-Brite Lighting, Inc. v. Missouri* (U. S. Sup. Ct., No. 317, Mar. 3, 1952)

⁴ 300 U. S. 379.

⁵ See *Noble State Bank v. Haskell*, 219 U. S. 104, 111.

⁶ *Interstate Reclamation Bureau v. Rogers* (S. D. Tex., Feb. 18, 1952).

employer with a written summary of the unpaid wages which he thought to be due to certain employees, and shortly afterward the employees were paid in accordance with that summary. In requesting an injunction, the employer alleged that these interviews and inspections were disturbing, resulted in loss of time and money, and had caused dissatisfaction and strained relations between himself and his employees.

The court held there was no evidence that the defendants at any time exceeded the authority given by the FLSA and that the disturbance in the conduct of the employer's business was no more than would normally arise in any business subject to investigation pursuant to the FLSA.

Labor Relations

Failure to File Non-Communist Affidavits. The National Labor Relations Board, in the first action of its kind, revoked⁷ certification of a parent national union as bargaining representative, because a local union of the organization had not filed non-Communist affidavits for all of its officers when the certification was issued. The unions involved were the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America and its Local 1150.

When the UE was certified as majority representative of production employees at the plant in April 1950, after an election requested by the company, the NLRB was of the opinion that Local 1150 was in compliance with the non-Communist affidavit and other filing requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act. In April 1951, the Board decided, on the basis of charges filed by UE, that the company had illegally refused to bargain with the union and ordered the company to bargain. However, in October 1951, the Board reconsidered the compliance status of Local 1150 and found that the local had never been in compliance, because its three trustees and its sergeant at arms had not filed non-Communist affidavits. These officers had not been mentioned in the union's affidavit which, under Board rules, should have listed all its officers.

The Board's decision then revoked the certification and vacated the bargaining order previously issued. Since neither the UE nor its local would have been placed on the election ballot and subsequently certified had the Board known of the local's failure to meet the filing requirements, the decision declared, it would not hold that a certification defective at the outset could confer on the union the right of later recourse to the Board. Conversely, the union did not have the right to expose the company to an unfair-labor-practice finding for refusing to honor the defective certification.

Union-Security Contract. The NLRB held⁸ a union-security contract to be invalid because it did not, as required by the LMRA, afford employees 30 days after execution of the contract in which to join the union. The employer and an independent union signed a contract on August 18, 1950, which provided, as a condition of employment, that not later than 2 weeks after the signing, all nonmember workers within the bargaining unit would join the union. Both the employer and the union contended

that this apparent defect with respect to allowable time was cured, because the contract was retroactive to June 10, 1950, thus actually giving nonunion employees a grace period of 83 days.

The Board rejected this argument, pointing out that Congress, in writing the 30-day grace period into section 8 (a) (3) of the LMRA, clearly intended to assure that all nonmembers of a union who were employed when a union-security contract was executed and all nonmembers employed thereafter should have 30 days in which to join the union. It is fundamental, the Board held, that the statutory 30 days must be counted from the date of execution of the contract. A contrary holding would, in the opinion of the Board, allow unions and employers to defeat the Congressional purpose by predating union-security agreements 30 days.

Interference With Elections. The NLRB set aside⁹ a representation election, on the ground that it did not take place in an atmosphere conducive to the free expression of choice.

During the morning when the voting was taking place, two employees stood inside the rear door of the employer's store with payroll lists in their hands, and checked the names of the employees as they went out of the door to the polling place. During this time also, the employer's manager walked back and forth in the space which the workers were required to pass in order to get to the polls, and engaged in conversation with them. Other supervisors were, at various times, in the immediate vicinity of these employees.

The two employees who checked the voters as they went to the polls were not supervisors. However, under Board policy, everyone is prohibited from keeping any list of those who have voted, except persons who use the official eligibility list to check off the voters as they receive their ballots. Moreover, the Board noted, these two employees carried on their activities in the presence of supervisors who raised no objection to their conduct. The Board also maintained that although the manager and the supervisors said nothing calculated to be coercive, their presence tended to interfere with freedom of choice.

Union Contract Relating to Limitation of Work Areas. A United States District Court refused¹⁰ to assume jurisdiction in an action which Negro cab drivers brought against a cab company and a union for making working agreements restricting Negro drivers to Negro sections of the city. The drivers' complaint alleged that the defendants entered into a conspiracy to discriminate against them and to segregate them because of their race, and asked for a declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, and damages. The drivers argued that the union's right to bargain collectively for all the employees of the company was derived from the amended National Labor Relations Act, and that if

⁷ *Sunbeam Corp.* (98 N. L. R. B. No. 98, Mar. 11, 1952).

⁸ *Kress Dairy, Inc.* (98 N. L. R. B. No. 63, Feb. 28, 1952).

⁹ *Belk's Department Store* (98 N. L. R. B. No. 46, Feb. 25, 1952).

¹⁰ *Williams v. Yellow Cab Co.* (D. C., W. D. Pa. Mar. 25, 1952).

the court should find this act inapplicable, then the bargaining right was derived from the Pennsylvania labor relations act. Since the right to act as exclusive collective-bargaining agent was derived from one or the other of these two acts, the drivers contended, the union was bound to bargain in good faith and without discrimination. In support of this contention they cited *Steele v. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.*¹¹ and *Tunstall v. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*.¹²

In the *Steele* case, the Supreme Court had held that the union which did not admit Negroes as members, derived its power to bargain for nonmembers from the Railway Labor Act, and that the corollary duty arose to bargain in good faith and without discrimination. The district court in the present case, however, stated that the union's activities were not governed by the rule applied in the *Steele* case, as in this instance, the drivers not only were admitted by the union to membership, but were required, under the collective-bargaining agreement, to become members. The court indicated that because the union acted solely as a private contracting party rather than as a statutory representative, the court had no jurisdiction.

To hold that the union was acting under authority of the amended NLRA or the State labor relations act would be to hold, the court stated, that the common law right of contract between employer and employee had been completely eliminated by the passage of those acts. It was emphasized by the court that when the collective-bargaining agreement requires each employee to join the union, thus appointing the union as his exclusive bargaining agent, no foundation exists for concluding that the union is acting under the authority or rights granted by either labor act. The employees were not deprived of their right to bargain in their own behalf by these statutes, the court said, but they voluntarily gave that right to the union as a condition of employment.

Even if the court had jurisdiction, the facts, in the opinion of the court, would not justify a conclusion that assignment of Negro drivers to this area of the city constituted an unlawful discrimination. It was shown that they were hired for the purpose of serving the Negro section of the city in order to compete with a rival cab company, and that the working regulations were adopted by company and union to implement this purpose. It was also shown that the average earnings of Negro drivers were equivalent to, or in excess of those of white drivers. To hold that the company must provide the Negro drivers with the same opportunities and privileges afforded to drivers hired to serve the city generally would amount to legislating a "fair employment practice act" by judicial decree.

Veterans' Reemployment Rights

Preferential Seniority for New Veteran Employees Invalid as to Effect on Reemployed Veterans. The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit reversed¹³ a district court decision, and held certain provisions in a collective-bargaining agreement invalid because they constituted unlawful discrimina-

tion under the [amended] National Labor Relations Act against veterans with rights under reemployment statutes.

According to collective-bargaining agreements effective between the union and Ford Motor Co. prior to July 30, 1946, seniority counted from the hiring date, and employees who, after May 1, 1940, had left positions with Ford to enter the Armed Forces were entitled, under statutory reemployment provisions, to reinstatement by the employer, with additional seniority accumulated during military service. A collective-bargaining agreement adopted on July 30, 1946, however, allowed seniority credit for military service after June 21, 1941, to veterans in the company's employ on date of the contract, who had entered military service from positions with other employers or who had no employment before their military service.

A declaratory judgment in the district court was sought by veterans who were employed by Ford when they entered military service and who had returned to their positions. The facts were not disputed by the employer, and both parties moved for summary judgment. The District Court ruled for the employer, on the grounds that the agreement expressed an honest desire to protect all members of the union; that it was not a device of hostility to veterans; and that the seniority system so established was not arbitrary, discriminatory, nor unlawful.

In appealing, the complaining veterans pointed out that this agreement placed them lower on the seniority roster on or after restoration than they would have been if the benefited groups had received seniority according to their true hiring dates, and that the practical result was discrimination against the reemployed veterans in lay-offs. They argued that this violated the reemployment statutes constituting a "discharge without cause" during the statutory year. The court of appeals did not sustain this claim of statutory violation, holding that a person who is laid off but put on a waiting list for reassignment has not been discharged.

A second charge of violation of law was that the seniority system set up by the collective-bargaining agreement constituted unjustifiable discrimination. As restated by the court, the issue was whether union and management could, by agreement, create preferential seniority for men who were not employed by Ford Motor Co. when they entered the Armed Forces, as against men, also veterans, who left Ford's employ when they entered military service.

The court of appeals answered this question in the negative, stating that past interpretations of reemployment statutes¹⁴ do not validate contracts made without regard to the interests of all members of the union. When such an agreement results in widespread discrimination, it is not justified by lack of definite malice or hostility.

Under the [amended] National Labor Relations Act, the court stated, the bargaining representative must "exercise fairly the power conferred upon it . . . without discrimination."¹⁵ In this case, the discrimination against the

¹¹ 323 U. S. 192.

¹² 323 U. S. 210.

¹³ *Huffman v. Ford Motor Co.* (C. A. 6, Mar. 3, 1952).

¹⁴ See *Aeronautical Lodge v. Campbell* (337 U. S. 521).

¹⁵ See *Steele v. L. & N. R. R. Co.* (323 U. S. 192).

reemployed veterans was not in favor of nonveterans of the same class. It was between veterans who left the Ford Motor Co. for war service and veterans not employed by that employer prior to war service. The preferential seniority given to veterans who served a longer time in the armed forces but were not Ford employees before military service had no relevance to terms or conditions of work or the normal and usual subjects of collective-bargaining agreements.

Unemployment Compensation

Availability. (1) The Illinois Supreme Court held¹⁶ unavailable for work, four former coal miners who were receiving pensions or retirement pay from their unions. Each of the claimants stated he was looking for lighter work at factories and lumberyards; the court said that the meaning of "available for work" depends on the facts and circumstances in each case, and that the board of review in the State department of labor should consider the interest of the witness and the probability of his assertions in the light of admitted facts, so that the act will be realistically administered. Further, the court stated, "the acceptance and retention of a pension, conditioned on the fact of retirement from active employment, cannot be reconciled with a genuine desire to go to work, and is sufficient in itself to bar a claimant from receiving unemployment compensation." The lower court order affirming the Board's decision that the claimants were not entitled to benefits was upheld.

(2) An Ohio court of common pleas held¹⁷ that a claimant who was physically unable to do heavy lifting was not unavailable for work, as the evidence showed that he was able to perform many other kinds of work. The evidence also showed that he was subject to infrequent seizures which were controlled by medication, and that he should not do climbing, heavy lifting, driving, or work with dangerous machinery, but could do ordinary work free of such risks.

Good Cause for Voluntary Quit. An Ohio common pleas court held¹⁸ that a woman who was physically unable to work more than 8 hours a day had good cause for quitting her job when her employer demanded that she work overtime each day. The employer made it clear that if she did not work overtime he would have to replace her. The evidence was clear as to her physical inability to work long hours, as she weighed less than 100 pounds, was deformed, and had been under the care of a doctor since her separation from work.

Labor-Dispute Disqualification. (1) The Illinois Superior Court held¹⁹ that coal miners who, prior to a labor dispute, were working part time only, were nevertheless unemployed "due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor

dispute" during the entire period of the dispute. Prior to the dispute the employer did not have full-time work for all his employees and permitted the union to designate which men should work and when. The union adopted a plan whereby a man would work several weeks and then "lay off" for a week. [Although the facts given by the court do not so state, presumably such a man would be entitled to unemployment compensation for the weeks of lay-off.] After the labor dispute, the same plan of staggered lay-offs was resumed. The labor dispute continued 6 weeks, and included 2 weeks during which claimants would not have been working even in the absence of a dispute.

(2) An Ohio common pleas court held²⁰ that the statutory disqualification for "the duration of any period of unemployment with respect to which" claimant left his employment "by reason of a labor dispute at the factory . . . at which he was employed, as long as such labor dispute continues" should not be applied if the claimant had obtained subsequent employment which he believed would be permanent.

Claimant had quit his job several days before the date set for a strike and had obtained other employment. After working nearly a month, for 9 hours a day, 7 days a week, he was released because he was unable, due to transportation difficulties, to work on an even longer shift. The court did not decide that the claimant had quit his job by reason of a labor dispute, but stated that even if he had, the unemployment for which he was claiming benefits was not "unemployment with respect to which" he left his employment "by reason of a labor dispute." The second job was intended to sever the claimant's relationship with the employer involved in the dispute, the court found, because claimant had turned in his badge at the first place and had not picketed. He earned much more on the second job, and did not lose it because of any fault on his part.

Suitability of Work. An Ohio court of common pleas held²¹ that a 20-year-old girl who refused work for a beverage company with hours from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m. was not disqualified for unemployment compensation, since the work was unsuitable for her. An Ohio statute forbids the employment of females under the age of 21 between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.

¹⁶ *Fleiszig v. Board of Review* (Ill. Sup. Ct., Mar. 20, 1952).

¹⁷ *State of Ohio v. Bletina* (Ct. Com. Pleas, Franklin Co., Ohio, Mar. 6, 1952).

¹⁸ *Malloy v. Board of Review* (Ct. Com. Pleas, Licking Co., Ohio, September Term, 1951).

¹⁹ *Franklin County Coal Corp. v. Annunzio* (Ill. Super. Ct., Feb. 13, 1952).

²⁰ *Burch v. Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation* (Ct. Com. Pleas, Butler Co., Ohio, Mar. 3, 1952).

²¹ *Banks v. Board of Review* (Ct. Com. Pleas, Summit Co., Ohio, Mar. 6, 1952).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

March 13

THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD approved recommendations of its Construction Industry Stabilization Commission for a liberalized wage policy in the construction industry through December 31, 1952. The Commission may approve wage increases, including increases in fringe benefits, up to 15 cents an hour over the 10-percent increase allowable under the old formula (see Chron. item for Aug. 31, 1951, MLR Oct. 1951) and employer contributions of 7½ cents an hour to health and welfare funds. (Source: WSB releases 195 and 196, Mar. 13, 1952; for discussion see p. 563 of this issue.)

March 15

A 6-MAN BOARD appointed by the Executive Board of the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO) took over administration of Local 600 (Ford's River Rouge plant), whose officers were charged with subservience to the Communist Party. (Source: New York Times, Mar. 16, 1952; and The United Automobile Worker, Mar. 1952.)

THE WSB recommended a 12-cent hourly general wage increase, effective October 15, 1951, and other changes in wages and working conditions in the dispute between the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the Wright Aeronautical Division of Curtiss-Wright Corp. (see Chron. item for Oct. 12, 1951, MLR Dec. 1951). (Source: WSB release 199, Mar. 17, 1952.)

March 19

THE WSB adopted a resolution which extends to agricultural labor the cost-of-living policy of General Wage Regulation 8 (see Chron. item for Feb. 13, 1952, MLR Apr. 1952) and permits specified increases in wage rates without Board approval. (Source: WSB release 201, Mar. 19, 1952.)

March 20

THE WSB recommended a general hourly wage increase of 12.5 cents and an additional 5 cents within the next year, the union shop, and other changes in working conditions in the dispute (see Chron. item for Feb. 21, 1952, MLR Apr. 1952) between steel producers and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO). (Source: WSB release 202, Mar. 20, 1952; for discussion, see p. 570 of this issue.)

On March 21, the Steelworkers Wage Policy Committee voted to accept the WSB recommendations, to resume negotiations with the steel companies, and to give a 96-hour notice of intention to strike if no agreement was reached by April 4. (Source: CIO News, Mar. 24, 1952.)

On April 4, WSB Chairman Nathan P. Feinsinger attempted mediation, after (1) industry leaders stated they could not accept WSB recommendations unless they were granted a substantial price increase in excess of that allowable under the Capehart Amendment; (2) a series of union-management negotiations collapsed; and (3) the Steelworkers president, Philip Murray, notified the companies and union locals that the union would strike on April 9. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 5, 1952; Office of Defense Mobilization release, Apr. 4, 1952; and CIO News, Apr. 7, 1952.)

On April 8, the President issued Executive Order No. 10340, directing the Secretary of Commerce to seize the steel industry's properties in order to avert a strike. He also directed the Acting Defense Mobilizer to meet with industry and union officials in an effort to settle the dispute. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 71, Apr. 10, 1952, p. 3139; and New York Times, Apr. 10, 1952.)

On April 9, the United States District Court in Washington denied the request of three major steel companies for a restraining order on the grounds that "it would be an injunction against the President of the United States, because it would have the effect of nullifying" his seizure order. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 10, 1952.)

On the same day, the President, in a special message to Congress, suggested that it might wish to act on Government operation of the steel industry. (Source: Congressional Record, Apr. 9, 1952, p. 3962.)

THE AFL-CIO unity committee for New York City (see Chron. item for Jan. 21, 1951, MLR Mar. 1951) collapsed following a dispute between the AFL Teamsters and the CIO Brewery Workers over representation of 5,500 New Jersey brewery workers. (Source: AFL News-Reporter, Mar. 26, 1952; CIO News, Mar. 31, 1952; and New York Times, Mar. 21, 1952.)

March 24

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *American Seating Co. (Grand Rapids, Mich.)* and *Pattern Makers of North America, Grand Rapids Association (AFL)*, ruled that a union-security clause obligating employees

who refuse to become members because of religious scruples to pay the union "support money" equivalent to dues was permissible under the Labor Management Relations Act. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 29, No. 45, Apr. 7, 1952, LRRM p. 1424.)

March 25

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, under provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, ordered increases, effective April 20, 1952, in the existing 75-cent minimum hourly wage rate for the small arms ammunition, explosives, and related products industry for the following branches: \$1.05, in the small arms ammunition; \$1.20, in the explosives; and \$1.12, in the blasting and detonating caps. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 59, Mar. 25, 1952, p. 2573; U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Mar. 25, 1952.)

March 30

THE PRESIDENT accepted the resignation of Charles E. Wilson as Director of Defense Mobilization, effective March 31. Mr. Wilson resigned over the wage-price issue in the steel dispute (see Chron. item for Mar. 20, 1952, of this issue). (Source: White House release, Mar. 30, 1952.)

On the same day, the President appointed John R. Steelman as Acting Director of Defense Mobilization, effective April 1, 1952. (Source: New York Times, Mar. 31, 1952.)

March 31

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S WOMEN'S BUREAU opened a 2-day conference to promote equal pay for equal work. (Source: Dept. of Labor release, Mar. 28, 1952; for discussion see p. 559 of this issue.)

THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION established Defense Manpower Policy 5 defining Federal policy and assigning responsibilities for a defense training program to meet manpower shortages in certain skilled occupations and in scientific, technical, and engineering personnel. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 65, Apr. 2, 1952, p. 2837.)

April 3

APPROXIMATELY 31,000 members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union (AFL) went on strike against Western Union, following a 2-day strike postponement and the failure of Federal mediation efforts. The union demands include a 16-cent hourly wage increase, a shorter workweek with no reduction in pay, and other benefits. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 5, 1952; and AFL News-Reporter, Apr. 2 and 9, 1952.)

April 7

A STRIKE of about 77,000 members of the Communications Workers of America (CIO) began in support of wage demands ranging from 19 to 23 cents an hour. Some 61,500 are employed by companies in the Bell System in 4 States and 15,500 by Western Electric in 43 States. (Source: CWA-CIO release, Apr. 9, 1952.)

On April 9, the union extended picketing to 43 States and the District of Columbia. (Source: CWA-CIO release, Apr. 9, 1952; and New York Times, Apr. 10, 1952.)

April 8

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, announced Hazardous Occupations Order No. 10, effective May 8, 1952, prohibiting employment of minors under age 18 in specified occupations in or about slaughtering and meat-packing establishments and rendering plants. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 69, Apr. 8, 1952, p. 3034.)

April 10

THE MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT, in the case of *International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW-CIO, Local 1174, et al. v. Finkelnburg and Crenlo, Inc.*, held unconstitutional, on grounds of conflict with the LMRA, the provision of the Minnesota Labor Relations Act making a strike an unfair labor practice unless approved by a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 29, No. 49, Apr. 21, 1952, LRRM p. 2684.)

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

CONTROVERSY over the Wage Stabilization Board's recommended settlement in the basic steel dispute was marked by the resignation of Charles E. Wilson as Director of Defense Mobilization in March 1952. Other major industrial-relations problems during the month involved railroads, rubber, communications, shipbuilding, oil, electrical products, and a vital atomic energy construction project.

Basic Steel

Disagreement among Federal officials over the repercussions on wages and prices of the Wage Stabilization Board's recommended settlement in the basic steel dispute led to the resignation of Charles E. Wilson, Director of Defense Mobilization, and to the postponement of negotiations based on the Board's proposals.

The recommendations announced by a WSB public-labor majority on March 20 included: (1) general wage increases totaling 17½ cents an hour, to be paid in three installments over an 18-month contract period (12½ cents, retroactive to January 1, 1952, for most of the steel companies; 2½ cents effective June 30, 1952; and 2½ cents additional on January 1, 1953); and (2) fringe benefits estimated to cost between 8½ and 12½ cents an hour, including straight-time pay for six holidays not worked and double time for holidays worked; 3 weeks' vacation with pay after 15 years' service; time-and-one-quarter pay for all Sunday work as such, effective January 1, 1953; hourly increases in second- and third-shift differentials from 4 and 6 cents to 6 and 9 cents, respectively; and a reduction from 10 to 5 cents an hour in the wage differential existing between northern and southern plants. The inclusion of a union-shop pro-

vision in steel contracts was also recommended, with the exact form and conditions to be determined by the parties. Other issues, referred back to the parties by the Board, included guaranteed pay, severance pay, reporting allowances, incentives, and seniority.

The United Steelworkers (CIO) immediately accepted the recommendations and agreed to the Board's request to postpone a strike set for March 23 until April 8.² Industry leaders criticized the report as "unstabilizing," contending that it would disrupt the economy, and claiming that substantial increases in steel prices would be required to cover the cost of the wage recommendations.

In resigning, the Defense Mobilization Director claimed that the President had withdrawn his earlier approval of a plan providing for steel price increases in excess of the amounts deemed permissible by price stabilization officials. The President stated that his initial support had been based on Mr. Wilson's characterization of the Board's wage recommendations as "very unstabilizing." Upon further study, however, the President had concluded that the proposals were "by no means unreasonable and do not, in fact, constitute any real breach in our wage stabilization policies." He added that "if the eventual settlement of the wage negotiations is such that a price ceiling increase is required on grounds of fairness and equity or otherwise in the interest of the defense effort, it will be granted; otherwise, it will not."

The immediate result of these uncertainties regarding increased steel prices was the announcement by six major steel companies that negotiations scheduled to start on March 31 had been "postponed temporarily pending further developments."

Other Negotiations and Strike Activity

Major strikes during the month were brief. Several threatened stoppages in important industries were postponed.

Railroads. The protracted wage-rules dispute involving the Nation's railroads and the independent Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,³ Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engine-

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

² See April 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 435).

men, and Order of Railway Conductors flared again when about 5,000 of the unions' members struck the Western Division of the New York Central Railroad and the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association on March 9. About 20,000 nonstriking employees of the New York Central were laid off temporarily because of curtailed schedules. Virtually all of the strikers returned to work on March 11 in compliance with a Federal Court temporary restraining order, issued in Cleveland, Ohio, which directed an immediate termination of the strike and enjoined the unions from striking against other roads.

Court hearings on the Government's petition for a permanent strike injunction began on March 27. Concurrently, the unions filed countersuits requesting the Court to declare illegal the Government's seizure of the railroads in August 1950 or, as an alternative, to impound all profits earned since the roads were seized.

Rubber. A strike by several hundred white-collar employees, beginning February 27 at B. F. Goodrich Co. plants in Akron, Ohio, idled about 14,000 production workers. The employees struck when the company withdrew its recognition of Local 5 of the United Rubber Workers (CIO) as bargaining agent for office workers and petitioned the NLRB for a representation election. The stoppage continued intermittently through March, with varying numbers of workers idle. Most of the production employees had returned to work early in the month. Subsequent picketing by white-collar workers resulted in increasing lay-offs of production workers, despite a court order prohibiting interference with movement of trains and trucks. On March 28, upwards of 10,000 workers were reported idle in a protest against the court's conviction of local union leaders charged with contempt of its injunction which was issued to prevent mass picketing.

About 4,000 workers at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in Akron, Ohio, also stopped work on March 28. Some struck in sympathy with Goodrich employees, but a majority walked out as a result of a separate piece-work dispute.

The international policy committee of the United Rubber Workers (CIO) announced that a

wage increase based on rising living costs, increased productivity, and high profits in the industry will be sought in the union's 1952 contract negotiations. The first major contract scheduled for negotiation will involve the B. F. Goodrich Co., whose URW contract covering some 17,000 workers expires June 30. Other key union objectives include a complete union shop at Goodrich and at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., increased pension and insurance benefits, and improvements in premium and vacation pay.

Petroleum. A Nation-wide strike in the oil and gas industry scheduled for March 10 was postponed following Presidential certification of the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board on March 6.²

Shipbuilding. The Marine and Shipbuilding Workers' Union (CIO) extended a March 30 strike deadline for 30 days in a final effort to reach an agreement affecting some 30,000 employees at Bethlehem Steel Company's East Coast shipyards.² Negotiations have been hampered by uncertainties regarding the final terms of settlement in the basic steel dispute (see p. 570).

Atomic Energy. A 1-day strike by members of the Sheet Metal Workers (AFL) on March 3 idled about 14,000 workers at the Paducah, Ky., Atomic Energy Commission construction project. It reportedly was caused by the union's protest against the assignment of certain construction work to maintenance employees rather than to its members. A 7-day strike that began on March 10 was caused by a dispute over shift schedules.

Electrical Products. On March 6, General Electric offered a wage increase of 1.36 percent to approximately 200,000 of its employees. According to the company's estimate, the adjustment would compensate for advances in the Bureau's Old Series Consumers' Price Index from September 15, 1951, the date of the last wage adjustment, to March 15, 1952. The proposal for the 1.36-percent increase was advanced during negotiations under wage-reopening clauses in existing contracts.²

² See April 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 435).

It was immediately rejected as inadequate by the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.).

In addition to the cost-of-living increase offered by GE, the IUE requested a wage increase of 25 cents an hour for skilled workers, a revision in the incentive-wage system, equal pay for equal work, and other benefits. The UE sought a "substantial" but unspecified wage increase and other benefits similar to those proposed by the IUE. Its proposal for a united drive in current wage negotiations was rejected by the IUE.

Coinciding with these national wage-review negotiations, about 200 crane operators, represented by the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, staged a 2-day walkout which resulted in the idling of approximately 10,000 General Electric employees in Pittsfield, Mass. The stoppage was caused by the operators' demand for a wage increase of 25 cents an hour and ended March 21.

An average cost-of-living wage increase of 1.08 percent, or about 2 cents an hour, retroactive to September 15, 1951, for GE employees was recently approved by the WSB.² On March 6, the Board had also approved a general wage increase of 2.5 percent, or about 4 cents an hour, negotiated late in 1951 for about 340,000 workers in the electrical manufacturing industry. Earlier, IUE members had participated in brief, sporadic demonstrations at General Electric and Westinghouse Corp. plants in several cities in order to dramatize their impatience with the Board's delays in acting on their wage petitions.³

Communications. The New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. and the Telephone Workers Union (Ind.) reached an agreement ending a 1-day strike on March 26 by some 7,000 plant and accounting employees. About 10,000 telephone operators, members of the Communications Workers of America (CIO), refused to cross picket lines. Settlement terms provide for weekly increases ranging from \$3.50 to \$6.50 for plant workers and \$3.50 to \$5 for accounting employees.

A stalemate in new contract negotiations affecting about 57,000 employees of the Western Electric

Co., Michigan Bell Telephone Co., Ohio Bell Telephone Co., and Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. resulted in the scheduling of strike action for April 7 by the CWA (CIO). The dispute centers in the union's demand for a "substantial" wage increase.

A threatened Nation-wide strike by some 30,000 Western Union Telegraph Co. workers was postponed by the Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL) until April 3 in order to give Federal mediators additional time to settle the dispute. Union demands for a contract to supersede the one expiring March 31 included a wage increase averaging 16 cents an hour for messengers, telegraphers, and clerks and a reduction in the workweek.

Textiles. Reporting "substantial progress" in negotiations, the American Woolen Co. and the Textile Workers Union (CIO) agreed on March 13 to a 1-month extension of their agreement which was scheduled to expire on March 15. A threatened strike of about 18,000 workers was thereby averted. The company withdrew its previous demands for individual mill contracts, suspension of contractual cost-of-living clauses, and elimination of pay for six holidays.² The United Textile Workers (AFL) and the company reported 1-year agreements covering some 3,500 employees.

The TWU announced 1-year renewals of existing contracts with 12 companies employing about 10,000 workers. These firms, as well as other woolen and worsted firms employing about 25,000 workers, had filed contract cancellation notices with the TWU following the American Woolen Co.'s announcement in January 1952 that it would terminate its contract on the expiration date.³

In the carpet and rug industry, 3 major companies employing approximately 12,000 workers—Bigelow-Sanford, Alexander Smith, and A. M. Karagheusian—sent contract termination notices, effective June 2, to the TWU.

Lumber. The Northwest Regional Negotiating Committee of the International Woodworkers of

² See April 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 435).

³ See March 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 314).

America (CIO), representing some 60,000 workers, served demands for higher wages and other contract changes on lumber companies in 5 northwest States. The contract to be replaced was scheduled to expire April 1.

Airlines. A settlement, subject to worker ratification, was reached on March 12 in the prolonged dispute between the Transport Workers' Union (CIO) and Pan American World Airways. The agreement which will affect about 6,000 ground- and flight-service personnel was based on the recommendations of an emergency board appointed by the President in December 1951.²

WSB and Other Actions

A recommended settlement of the prolonged dispute involving the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the Wright Aeronautical Division of Curtiss-Wright Corp. was announced by the Wage Stabilization Board on March 17. A 3-week strike involving about 10,000 workers at the firm's New Jersey plants had been followed by Presidential certification of the dispute to the Board in October 1951.³ On the key wage issue, the Board (industry members dissenting) recommended a general wage increase of 12 cents an hour effective October 15, 1951, and, effective January 31, 1952, adjustments in four top labor grades averaging 2.4 cents an hour for all employees. Nine cents of the general increase was recommended under the Board's self-administering 10-percent "catch-up" (GWR 6) and cost-of-living (GWR 8) policies. The remaining 3 cents was intended to correct interplant inequities and to take account of "several significant contract changes which should have the effect of enhancing plant efficiency and reducing unit labor costs."

The Board approved agreements providing wage increases and/or fringe benefits for maritime and trucking employees in addition to those authorized for the electrical workers (p. 571). A company-financed pension plan negotiated in 1951 by the International Longshoremen's and Ware-

housemen's Union (Ind.) and the Pacific Maritime Association received approval on March 4. The plan, effective July 1, 1952, and covering approximately 18,000 workers, provides for pension payments of \$100 a month, exclusive of social security payments, for those who retire at age 65 with 25 years' service. Approval was also given to an agreement reached between the Central States Area Employers Association and the Teamsters' Union (AFL), covering some 36,000 employees in the over-the-road trucking industry. The contract provided for a wage increase of 19 cents an hour, six paid holidays, and improvements in other fringe benefits.

Administrative actions by the Board included the unanimous approval of new policies pertaining to wages and health and welfare benefits, recommended by the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission for some 3 million building and construction workers. (For further details, see p. 568.)

The Railroad and Airline Wage Board approved basic pay increases ranging from about 11 to 13.6 percent for nearly 5,000 pilots represented by the Air Line Pilots Association (AFL). The adjustments were included in contracts negotiated with eight major domestic airlines. The action was taken under provisions similar to WSB General Wage Regulations 6 and 8, which were adopted by the RAWB in General Railroad and Airline Stabilization Regulation 1.⁴

The New York City joint committee of top CIO and AFL leaders, established early in 1952 to end interunion rivalry,⁵ dissolved in March when presented with its first major test. The committee had settled a few interunion disputes during its brief existence. The issue that precipitated the dissolution of the committee was a dispute between the Teamsters Union (AFL) and the Brewery Workers (CIO) over representation rights involving about 5,500 New Jersey brewery employees.

² See February 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 193).

³ See November 1951 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 591).

⁴ See January 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 66).

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Reviews

What Happens During Business Cycles: A Progress Report. By Wesley C. Mitchell. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1951. 386 pp., charts. (Studies in Business Cycles, 5.) \$5.

Wesley C. Mitchell's final work, "What Happens During Business Cycles—A Progress Report," published posthumously, is his fourth volume in the field of business cycles. The first one (1913) was entitled "Business Cycles"; the second (1927), "Business Cycles: The Problem and Its Setting"; and the third (1946), published jointly with Arthur F. Burns, "Measuring Business Cycles."

One finds a common thread running through these four major studies in economic fluctuations. Business cycles are self-generative phenomena reflecting an intricate interdependence of a complicated economic society. Behind the measures of aggregate economic activity are a multitude of forces acting and rebounding on one another. As Arthur F. Burns suggests in the introduction to the book, if Mitchell had lived to finish the book, "he would have inscribed on its title page Marshall's motto: 'The many in the one, the one in the many.'"

Essentially the same definition of business cycles was given in the second and third volumes as that used in the final volume: "Business cycles are a type of fluctuation found in the aggregate economic activity of nations that organize their work mainly in business enterprises: a cycle consists of expansions occurring at about the same time in many economic activities, followed by similarly general recessions, contractions, and revivals which merge into the expansion phase of the next cycle; this sequence of changes is recurrent but not periodic; in duration business cycles vary from more than one year to ten or twelve years; they are not divisible into shorter cycles of similar character with amplitudes approximating their own."

Part I of "What Happens During Business Cycles" is a short summary of the previous work on the measuring

of cyclical behavior. Familiarity with the concepts in Part I is necessary for full understanding of this final volume on business cycles.

Part II, entitled "Varieties of Cyclical Behavior," and Part III, entitled "The Consensus of Cyclical Behavior," represent Mitchell's new contribution. These parts contain the results of the various investigations into the nature of business cycles which were conducted by the National Bureau of Economic Research under his guidance. As indicated in the title of the book, it is in fact a progress report covering the Bureau's work in the field of business cycles. About 800 series on various economic activities have been collected and analyzed by the National Bureau. These data are analyzed with respect to the difference in cyclical timing, the degree of conformity to business cycles, and varieties of reference—cyclical amplitude and cycle by cycle variabilities.

With respect to cyclical timing, the book states: "89 percent of our series should be thought of as typically swayed by the cyclical tides throughout reference cycles. Only in the 11 percent of irregular series do cyclical influences fail to dominate the short-run movements."

For readers of the Monthly Labor Review, it is interesting to note the following statement on the question of conformity to business cycles: "In only one group does every series conform perfectly to every expansion, every contraction, and every full cycle. That group is composed of 9 series on hours of labor per week . . ."

The entire book is a model of the scientific approach which is so highly revered and seldom achieved. It is a beautiful illustration of the inductive method at work. No facts were taken for granted. Every bit of information was carefully examined before any conclusions were drawn. This is best illustrated by a remark in the first chapter: "After years of continuous effort, we have just reached a stage at which we venture to report some of our findings regarding the broad characteristics of business cycles. Even now what we can say is ill proportioned, tentative, and subject to change as the investigation proceeds."

At times the weight of facts almost seems to conceal the subtle theoretical framework upon which most of the study rests—the interrelationship of economic phenomena. Dr. Burns has done an admirable task in the introduction by giving an insight into this theoretical framework. This is highlighted by the following quotation: "Business cycles consist not only of roughly synchronous expansions in many activities, followed by roughly synchronous contractions in a slightly smaller number; they consist also of numerous contractions while expansion is dominant, and numerous expansions while contraction is dominant."

This book will prove extremely valuable not only to persons interested in the study of business cycles and scientific method in the social sciences, but also to economic specialists in the numerous segments of our economy. Finally, the economic theorist will find many vexing theoretical problems raised in Chapter 6. One reading hardly reveals the depth of Mitchell's thinking.

—SAMUEL WEISS.

The Danish System of Labor Relations—A Study in Industrial Peace. By Walter Galenson. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1952. 321 pp., bibliography, charts. \$4.50.

Mr. Galenson has made a thorough study not only of the development of collective bargaining and mediation in Denmark since the end of the last century, but of the trend of real earnings (both hourly and annual), changes in wage structure and differentials, and the impact on labor of the vicissitudes of the Danish economy. Particularly important to labor have been the changes in terms of international trade and the prices of farm products, which are a mainstay of that economy, but over which labor has no control.

He makes comparisons with Norway and Sweden in regard to time lost due to industrial disputes, and concludes that the Danish system of maintaining peace is the most effective of the three, in part because of its longer history. For this reason, a study of the Danish system is particularly rewarding. Denmark, whose population is one thirty-fifth as great as that of the United States, has a per capita income about one-half as great as ours, and greater than most of the nations of Europe. It has achieved this relatively high per capita income by making intensive use of its human and natural resources. The Danish system of adjusting wages and settling labor-management disputes has made an important economic contribution. Of especial interest are the mediation services of the Danish Government and the intervention of the legislature to end a particular dispute. The Government has succeeded in the difficult role of intervenor in the public interest, without obliterating genuine collective bargaining between strongly organized employers and trade-unions.

The procedures developed in Denmark over five decades have much to commend them from the standpoint of preserving industrial peace (in most years), and maintaining real labor income, which, it is clear, might have suffered more drastic cuts during periods of unfavorable terms of international trade than actually occurred. Mr. Galenson's international comparisons raise some interesting points: He believes that during most of the period covered Danish workers enjoyed higher living standards than the workers in Sweden and Norway, but that since 1932 the trend in their real earnings has lagged behind those in the other two countries. This he attributes to a greater increase in living costs, a lag in year-to-year improvement in productivity, and less favorable terms of trade, rather than to failure of the Danish unions to strike a good bargain for labor. However, some tentative figures on labor's share in the Danish national income suggest that this share remained static over a considerable period of time, whereas in the other countries the share of labor was increasing.

While the unfavorable prices of agricultural products on world markets lie beyond the influence of trade-union strategy, the productivity lag suggests that greater flexibility and imagination are called for, if the Danish workers are to draw future benefits from their elaborate labor-management set-up. However, the system has already shown capacity for change—at one time toward

greater centralization, again toward decentralization and more bargaining by the separate trades and industries, and at another time toward greater freedom for the mediator to formulate his own suggestions and proposals. Probably it will show the necessary capacity for adaptation and change. Moreover, the labor-management production committees (to which this volume pays slight heed) might become the forum for developing significant advances which the Danish system of centralized negotiation could quickly spread.

Mr. Galenson has included in his account of the institutional developments a great deal of statistical analysis and numerous comparisons which seem to give about as complete a picture of the situation in Denmark as is possible. His book is a valuable contribution to the method of assessing labor-management relations within a country, over a long period of time.

—JEAN A. FLEXNER.

Agriculture

Agricultural Market Prices. By Warren C. Waite and Harry C. Trelogan. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1951. 440 pp., bibliographies, charts, maps. 2d ed. \$5.25.

Attention is focused on variation in prices of farm products and the relation of price variation to entrepreneurial decisions. Includes a chapter on efforts to control agricultural prices during World War II.

Economics of American Agriculture. By Walter W. Wilcox and Willard W. Cochrane. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951. xiii, 594 pp., bibliographies, charts, maps. \$7.35.

A college-level text. Includes a chapter on Hired Labor and Mechanization.

The New Farm Worker, U. S. A.: Report of the National Executive Board to the 17th Convention, National Farm Labor Union, Memphis, Tenn., December 8, 9, 1951. Memphis, National Farm Labor Union, 1951. 19 pp.; processed.

Discusses the problems of the "new type of farm workers," who are defined as "the men who operate the machines in the fields and maintain them in the plantation or ranch shops."

Proceedings of the Annual Meetings of the American Farm Economic Association Meeting Jointly With the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society, July 24-27, 1951, Guelph, Canada. (In *Journal of Farm Economics*, Menasha, Wis., November 1951, Part 2, pp. 601-1067.)

Includes papers on farm manpower problems, increasing the efficiency of agricultural labor, and agricultural cooperatives.

Nature of the Nonagricultural Labor Supply in Arizona. (Phoenix?), Employment Security Commission of Arizona, State Employment Service, 1951. 31 pp., chart; processed.

Analyzes employment trends and the need for labor, the nature of the available nonagricultural labor force, and the active file of job-seekers.

Cost and Standards of Living

Better Clothes for Your Money. By Mary Evans. Philadelphia and New York, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1952. 224 pp., diagrams. \$2.95.

Living Costs for Working Girl [in New York State]. (In Industrial Bulletin, New York State Department of Labor, New York, March 1952, pp. 9-13, 32, illus.)

Data on a \$45 minimum weekly budget designed by the New York State Department of Labor for use as a guide in setting minimum wages.

Rural Levels of Living in Lee and Jones Counties, Mississippi, 1945, and a Comparison of Two Methods of Data Collection. By Barbara B. Reagan and Evelyn Grossman. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, 1951. 164 pp., chart, forms. (Agriculture Information Bull. 41.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Cost-of-Living Escalator Clauses in Collective Bargaining Agreements, [Canada]. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, December 1951, pp. 1633-1638, chart. Collective Agreement Study 18.)

The Urban Working-Class Household Diet, 1940 to 1949. London, Ministry of Food, 1951. 114 pp. 3s.6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

First report of the National Food Survey Committee, showing general changes in working-class food consumption in Great Britain, "set against the background of the food situation and food policy during the war and postwar years."

Working-Class Food Consumption [in Great Britain] from 1942 to 1949. By T. Schulz. (In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, February 1952, pp. 33-44. 3s.6d.)

Compares results of surveys by the Oxford University Institute of Statistics with those reported for the same period by the British National Food Survey Committee (see report noted in preceding entry).

The Soviet Economy During the Plan Era. By Naum Jaany. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, Food Research Institute, 1951. 116 pp. (Misc. Pub. 11A.) \$2.

Living costs of wage earners are shown in an appendix.

Education and Training

Principles of Guidance and Pupil Personnel Work. By Arthur J. Jones. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1951. 630 pp., bibliographies, charts. 4th ed. \$4.75.

Proceedings of the 7th Annual Conference, American Society of Training Directors, March 15-17, 1951, Philadelphia, Pa. [Madison, University of Wisconsin], American Society of Training Directors, [1951?]. 204 pp., charts. \$3.

Training of Operatives, [United States]. London and New York, Anglo-American Council on Productivity, 1951. 52 pp., chart, map, forms.

Report of one of four "specialist teams" sent to United States by United Kingdom Section of Anglo-American Council on Productivity to study problems of training for industry.

The reports of the other teams also have been published by the Council: Education for Management, Training of Supervisors, and Universities and Industry.

Vocational Education in the Netherlands. By William F. Holtrop. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1951. 128 pp., bibliography, charts. (University of California Publications in Education, Vol. 11, No. 2.) \$1.25.

Vocational Education in Paraguay. By Fernando Romero and others. Washington, Pan American Union, Department of Cultural Affairs, Division of Education, 1951. 169 pp., forms; processed. (Vocational Education, Series N, 13.) \$1.

Other reports recently issued in this series deal with vocational education in the Dominican Republic and El Salvador, respectively.

Handicapped

Disabled Citizens. By Joan Simeon Clarke. London, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1951. 237 pp., bibliography. 16s. (\$3.50, Macmillan, New York).

Discusses various types of physical handicaps and the measures taken to deal with them in different countries. One chapter is on employable adults.

Diversification of Employment for Deaf College Graduates. Washington, Gallaudet College, 1951. 37 pp. (Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 4.) Free.

Contains papers presented at third annual alumni day at Gallaudet College, Washington, May 13, 1951.

Solving Office Staffing Problems: Some Current Approaches. New York, American Management Association, 1952. 44 pp., charts. (Office Management Series, 129.) \$1.25.

Utilization of the handicapped is discussed in two papers in this pamphlet, under "Hidden Sources of Manpower."

The Rehabilitation of Disabled Adult Persons in Great Britain. By C. W. Wright. Pretoria, Union of South Africa, National Council for Social Research, 1951. 128 pp.; processed. (Overseas Travel Grants, Report 1.)

Report on a study tour in Great Britain in 1950 under auspices of South African National Council for Social Research.

Income

National Income Behavior—An Introduction to Algebraic Analysis. By Thomas C. Schelling. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1951. 291 pp. (Economics Handbook Series.) \$4.50.

The Leveling of Incomes [in Great Britain] Since 1938. By Dudley Seers. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, [1951]. 74 pp., charts.

The four "essays" in this pamphlet were originally published, in substantially the same form, in the Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics.

Personal Incomes in Oxford. By H. F. Lydall. (In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, November-December 1951, pp. 379-400.)

Second article on results of a survey made in April-May 1951. The first article, published in the September 1951 issue of the Bulletin, described the purpose, methods, and general findings.

Industrial Accident Prevention

The President's Conference on Industrial Safety—Meeting of Conference Committees, Washington, D. C., May 8-9, 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1952. 58 pp., charts. (Bull. 153.)

Improving Industry's Safety Record—The Scientific Approach. By William J. Dietz, Jr. (In Personnel, New York, January 1952, pp. 353-360, bibliography. \$1.)

Analysis of unsafe personal acts and their underlying causes is considered by the author the crux of plant accident prevention. The foreman or supervisor, out of his knowledge of the workers, should make the initial accident investigation to provide the clue for corrective action.

Minimizing Fire Hazards in Coal Mines by Proper Circuit-Breaker Protection of 250/275-Volt Direct-Current Systems. By F. J. Gallagher. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951. 11 pp., illus.; processed. (Information Circular 7624.) Limited free distribution.

Safety in the Handling and Use of Explosives. New York, Institute of Makers of Explosives, 1951. 64 pp., diagrams, illus. (Pamphlet 17.)

Sweden's Joint Safety Board. By Gunnar Hultman. (In National Safety News, Chicago, February 1952, pp. 22-23, 94-97. 75 cents.)

Describes the background, organization, and work of the Board, which is composed of representatives of worker and employer organizations.

Industrial Health

Cancer of Skin and Occupational Trauma. By John Godwin Downing, M.D. (In Journal of the American Medical Assn., Chicago, January 26, 1952, pp. 245-252, illus. 45 cents.)

The writer maintains that the reported incidence of occupational skin cancer underestimates its true status.

He cites the literature and records personal experience in handling cases.

Collection of Reprints on Radium Poisoning. By Harrison S. Martland, M.D. Oak Ridge, Tenn., U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Technical Information Service, 1951. 193 pp., bibliographies, illus.

Among the papers are pioneer medical diagnoses, published from 1925 to 1931, of poisoning among workers in radium dial painting operations, particularly on watches and clocks.

Handling Radioactive Wastes in the Atomic Energy Program (Revised August 1951). Washington, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, [1951]. 28 pp. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Industrial Uses of Radioactive Fission Products. Stanford, Calif., [Stanford University], Stanford Research Institute, 1951. 102 pp., bibliography, charts, illus.

Includes discussion of the safety problems in the shipment and use of radioactive materials, with suggested safety principles.

Methods of Testing and Protecting Eyesight in Industry. New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1951. 72 pp., diagrams, forms, illus. (Industrial Health Series, 4.)

Transactions of the 13th Annual Meeting of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Atlantic City, N. J., April 21-25, 1951. [Washington, Federal Security Building, Room 3700], American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1951. 80 pp.; processed.

The United States Public Health Service, 1798-1950. By Ralph Chester Williams, M.D. Bethesda, Md. (P. O. Box 5874), Commissioned Officers Association of the United States Public Health Service, 1951. 890 pp., bibliography, illus. \$7.50.

Comprehensive history of the U. S. Public Health Service since its establishment in 1798. It traces the development of the manifold public-health programs and activities of the Service at various stages, and the parts played by pioneering personnel (often with photographs). The role of the Service in World Wars I and II, and in the newest medical and technical fields, is given special treatment. Interspersed throughout is material dealing with industrial hygiene activities.

Industrial Relations

The Conflict of Jurisdiction Between the National and State Labor Relations Boards. By Keith Lorenz. (In Industrial Bulletin, State Department of Labor, New York, January 1952, pp. 23-27, illus.)

Federal Regulation of Secondary Strikes and Boycotts—A New Chapter. By Robert F. Koretz. (In Cornell

Law Quarterly, Ithaca, N. Y., Winter 1952, pp. 235-255. \$1.25.)

Multi-Employer Bargaining. By Jules Backman. New York, New York University, Institute of Labor Relations and Social Security, 1951. 69 pp. \$1.75.

Discusses the nature and extent of multi-employer bargaining, and the economic characteristics of industries involved in it.

Association-Wide Collective Bargaining in the Flint Glass Industry. By H. Ellsworth Steele. (In Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., January 1952, pp. 322-337. \$1.25.)

Traces history and describes present usages and problems of collective bargaining in the flint glass industry.

Table of Maritime Collective Bargaining Agreements. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration, 1951. 16 pp.; processed.

Alphabetical listing of U. S. flagship operators, with a tabulation of the unions of licensed and unlicensed personnel with which each firm has collective bargaining agreements.

Labor Disputes in the Nonferrous Metal Industry. Washington, U. S. Congress, House of Representatives, 1952. 40 pp. (Doc. 354, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

Railway Labor Act—The Record of a Decade. By David Levinson. (In CCH Labor Law Journal, Chicago, January 1952, pp. 13-29. 50 cents.)

Labor Co-determination in Germany. By Paul Fisher. (In Social Research, New York, December 1951, pp. 449-485. \$1.)

An article on this subject was published in the Monthly Labor Review for December 1951 (p. 649) and reprinted in BLS Serial R. 2068.

Labor Organizations

David Dubinsky—A Pictorial Biography. By John Dewey. New York, Inter-Allied Publications, 1951. 95 pp.

Shows by text and picture the rise of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and its leader during the past 20 years.

Union Rivalries. By A. L. Gitlow. (In Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., January 1952, pp. 338-349. \$1.25.)

What To Do About Communism in Unions. By L. R. Boulware. New York, General Electric Co., Employee and Plant Community Relations Services Division, 1952. 22 pp.

An Historical Review [of] the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, 1878-1950. Ottawa, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, [1951?]. 24 pp.

Montée Triomphante de la C.T.C.C.; Historique de la Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Inc.,

de 1921 à 1951. By Alfred Charpentier. Montreal, [Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada?], 1951. 123 pp.

Manpower

Defense Manpower Requirements in Electronics Production. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 36 pp., charts; processed. (Manpower Report 12.) Free.

Human Resources—The Needs and the Supply. By Dael L. Wolfe and others. Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1951. 64 pp., charts. \$3.

Five lectures presented at a conference, sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh, dealing with the need for scientific and specialized personnel and the supply of human resources.

Manpower Needs and the Labor Supply. By Clarence D. Long. New York, American Enterprise Assn., Inc., 1951. 32 pp., chart. (National Economic Problems Series, 442.)

Projects various statistical aspects of manpower supply and utilization to 1955.

Migration

Emigration from Europe. By Elizabeth M. Thompson. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1951. 18 pp. (Vol. II, 1951, No. 21.) \$1.

A study of problems, prospects, and arrangements with respect to migration of persons from Europe.

The I. L. O. and Migration Problems. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, February 1952, pp. 163-183. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Migration, Vol. 1, No. 1, January-February 1952. Geneva, International Labor Office. 85 pp., and supplement, 40 pp.; processed.

According to a letter from the editors, Migration is scheduled to appear bimonthly in English, French, and Spanish. It is designed to provide information on emigration and immigration as reflected in national law and administrative practice, international activity, and technical procedure.

The Uprooted: The Epic Story of the Great Migrations That Made the American People. By Oscar Handlin. Boston, Little, Brown and Co., 1951. 310 pp. \$4.

Immigration is used as a central theme for explaining American history.

Minority Groups

Duty of Union to Minority Groups in the Bargaining Unit. (In Harvard Law Review, Cambridge, Mass., January 1952, pp. 490-502. \$1.)

Fair Employment Works. By Julius A. Thomas. New York, Oceana Publications, 1951. 33 pp., illus. 25 cents.

The Negro Boy Worker in Washington, D. C. By Paul Mundy. Washington, Catholic University of America, 1951. 30 pp.; processed. (Studies in Sociology, Abstract Series, Vol. 2.) 50 cents.

Occupations

Occupations—A Basic Course for Counselors. By Walter J. Greenleaf. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1951. 193 pp., bibliographies, illus. (Vocational Division Bull. 247; Occupational Information and Guidance Series, 16.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Prepared for workers in the guidance field who wish to obtain a more comprehensive grasp of occupational background and to develop standard practices for systematic instruction in occupations.

Definitions of Occupational Specialties in Engineering. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1951. 112 pp.

Job Descriptions and Organizational Analysis for Hospitals and Related Health Services. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, 1952. 532 pp. \$2, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Compiled by U. S. Employment Service in cooperation with American Hospital Association.

The Job of the Physical Therapist. New York, American Physical Therapy Assn., 1951. 14 pp. 50 cents.

Careers in Publishing and Printing. By Juvenal L. Angel. Chicago and New York, Modern Vocational Trends, 1951. 15 pp., bibliography; processed. 50 cents.

Technical Occupations in Radio and Electronics. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, 1951. 53 pp., bibliography, illus. (Canadian Occupations, Monograph 16.)

Older Workers and the Aged

Preparing Employees for Retirement . . . New York, American Management Association, 1951. 27 pp. (Personnel Series, 142.) \$1.25.

Timing Retirement. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, January 1952. 4 pp. (Selected References, 43.) 20 cents.

Retirement and Disability in the United States—An Economic Challenge to Arizona. By John Shirer. Tucson, University of Arizona, College of Business and Public Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1951. 10 pp. (Special Studies, 3.)

Selected Bibliography on Employment of the Older Worker. Compiled by Charles C. Gibbons. Kalamazoo, Mich., W. E. Upjohn Institute for Community Research, August 1951. 7 pp.; processed.

The Employment of Older Men and Women [in Great Britain]. (In Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, February 1952, pp. 41-43. Is. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

Prices and Price Control

The Citizen's Stake in Price Control. By Robert A. Brady. Paterson, N. J., Littlefield, Adams & Co., 1952. 161 pp., charts. \$1.50, paper.

A "short study of the issues behind, and the policies pursued through, OPS price regulation."

Food Prices and Food Price Policies in Europe. By W. Klatt. (In *Economia Internazionale, Rivista dell'Istituto di Economia Internazionale*, Genoa, August 1951, pp. 723-742; November 1951, pp. 972-991.)

The article is in English.

The Soviet Price System. By Naum Jasny. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, Food Research Institute, 1951. 179 pp., charts. (Misc. Pub. 11B.) \$2.

Discusses role and history of prices in the Soviet economy.

Productivity

Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance: Dome Reflectors. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 36 pp., forms, illus.; processed. Free.

Measuring Productivity in Coal Mining: A Case Study of Multiple Input Measurement at the County Level in Pennsylvania, 1919-1948. By Charles M. James. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Industrial Research Department, 1952. 96 pp., charts. (Research Report 13.) \$2.

Productivity Trends in the Malt Liquors Industry, 1939 to 1950; Productivity Trends in the Tobacco Products Industries, 1939 to 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 2 separate reports, 6 and 9 pp., respectively; processed. Free.

Unemployment Insurance

Legislation by Collective Bargaining—The Agreed Bill in Illinois Unemployment Compensation Legislation. By Gilbert Y. Steiner. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, [1951]. 62 pp. \$1.50, cloth; \$1, paper.

Dr. Steiner discusses some phases of this subject in an article in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 505).

Report of the New York State Advisory Council on Placement and Unemployment Insurance for the Year 1951. New York (1440 Broadway), 1952. 52 pp.; processed.

Includes legislative recommendations; analyses of the significance of recent amendments to the State unemployment insurance legislation as they affect employees, employers, administration, and solvency of the insurance fund; and suggestions of major points for further study.

Wages and Hours of Labor

A Functional Criterion for Wage Appraisal. By Harry Henig. (*In Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, February 1952, pp. 44-59. \$1.50.)

In an effort to establish a basis for judging the propriety of wage rates, the author suggests that "rates are proper . . . when they operate toward clearing the labor market; excessive, when responsible for labor surpluses; and insufficient, when responsible for labor shortages."

How to Operate Under Wage and Salary Stabilization. By Walter Lord. New York and Washington, Business Reports, Inc., 1951. 137 pp., plus inserts. 2d ed. \$12.50.

Wage and Salary Stabilization Handbook—Forms, Orders, Regulations, Administrative Interpretations, Directories of Personnel and Offices—in Effect March 1, 1952. Compiled from Labor Relations Reporter. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1952. 294 pp. \$2.45.

Wage Policy in Our Expanding Economy. Washington, Congress of Industrial Organizations, [1952]. 60 pp., charts. 50 cents.

Presented to U. S. Wage Stabilization Board as supporting evidence in the United Steelworkers' presentation of their wage case involving various steel and iron ore companies.

Union Wages and Hours: Local Transit Operating Employees, October 1, 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 12 pp. (Bull. 1061.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wage Structure, Series 2, No. 32: Nonferrous Foundries, August 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 26 pp.; processed. Free.

Earnings in Shipbuilding, [Great Britain]. By K. G. J. C. Knowles and D. J. Robertson. (*In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics*, Oxford, November-December 1951, pp. 357-365. 3s.6d.)

Statistics are given for January 1950 and selected dates back to 1940 in comparison with figures for the year 1906.

Women in Industry

Job Training for Women and Girls Offered by Local Trade and High Schools. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1951. 11 pp. (Leaflet 7.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Opportunities for Women in the Federal Civil Service. Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1951. 26 pp., illus. (Pamphlet 35.)

The Outlook for Women in Social Work—General Summary. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 93 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. 235-8; Social Work Series.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Eighth and final bulletin in a series on the need for women in the social services.

Miscellaneous

Industrial Relations and the Social Order. By Wilbert E. Moore. New York, Macmillan Co., 1951. 660 pp., bibliographies, charts. Rev. ed. \$5.

The author has revised his pioneering compilation (1946) on industrial sociology to take into account subsequent advances. He has rewritten his chapter on the nature of industrial sociology, and has presented an entirely new treatment of union organization, of management and union organization as related to bargaining, of types of collective bargaining relations, and of the scope and implication of collective bargaining. His chapters on the aged in industrial societies and on the stability of the industrial system are likewise new in this edition, as is also much that is presented on disputes and their settlement.

Manpower, Wages, and Labor Relations in World War II—An Annotated Bibliography. Compiled by Donald Ghent, Gladys Walcher, Edwin Beal. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, November 1951. 93 pp. (Bull. 19.) Free to residents of New York State, 25 cents to others.

Principles of Industrial Management. By L. P. Alford; revised and rewritten by H. Russell Beatty. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1951. 779 pp., bibliographies, charts, forms, illus. Rev. ed. \$6.

The original volume (1940) by the late Professor Alford has been "completely rewritten and thoroughly modernized," in recognition of the economic developments of the past decade and the "change in philosophy regarding human relations in industry."

Proceedings, 6th Annual Time Study and Methods Conference Sponsored by Society for Advancement of Management, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Management Division, New York City,

April 19-20, 1951. New York, Society for Advancement of Management, 1951. 110 pp., charts.

Social Problems. By W. Wallace Weaver. New York, William Sloane Associates, 1951. 791 pp., bibliographies. \$5.

A college-level text. Among the problems treated are those of the immigrant, Negro, aged, and physically handicapped; urban congestion and housing; poverty; and unemployment. Public policy and the solution of social problems are discussed in the final chapter.

Report on Cuba. Washington, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1951. xxiv, 1052 pp., charts, maps. \$7.50.

Findings and recommendations of an economic and technical mission to Cuba organized by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in collaboration with the Cuban Government. Labor-management relations, port labor, and social-security funds are among subjects treated.

Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of Waterfront Industry Commission, New Zealand, for the Year Ended March 31, 1951. Wellington, 1951. 76 pp.

Data on average hours worked per week by union waterside workers, average weekly wages, annual holidays, and other labor matters are included.

Second Report on Wages and Conditions of Employment in the Glass Industry of Some Countries. Amsterdam, International Federation of Industrial Organizations and General Workers' Unions, 1951. 30 pp.; processed.

La Condition Ouvrière en U. R. S. S.—Les Pénalités Sociales. Paris, Éditions du Pavois (for Commission Internationale Contre le Régime Concentrationnaire), 1951. 127 pp.

Discusses, with pertinent quotations from Soviet laws, the strict control and discipline of workers in the Soviet Union.

Livre Blanc sur les Camps de Concentration Soviétiques. Paris, Éditions du Pavois (for Commission Internationale Contre le Régime Concentrationnaire), 1951. 256 pp.

This "White Book" contains the proceedings of the public session of the International Commission Against the Concentration Camp Regime, Brussels, May 21-26, 1951. Includes the testimony of selected witnesses familiar through personal experience with the various aspects of Soviet forced labor camps, opinions of the Commission and the report of its investigating committee, and various other reports and statements bearing on the Soviet forced labor system.

La Philosophie du Communisme: Rapport de la Semaine d'Études Tenue par l'Académie de Saint-Thomas du 19 au 24 Avril 1949 (Traduit de l'Italien). Montreal, Université de Montréal, Section des Relations Industrielles, 1951. 466 pp.

The papers reproduced constitute a critical analysis, designed particularly for students of labor and industrial questions, of the ideological foundations and the practices of communism. Topics include communism as an economic system, Marxist trade-unions, and labor conditions and the situation of women under the Soviet regime.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

- 584 Table A-1: Estimated civilian labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 585 Table A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group
- 589 Table A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries
- 591 Table A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries
- 592 Table A-5: Federal civilian employment and payrolls, by branch and agency group
- 593 Table A-6: Government civilian employment and payrolls in Washington, D. C., by branch and agency group
- Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States ¹
- Table A-8: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State ¹
- 594 Table A-9: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs, by geographic division and State

B.—Labor Turn-Over

- 595 Table B-1: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turn-over
- 596 Table B-2: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries

C.—Earnings and Hours

- 598 Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees
- 613 Table C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1939 dollars
- 614 Table C-3: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1939 dollars
- 614 Table C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and exclusive of overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries
- Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ¹

¹ This table is included quarterly in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with Volume 74, tables in the A section have been renumbered consecutively, to take into account the elimination of two tables.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

- 615 Table D-1: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities, by group of commodities
- 616 Table D-2: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city, for selected periods
- 617 Table D-3: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city and group of commodities
- 618 Table D-4: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by group, for selected periods
- 619 Table D-5: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by city
- 620 Table D-6: Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods
- 621 Table D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group of commodities (1947-49=100)
- 621 Table D-7a: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group of commodities, for selected periods (1926=100)
- 622 Table D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities

E.—Work Stoppages

- 623 Table E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

F.—Building and Construction

- 624 Table F-1: Expenditures for new construction
- 625 Table F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction
- 626 Table F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building
- 627 Table F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places, by general type and by geographic division
- 628 Table F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds

Note.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 Edition (BLS Bulletin 1016). For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to the appropriate tables in the Handbook.

MLR table	Handbook table	MLR table	Handbook table	MLR table	Handbook table	MLR table	Handbook table
A-1	A-13	A-5	A-9	C-3	C-4	D-6	None
	A-1	A-6	None	C-4	C-3	D-7a	D-5
A-2	A-3	A-7	A-2	C-5	C-2	D-8	None
	A-4	A-8	A-2	D-1	D-1	E-1	E-2
	A-8	A-9	A-14	D-2	D-2	F-1	H-1
	A-3	B-1	B-1	D-3	None	F-2	H-4
A-3	A-4	B-2	B-2	D-4	D-4	F-3	H-6
	A-7	C-1	C-1	D-5	D-2	F-4	H-6
A-4	A-6	C-2	None		D-3	F-5	I-1

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Civilian Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force ¹	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ² (in thousands)												
	1952				1951								
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.
	Total, both sexes												
Civilian labor force	61,818	61,838	61,780	62,688	63,164	63,452	63,186	64,208	64,382	63,793	62,803	61,789	62,325
Unemployment	1,804	2,086	2,054	1,674	1,825	1,816	1,806	1,878	1,856	1,980	1,609	1,744	2,147
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	880	982	1,068	920	1,072	944	1,004	870	1,122	1,216	822	825	966
Unemployed 5-14 weeks	418	638	570	374	390	330	280	390	408	358	342	366	502
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	202	374	396	152	130	126	128	102	92	141	91	173	215
Unemployed 27-36 weeks	208	198	172	136	114	126	78	104	100	150	162	237	296
Unemployed over 36 weeks	96	94	108	92	122	90	116	112	134	116	153	145	167
Employment	59,714	59,752	59,726	61,014	61,338	61,636	61,380	62,330	62,526	61,813	61,193	60,044	60,179
Nonagricultural	53,702	53,688	53,540	54,636	54,314	54,198	54,054	54,942	54,518	53,708	53,753	53,400	53,785
Worked 35 hours or more	43,954	44,134	44,046	45,116	45,708	45,940	45,656	46,356	46,212	44,088	43,555	43,996	44,053
Worked 15-34 hours	5,810	5,652	5,686	5,526	5,832	7,498	20,070	5,080	4,598	4,091	4,801	5,681	5,476
Worked 1-14 hours ³	2,012	2,078	2,002	2,080	2,102	1,922	1,818	1,558	1,570	2,082	2,071	2,185	2,311
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,926	1,824	1,806	1,514	1,672	1,718	2,962	4,648	5,838	2,537	1,697	1,567	1,945
Agricultural	6,012	6,064	6,186	6,378	7,022	7,608	7,526	7,688	7,908	8,035	7,440	6,645	6,393
Worked 35 hours or more	4,152	4,390	4,116	4,392	4,660	6,090	5,724	5,558	6,110	5,960	5,799	4,809	4,412
Worked 15-34 hours	1,378	1,194	1,378	1,538	1,840	1,270	1,436	1,592	1,468	1,699	1,351	1,351	1,418
Worked 1-14 hours ³	202	194	316	250	332	228	224	238	206	280	215	229	265
With a job but not at work ⁴	280	286	376	198	190	80	142	200	124	97	91	246	297
Males													
Civilian labor force	42,810	42,858	42,864	43,114	43,346	43,522	43,672	44,720	44,602	44,316	43,508	43,182	43,379
Unemployment	1,224	1,376	1,384	1,008	1,002	890	842	856	1,098	1,167	950	1,028	1,277
Employment	41,586	41,482	41,480	42,106	42,344	42,632	42,830	43,764	43,504	43,149	42,558	42,154	42,102
Nonagricultural	36,246	36,116	36,132	36,728	36,616	36,786	37,000	37,694	37,234	36,862	36,590	36,349	36,403
Worked 35 hours or more	31,038	31,346	31,296	31,974	31,102	31,306	22,174	31,554	30,492	32,021	32,184	31,420	31,346
Worked 15-34 hours	5,090	2,724	2,852	2,946	3,540	3,554	12,280	2,726	2,614	2,578	2,457	3,029	2,577
Worked 1-14 hours ³	838	852	828	852	834	780	760	656	608	815	893	897	975
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,310	1,194	1,136	996	1,140	1,116	1,876	2,658	3,320	1,448	1,062	1,003	1,265
Agricultural	5,340	5,366	5,348	5,378	5,728	5,876	5,780	6,100	6,270	6,287	5,962	5,805	5,630
Worked 35 hours or more	3,966	4,210	3,910	4,110	4,280	5,110	4,810	5,128	5,346	5,301	5,107	4,583	4,226
Worked 15-34 hours	964	768	888	936	1,074	554	690	724	680	724	619	859	919
Worked 1-14 hours ³	148	104	202	158	216	142	154	132	122	175	156	165	220
With a job but not at work ⁴	262	234	318	174	158	70	126	176	122	87	80	198	235
Females													
Civilian labor force	18,708	18,960	18,916	19,574	19,818	19,920	19,514	19,488	19,780	19,467	19,294	18,607	18,946
Unemployment	580	710	670	666	826	726	764	622	758	813	659	716	870
Employment	18,128	18,250	18,246	18,908	18,992	19,204	18,750	18,866	19,022	18,604	18,639	17,888	18,077
Nonagricultural	17,456	17,572	17,408	17,908	17,998	17,412	17,004	17,338	17,384	16,908	17,157	17,051	17,322
Worked 35 hours or more	12,916	12,788	12,730	13,142	13,006	11,834	7,090	12,102	11,820	12,067	12,871	12,576	12,707
Worked 15-34 hours	2,730	2,928	2,834	3,020	3,292	3,854	7,830	2,354	2,292	2,483	2,474	2,622	2,599
Worked 1-14 hours ³	1,174	1,226	1,174	1,228	1,268	1,142	1,058	902	962	1,267	1,178	1,288	1,336
With a job but not at work ⁴	616	630	650	518	632	602	1,086	1,960	2,318	1,089	625	564	680
Agricultural	672	698	838	1,000	1,294	1,792	1,748	1,828	1,638	1,748	1,478	840	784
Worked 35 hours or more	196	180	206	282	380	980	914	530	764	659	692	226	188
Worked 15-34 hours	414	426	490	602	766	716	748	858	788	975	716	492	479
Worked 1-14 hours ³	54	40	84	92	116	86	70	106	84	105	80	74	48
With a job but not at work ⁴	18	52	58	24	32	10	16	24	2	10	11	48	42

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Beginning with January 1951, total labor force is not shown because of the security classification of the Armed Forces component.

³ Census survey week contains legal holiday.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952					1951								Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1951	1950
Total employees.....	45,873	45,877	45,911	47,663	46,832	46,902	46,956	46,724	46,432	46,567	46,226	45,998	45,830	46,401	44,194
Mining.....	907	908	909	916	917	917	917	922	908	927	915	911	924	920	904
Metal.....	106.0	106.6	106.9	106.4	105.4	104.3	103.7	105.2	105.1	105.0	103.2	103.8	105.3	104.9	101.0
Iron.....	36.8	37.1	37.5	37.7	38.2	38.7	39.0	38.3	38.5	37.6	36.9	36.4	37.6	37.6	35.5
Copper.....	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.4	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.5	28.9	29.2	28.7	28.1
Lead and zinc.....	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.4	20.9	20.9	19.6	20.0	20.3	19.9	20.3	21.6	20.8	20.8	19.7
Anthracite.....	67.5	67.0	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.0	68.3	68.5	70.2	70.3	67.6	72.2	68.1	73.1	
Bituminous coal.....	363.0	366.0	367.6	368.5	367.9	367.0	366.5	369.6	359.4	378.4	377.2	381.9	396.3	378.2	375.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	268.2	268.0	268.8	269.2	268.7	269.1	269.5	267.8	264.8	268.4	264.6	264.6	262.2	262.2	255.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	101.0	100.0	99.9	105.1	107.3	109.3	109.5	109.8	108.2	108.3	105.9	103.1	99.6	105.1	97.4
Contract construction.....	2,289	2,304	2,309	2,318	2,433	2,761	2,788	2,809	2,784	2,836	2,898	2,471	2,328	2,569	2,318
Nonbuilding construction.....	397	392	453	495	544	554	568	556	546	508	460	394	486	447	
Highway and street.....	144.5	140.9	179.4	207.3	234.5	240.4	247.7	242.5	232.6	213.5	181.3	149.5	200.4	183.0	
Other nonbuilding construction.....	252.8	251.0	273.3	288.1	309.6	313.1	320.5	313.8	307.7	294.2	278.6	244.0	285.1	264.1	
Building construction.....	1,907	1,917	2,065	2,138	2,217	2,214	2,241	2,198	2,146	2,090	2,011	1,932	2,084	1,871	
General contractors.....	772	768	847	887	944	945	963	945	925	892	848	807	880	797	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,135	1,149	1,218	1,251	1,273	1,269	1,278	1,253	1,221	1,198	1,163	1,125	1,204	1,074	
Plumbing and heating.....	288.8	295.4	307.0	313.6	314.0	308.4	305.7	300.1	297.3	291.3	280.3	264.7	265.3	270.6	
Painting and decorating.....	143.8	146.4	167.6	173.3	182.9	188.8	189.9	183.0	173.0	167.6	155.9	146.7	165.3	132.5	
Electrical work.....	153.9	156.5	158.2	159.9	155.3	153.4	154.0	149.9	145.6	142.1	139.1	138.3	147.5	128.6	
Other special-trade contractors.....	548.2	550.8	584.6	604.8	630.7	618.6	628.4	630.1	602.7	596.6	578.4	555.9	591.9	541.7	
Manufacturing.....	15,784	15,836	15,777	15,915	15,880	15,965	16,039	16,008	15,813	15,956	15,853	15,955	16,025	15,931	14,884
Durable goods.....	8,958	8,990	8,950	9,000	8,976	8,942	8,913	8,878	8,839	8,908	8,975	9,003	8,969	8,926	8,908
Nondurable goods.....	6,826	6,846	6,827	6,913	6,914	7,023	7,126	7,130	6,974	6,958	6,878	6,952	7,053	7,003	6,876
Ordnance and accessories.....	74.6	71.5	69.2	66.3	63.4	59.0	55.1	50.8	46.5	42.3	40.1	37.7	35.5	46.7	34.7
Food and kindred products.....	1,445	1,445	1,449	1,507	1,547	1,644	1,721	1,698	1,615	1,532	1,478	1,468	1,476	1,555	1,542
Meat products.....	309.6	310.4	314.5	308.8	298.7	297.2	295.1	299.3	296.7	291.2	291.6	295.3	309.1	295.6	
Dairy products.....	133.8	133.1	136.6	139.3	144.7	150.2	156.4	158.8	157.5	150.4	143.7	139.1	145.5	144.5	
Canning and preserving.....	130.4	131.2	145.5	170.6	263.4	356.6	332.8	252.7	179.6	162.7	153.3	150.0	206.4	202.9	
Grain-mill products.....	130.6	130.6	130.5	130.1	131.3	131.7	132.1	131.6	128.7	124.1	126.1	126.4	128.9	128.9	
Bakery products.....	284.6	284.2	288.3	288.6	291.0	289.8	288.3	288.2	286.6	284.6	286.2	287.5	287.6	285.9	
Sugar.....	27.2	28.7	42.0	31.7	45.1	30.3	29.7	30.1	30.1	29.6	28.6	28.6	34.0	34.5	
Confectionery and related products.....	97.9	99.2	102.2	104.5	105.3	101.7	95.2	87.5	89.8	90.5	92.1	97.2	97.2	99.5	
Beverages.....	201.6	203.5	214.3	216.2	221.5	225.7	232.0	232.2	234.1	211.8	210.0	213.4	218.8	216.3	
Miscellaneous food products.....	128.9	128.3	132.9	136.1	140.3	137.5	138.2	135.4	139.0	134.5	134.5	138.1	136.5	138.5	
Tobacco manufactures.....	86	87	90	92	93	96	91	81	83	81	83	85	88	88	
Cigarettes.....	21.8	20.7	27.0	26.9	29.6	26.2	26.0	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.4	25.7	26.1	26.1	
Cigars.....	41.3	41.0	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.1	39.9	39.0	40.6	39.4	39.4	40.9	42.0	41.0	
Tobacco and snuff.....	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.3	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	7.1	9.9	11.5	11.5	15.8	16.8	13.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.0	8.9	8.8	
Textile-mill products.....	1,204	1,218	1,228	1,237	1,227	1,228	1,231	1,247	1,262	1,301	1,302	1,309	1,319	1,282	1,297
Yarn and thread mills.....	160.5	160.7	160.5	160.3	161.3	164.0	164.8	164.5	168.6	171.0	171.2	172.5	167.1	162.0	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	555.8	570.7	579.3	575.2	578.0	582.8	592.7	605.8	619.9	605.8	599.1	596.6	600.4	616.1	
Knitting mills.....	229.7	228.9	231.0	229.0	228.4	225.1	220.9	230.1	235.5	240.4	250.1	256.1	258.8	242.8	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	89.7	88.3	87.9	86.4	84.7	83.3	83.2	84.0	88.1	89.4	87.6	94.0	88.1	89.7	
Carpets, rugs, other floor covering.....	52.3	51.0	50.4	49.4	49.5	48.5	49.2	50.7	55.6	58.6	61.0	62.2	55.0	60.6	
Other textile-mill products.....	129.9	128.5	128.2	127.0	126.4	127.0	126.0	126.9	133.1	135.5	140.3	137.5	132.4	125.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,159	1,168	1,146	1,155	1,128	1,138	1,156	1,167	1,110	1,120	1,118	1,168	1,229	1,160	1,159
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	139.8	139.9	136.4	131.0	144.2	151.5	152.8	142.9	149.5	148.9	152.0	155.3	147.7	148.3	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	252.2	247.9	253.6	251.6	250.2	257.0	256.2	251.2	263.4	271.6	280.2	281.9	264.2	263.2	
Women's outerwear.....	342.8	334.4	331.5	314.1	305.5	320.2	329.8	308.9	289.5	283.4	301.5	329.8	317.7	320.3	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	101.1	98.3	100.3	100.3	99.7	97.7	97.5	94.6	97.0	99.3	105.7	107.8	100.9	105.4	
Millinery.....	25.3	23.2	21.0	19.1	21.1	21.5	21.6	19.7	16.8	17.1	20.0	25.4	21.2	22.0	
Children's outerwear.....	69.1	65.1	64.0	64.7	63.6	62.8	65.3	65.0	64.9	61.8	65.4	68.1	65.2	66.5	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	88.9	90.2	98.9	102.2	102.2	101.4	101.4	92.1	98.1	94.4	94.9	95.9	97.1	99.6	
Other fabricated textile products.....	148.8	149.9	149.2	145.6	145.2	143.0	142.5	138.6	140.3	141.2	148.1	154.3	145.6	143.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	725	732	722	761	783	803	808	813	838	828	815	785	805	792	
Logging camps and contractors.....	62.4	56.1	68.8	74.9	78.1	79.8	78.8	77.3	80.7	78.0	70.3	56.1	73.3	67.9	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	427.5	422.4	445.1	469.7	471.4	475.0	481.8	477.0	488.7	482.0	473.7	457.1	469.4	461.6	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	105.1	106.9	109.3	110.8	115.2	115.6	118.4	115.9	122.6	120.5	123.4	123.0	118.8	124.3	
Wooden containers.....	76.2	76.3	77.9	76.7	77.0	77.0	78.0	80.3	82.4	82.0	82.5	83.5	80.3	77.7	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	60.9	59.8	59.8	60.2	61.1	60.6	62.9	63.1	63.2	63.8	64.5	65.0	62.7	60.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Civilian Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force ¹	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ² (in thousands)												
	1952						1951						
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. ³	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.
	Total, both sexes												
Civilian labor force.....	61,518	61,838	61,780	62,688	63,164	63,452	63,186	64,208	64,352	63,783	62,803	61,789	62,325
Unemployment.....	1,804	2,086	2,054	1,674	1,828	1,616	1,606	1,578	1,866	1,980	1,609	1,744	2,147
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	880	982	1,008	920	1,072	944	1,004	870	1,122	1,216	862	825	966
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	418	638	570	374	390	330	280	390	408	358	342	366	502
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	202	174	136	152	130	128	128	102	92	141	91	173	215
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	208	198	172	138	114	126	78	104	100	150	160	237	206
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	96	94	108	92	122	90	116	112	134	116	153	145	167
Employment.....	59,714	59,752	59,726	61,014	61,336	61,836	61,580	62,630	62,526	61,803	61,193	60,044	60,179
Nonagricultural.....	53,702	53,688	53,540	54,636	54,314	54,198	54,054	54,942	54,618	53,768	53,753	53,400	53,785
Worked 35 hours or more.....	43,954	44,134	44,046	45,116	45,708	45,040	44,656	45,212	44,088	44,055	43,996	44,033	44,033
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,810	5,652	5,686	5,526	5,832	7,498	5,180	4,596	4,896	5,061	4,931	5,651	5,476
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	2,012	2,078	2,002	2,080	2,102	1,922	1,818	1,558	1,570	2,082	2,071	2,185	2,311
With a job but not at work ⁵	1,926	1,824	1,806	1,514	1,672	1,718	2,962	4,648	5,538	2,537	1,697	1,567	1,945
Agricultural.....	6,012	6,064	6,186	6,378	7,022	7,668	7,528	7,688	8,335	7,440	6,645	6,398	6,398
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,152	4,390	4,116	4,392	4,690	5,090	5,724	6,658	6,110	5,900	5,799	4,809	4,412
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,378	1,194	1,378	1,538	1,840	1,270	1,436	1,592	1,498	1,690	1,335	1,351	1,418
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	202	194	316	250	332	228	224	238	208	290	315	239	298
With a job but not at work ⁵	280	286	376	198	190	80	142	300	124	97	91	246	297
Males													
Civilian labor force.....	42,810	42,858	42,864	43,114	43,346	43,522	43,672	44,720	44,902	44,318	43,508	43,182	43,579
Unemployment.....	1,224	1,376	1,384	1,008	1,002	890	842	856	1,098	1,167	950	1,028	1,277
Employment.....	41,586	41,482	41,480	42,106	42,344	42,632	42,830	43,864	43,804	43,149	42,558	42,154	42,302
Nonagricultural.....	36,246	36,116	36,132	36,728	36,616	36,756	37,030	37,904	37,234	36,862	36,596	36,349	36,403
Worked 35 hours or more.....	31,038	31,346	31,296	31,974	31,102	31,206	32,174	31,554	30,492	32,021	32,184	31,420	31,346
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,090	2,724	2,852	2,908	3,840	3,554	12,240	2,728	2,614	2,578	2,457	3,029	2,877
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	838	852	828	852	834	780	790	656	608	815	860	897	975
With a job but not at work ⁵	1,310	1,194	1,136	996	1,140	1,116	1,876	2,668	3,520	1,448	1,062	1,003	1,265
Agricultural.....	5,340	5,366	5,348	5,378	5,728	5,876	5,780	6,160	6,270	6,287	5,962	5,805	5,639
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,966	4,210	3,910	4,110	4,280	4,110	4,810	5,128	5,346	5,301	5,107	4,583	4,226
Worked 15-34 hours.....	964	768	888	936	1,074	554	690	724	680	724	619	859	839
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	148	154	232	158	216	142	154	182	122	175	156	165	220
With a job but not at work ⁵	262	234	318	174	158	70	126	176	122	87	80	198	255
Females													
Civilian labor force.....	18,708	18,960	18,916	19,574	19,818	19,930	19,514	19,488	19,780	19,467	19,294	18,607	18,948
Unemployment.....	580	710	670	666	826	726	764	622	758	813	659	716	870
Employment.....	18,128	18,270	18,246	18,908	18,992	19,204	18,750	18,866	19,022	18,654	18,635	17,890	18,077
Nonagricultural.....	17,456	17,572	17,408	17,908	17,698	17,412	17,004	17,338	17,384	18,008	17,157	17,051	17,322
Worked 35 hours or more.....	12,916	12,788	12,750	13,142	12,606	11,834	7,030	12,102	11,820	12,067	12,871	12,576	12,707
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,730	2,928	2,834	3,020	3,262	3,834	7,830	2,384	2,384	2,453	2,474	2,622	2,599
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	1,174	1,226	1,174	1,228	1,268	1,142	1,038	902	962	1,267	1,178	1,288	1,338
With a job but not at work ⁵	616	630	650	518	532	602	1,086	1,980	2,318	1,089	635	564	680
Agricultural.....	672	668	838	1,000	1,294	1,792	1,746	1,528	1,638	1,748	1,478	840	754
Worked 35 hours or more.....	186	180	206	282	380	980	914	830	764	659	692	228	186
Worked 15-34 hours.....	414	426	490	602	766	716	748	868	788	975	716	492	479
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	54	40	84	92	116	86	70	105	84	105	59	74	48
With a job but not at work ⁵	18	52	58	34	32	10	16	24	2	10	11	48	43

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Beginning with January 1951, total labor force is not shown because of the security classification of the Armed Forces component.

³ Census survey week contains legal holiday.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 18 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1952					1951										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1951	1950		
Total employees.....	45,873	45,877	45,911	47,663	46,852	46,902	46,956	46,724	46,432	46,567	46,226	45,908	45,850	46,401	44,134		
Mining	907	908	909	916	917	917	922	922	906	927	915	911	924	920	904		
Metal.....	106.0	106.6	106.9	106.4	105.4	104.3	103.7	105.2	105.1	103.0	103.2	103.8	105.3	104.9	101.0		
Iron.....	36.8	37.1	37.6	37.7	37.7	38.2	38.7	39.0	38.3	38.5	37.6	38.9	36.4	37.6	33.5		
Copper.....	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.4	28.4	27.9	27.9	28.0	29.0	28.8	28.5	28.9	29.2	28.7	28.1		
Lead and zinc.....	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.4	20.9	19.8	19.8	20.3	20.3	20.3	19.9	20.2	21.6	20.8	19.7		
Anthracite.....	67.5	67.0	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.9	68.3	65.5	70.2	70.3	67.6	72.2	69.1	73.1		
Bituminous-coal.....	363.0	366.0	367.6	368.5	367.9	367.0	366.5	369.6	359.4	378.4	377.2	381.9	366.3	378.2	375.6		
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	268.2	268.0	268.8	269.2	268.7	269.1	269.5	267.8	264.8	268.4	264.6	260.2	262.2	262.2	255.3		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	101.0	100.0	99.9	105.1	107.3	109.0	109.5	100.8	108.2	108.3	105.9	103.1	99.6	105.1	97.4		
Contract construction	2,289	2,304	2,309	2,318	2,333	2,781	2,786	2,809	2,754	2,856	2,808	2,471	2,398	2,569	2,315		
Nonbuilding construction.....	397	392	453	495	544	554	568	556	540	508	490	394	496	447			
Highway and street.....	144.5	140.9	179.4	207.3	234.5	240.4	247.7	242.5	232.6	213.5	181.3	149.5	200.4	183.0			
Other nonbuilding construction.....	252.8	251.0	273.3	288.1	309.6	313.1	320.3	313.8	307.7	294.2	278.6	244.0	285.1	254.1			
Building construction.....	1,907	1,917	2,065	2,138	2,217	2,214	2,241	2,198	2,146	2,090	2,011	1,932	2,084	1,871			
General contractors.....	772	768	847	887	944	945	963	945	925	892	848	807	880	797			
Special-trade contractors.....	1,135	1,149	1,218	1,251	1,273	1,269	1,278	1,253	1,221	1,198	1,163	1,125	1,204	1,074			
Plumbing and heating.....	288.8	295.4	307.9	313.6	314.0	308.4	305.7	300.1	297.3	291.3	284.3	284.7	298.5	270.6			
Painting and decorating.....	143.8	146.4	167.6	175.5	182.9	188.8	189.9	183.0	175.0	167.3	155.9	146.7	155.9	132.5			
Electrical work.....	153.9	156.5	184.2	186.9	185.3	181.4	184.0	169.9	165.6	162.1	156.3	138.3	147.5	128.5			
Other special-trade contractors.....	548.2	550.8	584.6	604.8	620.7	618.6	628.4	620.1	602.7	596.0	578.4	553.5	591.9	541.7			
Manufacturing	15,784	15,838	15,777	15,913	16,090	15,965	16,050	16,006	15,813	15,936	15,813	15,935	16,099	15,931	14,854		
Durable goods.....	8,958	8,990	8,950	9,000	9,076	9,042	9,013	8,878	8,839	8,998	8,975	9,003	9,000	8,926	8,068		
Nondurable goods.....	6,826	6,846	6,827	6,913	6,914	7,023	7,126	7,130	6,974	6,938	6,878	6,932	7,055	6,879			
Ordnance and accessories.....	74.6	71.9	69.2	66.3	63.4	59.0	55.1	50.8	45.5	42.3	40.1	37.7	35.5	46.7	24.7		
Food and kindred products.....	1,445	1,445	1,449	1,507	1,547	1,644	1,721	1,698	1,615	1,582	1,478	1,466	1,478	1,555	1,542		
Meat products.....	309.6	310.4	314.5	309.8	298.7	297.2	295.1	299.3	296.7	291.2	291.2	291.6	293.3	300.1	295.6		
Dairy products.....	133.8	133.1	136.6	139.3	144.7	150.2	156.4	158.3	157.8	150.4	145.7	139.1	145.5	144.5			
Canning and preserving.....	130.4	131.2	145.5	170.6	203.4	236.6	232.8	232.7	179.6	162.7	158.3	150.0	206.4	202.0			
Grain-mill products.....	130.6	130.6	130.5	130.1	131.3	131.7	132.1	131.6	128.7	123.1	126.1	126.4	128.9	123.9			
Bakery products.....	284.6	284.2	288.3	288.6	291.6	289.8	288.3	288.2	286.6	286.2	286.2	287.6	287.6	285.9			
Sugar.....	27.2	28.7	42.0	51.7	45.1	30.3	29.7	30.1	30.1	29.6	28.6	28.8	34.0	34.5			
Confectionery and related products.....	97.9	99.2	102.2	104.5	106.3	101.7	95.2	87.5	89.8	90.8	92.1	97.2	97.2	99.5			
Beverages.....	201.6	203.5	214.3	221.5	225.7	225.7	232.0	232.2	224.1	211.8	213.4	218.8	218.8	216.3			
Miscellaneous food products.....	128.9	128.3	132.9	136.1	140.3	137.5	136.2	135.4	139.0	134.5	134.5	138.1	136.5	138.5			
Tobacco manufactures.....	86	87	90	92	93	96	96	91	81	83	81	83	85	88	88		
Cigarettes.....	26.7	26.7	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.2	26.0	26.0	25.7	25.3	25.6	25.6	25.7	26.1	25.9		
Cigars.....	41.3	41.0	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.1	39.9	39.0	40.6	39.4	40.8	42.0	41.0	41.2			
Tobacco and snuff.....	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.1			
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	7.1	9.9	11.5	11.5	15.8	16.8	13.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	8.9	8.8		
Textile-mill products.....	1,204	1,218	1,228	1,237	1,227	1,228	1,231	1,247	1,262	1,301	1,302	1,309	1,319	1,282	1,297		
Yarn and thread mills.....	160.5	160.7	160.5	160.3	161.3	164.0	164.8	164.5	168.6	171.0	171.2	172.5	167.1	162.0			
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	555.8	570.7	579.3	575.2	578.0	582.8	592.7	605.8	619.9	605.8	609.1	596.6	600.4	616.1			
Knitting mills.....	229.7	228.9	231.0	229.0	228.4	225.1	220.9	230.1	235.5	241.4	230.1	235.1	238.5	242.8			
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	89.7	88.3	87.9	86.4	84.7	83.3	83.2	84.0	88.1	89.4	87.6	94.0	88.1	86.7			
Carpets, rugs, other floor covering.....	52.3	51.0	50.4	49.4	49.5	48.5	49.2	50.7	55.6	58.6	61.0	62.2	55.0	60.6			
Other textile-mill products.....	129.9	128.5	128.2	127.0	126.4	127.0	126.0	126.9	133.1	135.8	140.3	137.8	132.4	125.7			
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,159	1,168	1,146	1,155	1,148	1,138	1,136	1,167	1,120	1,118	1,168	1,229	1,190	1,159			
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	139.8	139.9	136.4	131.0	144.2	151.5	152.8	142.9	149.6	148.9	152.0	155.3	147.7	148.3			
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	232.2	247.9	253.6	251.6	250.2	257.0	256.2	251.2	263.4	271.6	280.2	281.9	264.2	263.2			
Women's outerwear.....	342.8	334.4	331.5	314.1	305.5	320.2	329.8	308.9	289.5	285.4	301.8	330.8	317.7	320.3			
Women's, children's undergarments.....	101.1	98.3	100.3	100.3	99.7	97.7	97.5	94.6	97.0	105.7	107.6	100.9	105.4				
Millinery.....	25.3	23.2	21.0	19.1	21.1	21.5	21.6	19.7	16.8	17.1	20.0	25.4	21.2	22.0			
Children's outerwear.....	69.1	65.1	64.0	64.7	63.6	62.8	65.3	65.0	64.9	61.8	65.4	68.1	65.2	66.5			
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	88.9	90.2	98.9	101.5	102.2	102.2	101.4	92.1	98.1	94.4	94.9	95.9	97.1	89.6			
Other fabricated textile products.....	148.8	146.9	149.2	145.6	145.2	143.0	142.5	138.6	140.3	141.2	148.1	154.3	145.6	143.5			
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	725	732	722	761	783	803	808	813	838	828	815	785	805	792			
Logging camps and contractors.....	62.4	56.1	68.8	74.9	78.1	79.8	76.8	77.3	80.7	79.3	70.3	66.1	73.3	67.9			
Sawmills and planing mills.....	427.5	422.4	445.1	460.7	471.4	475.0	481.8	477.0	488.7	482.0	473.7	457.1	469.4	461.6			
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	105.1	106.9	109.3	110.8	115.2	115.6	118.4	115.9	122.6	122.5	123.4	123.0	118.8	124.3			
Wooden containers.....	78.2	78.3	77.9	76.7	77.0	77.0	78.0	80.3	82.4	82.0	82.5	83.5	80.3	77.7			
Miscellaneous wood products.....	60.9	59.8	59.8	60.2	61.1	60.8	62.9	63.1	62.2	62.8	64.0	65.0	62.7	60.8			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹-Con.

Industry group and industry	1962					1961										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1961	1960		
Manufacturing-Continued																	
Furniture and fixtures	345	344	344	344	342	337	334	333	331	334	349	366	374	340	357		
Household furniture	236.5	237.0	236.3	235.1	229.8	225.0	223.9	223.7	223.0	226.0	240.5	256.0	265.0	240.8	255.8		
Other furniture and fixtures	107.8	107.1	108.1	108.8	107.3	108.5	108.8	106.9	108.1	108.6	109.8	109.8	109.1	108.0	101.5		
Paper and allied products	481	480	481	484	486	488	490	494	490	500	497	500	496	494	472		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	244.4	245.5	245.0	246.1	246.3	247.7	248.1	247.1	247.8	248.8	246.5	243.2	242.2	243.2	238.8		
Paperboard containers and boxes	127.1	126.6	129.2	130.5	131.4	131.1	132.5	133.0	136.1	137.4	137.4	139.1	139.3	134.9	128.5		
Other paper and allied products	108.5	108.4	109.3	109.4	110.4	111.2	113.0	113.1	114.7	114.0	115.7	116.0	113.0	113.0	107.7		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	770	769	769	775	773	769	764	759	758	762	759	757	760	763	745		
Newspapers	303.8	300.5	304.4	302.5	300.7	299.6	298.5	299.1	299.7	299.7	297.1	297.1	296.2	296.2	293.3		
Periodicals	55.1	55.1	56.1	55.4	54.8	53.8	53.5	52.2	52.4	52.6	52.8	52.8	52.8	53.5	52.1		
Books	51.7	51.4	51.3	51.2	50.9	51.0	50.3	49.0	49.1	48.9	49.1	49.3	49.8	49.8	46.7		
Commercial printing	204.3	207.7	207.9	207.1	206.3	203.7	203.2	204.2	206.3	204.8	204.8	206.9	205.6	200.8	200.8		
Lithographing	40.9	40.8	41.5	41.9	42.1	41.5	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.2	40.7	40.7		
Other printing and publishing	113.5	113.2	114.2	115.2	114.6	114.1	113.9	112.9	113.6	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.5	112.5	108.9		
Chemicals and allied products	761	758	759	762	763	764	753	744	743	742	749	748	749	749	696		
Industrial inorganic chemicals	83.1	83.2	84.2	84.0	83.7	84.0	84.1	84.0	82.6	81.4	81.4	80.1	82.3	81.4	71.5		
Industrial organic chemicals	227.9	229.2	230.9	233.0	231.3	234.5	233.3	230.9	229.0	225.6	224.2	221.7	227.2	227.2	200.1		
Drugs and medicines	108.4	107.8	108.3	108.3	107.9	108.1	108.3	107.3	106.9	105.8	105.8	104.8	106.2	104.8	95.8		
Paints, pigments, and fillers	74.4	74.5	74.3	74.4	75.1	75.9	76.9	76.9	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.3	76.9	75.6	71.4		
Fertilizers	38.9	35.1	32.5	31.8	32.7	32.7	30.6	29.9	31.4	36.4	40.1	42.4	34.8	34.8	34.0		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	57.3	59.8	61.9	63.3	64.5	59.8	49.9	47.5	47.9	49.1	51.7	53.4	55.1	54.5	54.5		
Other chemicals and allied products	167.5	166.5	166.6	167.6	168.2	168.6	168.4	167.9	168.6	167.7	170.6	169.3	168.2	158.3	158.3		
Products of petroleum and coal	267	267	265	269	269	269	267	267	266	263	260	258	257	263	245		
Petroleum refining	216.9	216.2	218.3	217.0	215.4	213.9	214.0	213.7	210.4	210.4	205.7	205.7	210.6	210.6	194.8		
Coke and byproducts	22.1	22.0	22.2	21.3	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.0	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	20.8		
Other petroleum and coal products	27.6	27.2	28.5	30.4	31.1	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.9	30.4	30.7	30.5	30.4	29.5		
Rubber products	268	271	273	273	273	269	272	272	271	273	272	270	271	272	262		
Tires and inner tubes	120.1	120.5	120.8	120.4	115.0	117.7	117.5	114.3	112.8	111.7	111.7	112.5	115.5	110.9	95.9		
Rubber footwear	30.3	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.4	31.2	30.8	30.3	30.6	30.8	28.6	25.6		
Other rubber products	130.1	121.9	121.7	121.8	122.9	123.6	124.8	123.7	127.7	128.3	128.4	128.3	125.7	114.9	95.9		
Leather and leather products	385	383	370	362	356	359	365	362	374	382	369	392	410	381	394		
Leather	44.5	44.4	43.7	43.3	42.6	42.2	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8		
Footwear (except rubber)	285.2	283.0	288.2	289.7	289.7	289.7	289.7	289.7	289.7	289.7	289.7	289.7	289.7	289.7	289.7		
Other leather products	92.8	89.4	90.5	92.5	92.5	92.7	92.8	90.7	90.5	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9		
Stone, clay, and glass products	528	528	532	545	552	559	561	564	567	562	560	559	554	556	512		
Glass and glass products	138.7	138.3	141.8	143.2	146.7	147.9	148.5	148.8	147.2	148.2	148.8	146.9	145.7	133.5	133.5		
Cement, hydraulic	42.5	43.0	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.4	43.7	42.4	42.5	43.0	42.1	42.1		
Structural clay products	86.1	87.7	92.0	93.9	93.2	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4		
Pottery and related products	54.7	54.5	55.3	56.2	56.8	57.2	57.7	57.4	58.2	59.0	60.4	61.0	61.1	58.6	57.9		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	96.7	97.1	100.3	103.1	103.0	103.0	103.0	104.1	102.5	101.0	100.5	99.3	101.2	92.2	92.2		
Other stone, clay, and glass products	108.9	111.6	112.7	113.8	115.4	116.2	118.1	116.7	116.7	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	103.5		
Primary metal industries	1,345	1,352	1,354	1,355	1,339	1,349	1,351	1,352	1,341	1,357	1,347	1,344	1,341	1,345	1,220		
Blair furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	657.9	657.9	658.9	658.9	658.9	658.9	658.9	658.9	658.9	658.9	658.9	658.9	658.9	658.9	611.1		
Iron and steel foundries	275.3	278.3	279.9	281.9	280.4	280.6	280.7	277.9	285.3	284.1	282.6	279.9	279.9	231.8	231.8		
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	57.3	56.4	56.4	56.2	56.3	55.9	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.4	56.4	56.4	54.8		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	98.3	99.9	97.9	98.6	98.5	96.3	97.8	98.0	101.2	100.0	103.1	104.0	100.3	96.9	96.9		
Nonferrous foundries	111.8	111.2	110.4	108.7	108.3	109.0	108.4	108.8	109.0	111.1	110.9	110.7	109.6	90.0	90.0		
Other primary metal industries	151.3	150.5	151.0	149.8	149.7	149.8	148.3	146.6	147.5	147.5	146.5	146.5	147.7	129.8	129.8		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	987	988	987	988	984	988	989	996	991	1,019	1,026	1,033	1,031	1,007	933		
Tin cans and other tinware	44.3	44.7	46.1	45.9	48.9	51.0	50.9	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4	48.4		
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	150.3	151.0	149.9	150.5	152.7	154.2	158.0	156.6	161.6	163.4	163.4	163.4	167.1	159.7	150.9		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	143.5	144.1	148.1	148.7	148.6	149.2	151.0	152.2	157.9	159.1	161.6	162.7	154.8	150.6	150.6		
Fabricated structural metal products	241.9	240.6	240.5	235.6	234.2	233.3	233.3	227.9	227.9	229.6	228.1	225.9	225.9	201.4	201.4		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	172.1	171.4	168.4	169.1	170.1	168.4	169.0	174.7	183.7	188.2	192.6	192.3	179.7	169.6	169.6		
Other fabricated metal products	239.0	235.0	235.2	234.3	233.2	233.6	234.0	229.7	226.0	226.0	226.4	226.4	226.4	206.1	206.1		
Machinery (except electrical)	1,042	1,035	1,047	1,040	1,025	1,011	1,005	1,013	1,011	1,008	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,002	913		
Engines and turbines	100.1	99.6	99.0	97.9	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	91.3		
Agricultural machinery and tractors	190.9	189.8	188.0	186.3	187.8	170.0	169.7	169.7	169.7	169.7	169.7	169.7	169.7	169.7	169.7		
Construction and mining machinery	131.2	129.9	128.1	128.2	124.8	124.1	122.1	121.1	120.7	118.2	117.0	117.0	117.0	109.7	109.7		
Metalworking machinery	312.2	309.5	307.9	305.3	294.3	293.1	290.1	283.5	284.3	289.6	287.0	282.6	289.8	220.2	220.2		
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	192.7	193.4	194.8	196.6	196.7	196.4	197.3	196.8	197.9	197.7	197.7	197.1	194.8	185.6	167.6		
General industrial machinery	241.2	241.2	239.8	238.6	236.9	235.2	233.0	230.1	228.7	227.6	226.8	224.1	229.7	188.4	188.4		
Office and store machines and devices	107.2	107.1	107.8	108.0	107.2	106.3	105.3	102.5	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.3	102.3	104.5	90.9		
Service industry and household machines	169.8	166.7	164.7	159.4	161.0	162.0	162.7	164.5	173.2	170.9	179.7	184.1	171.2	176.2	176.2		
Miscellaneous machinery parts	209.7	209.7	209.6	208.8	207.4	204.4	202.0	201.9	203.0	200.3	199.2	195.9	201.2	182.7	182.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952						1951						Annual average			
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1951	1950	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Electrical machinery.....	962	967	963	965	955	944	942	927	914	932	930	941	944	937	836	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		380.7	378.2	376.2	370.8	369.1	376.3	374.1	372.9	376.3	369.9	365.0	359.0	367.6	317.3	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		81.7	82.1	83.0	82.7	82.3	82.5	81.2	80.6	81.7	81.7	80.8	79.4	81.0	70.1	
Communication equipment.....		365.3	361.7	362.2	357.3	346.0	334.2	323.2	313.6	324.6	327.5	343.6	353.4	339.8	309.2	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		139.4	141.1	143.9	144.4	146.9	148.7	148.6	146.4	150.0	150.9	151.9	152.3	149.0	139.8	
Transportation equipment.....	1,568	1,574	1,562	1,558	1,551	1,511	1,514	1,497	1,490	1,525	1,513	1,520	1,527	1,511	1,273	
Automobiles.....		765.9	775.3	786.0	794.5	807.1	816.7	812.4	819.1	875.6	891.4	913.9	935.6	856.3	839.4	
Aircraft and parts.....		580.8	567.2	556.0	539.0	496.2	493.4	486.3	471.3	451.7	428.5	415.9	400.0	456.3	275.4	
Aircraft.....		387.1	378.8	373.2	364.0	339.8	330.8	330.6	319.7	304.9	289.1	281.7	271.4	308.3	184.2	
Aircraft engines and parts.....		120.2	116.1	112.6	106.8	90.3	93.8	95.4	92.9	89.6	84.5	81.1	77.2	86.6	54.5	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		12.7	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.5	10.7	8.1	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		60.8	59.6	57.8	56.4	54.3	51.3	49.8	48.3	46.7	44.4	42.9	41.9	47.7	28.7	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		141.7	132.4	126.5	127.0	118.9	117.2	114.4	113.4	112.4	109.1	108.6	109.8	113.7	84.4	
Ship building and repairing.....		126.7	118.3	112.6	113.6	106.2	104.3	101.2	101.1	97.7	94.3	93.8	95.0	99.7	71.4	
Boat building and repairing.....		15.0	14.1	13.9	13.4	12.7	12.9	13.2	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.0	13.0	
Railroad equipment.....		74.5	73.9	77.6	78.3	77.4	75.1	72.4	72.9	74.4	73.2	70.1	68.6	72.4	62.2	
Other transportation equipment.....		11.2	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.9	13.2	11.7	11.4	
Instruments and related products.....	317	317	316	315	313	310	307	302	298	299	297	295	290	299	230	
Ophthalmic goods.....		27.6	27.5	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.3	27.8	27.8	27.0	28.0	27.8	27.6	25.4	
Photographic apparatus.....		64.1	63.8	63.5	62.7	62.3	62.6	62.3	59.3	60.6	59.1	58.6	57.8	60.1	51.3	
Watches and clocks.....		35.5	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.0	34.2	33.9	33.2	34.1	34.0	34.5	34.2	34.3	30.1	
Professional and scientific instruments.....		189.7	189.4	188.6	186.9	185.6	183.2	178.3	178.4	176.5	175.8	173.4	170.0	177.3	143.4	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	464	461	454	463	469	471	467	465	460	479	487	500	508	480	459	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		46.1	45.6	46.8	47.2	47.6	48.1	48.5	48.5	50.5	52.8	54.9	56.8	51.4	54.8	
Toys and sporting goods.....		66.2	63.7	65.9	70.5	72.1	72.2	73.2	70.8	73.1	77.2	78.9	78.0	73.5	73.3	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		54.2	52.2	52.9	53.7	53.4	51.9	53.4	52.3	54.3	56.1	60.8	64.5	66.7	58.2	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		294.7	292.7	297.0	297.9	297.8	294.9	290.3	288.4	298.9	300.4	308.6	308.6	298.6	272.3	
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,108	4,110	4,107	4,161	4,165	4,166	4,178	4,190	4,176	4,181	4,137	4,122	4,112	4,144	4,010	
Transportation.....	2,849	2,853	2,856	2,908	2,912	2,915	2,925	2,929	2,918	2,921	2,911	2,905	2,893	2,905	2,801	
Interstate railroads.....		1,390	1,394	1,426	1,428	1,440	1,457	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,463	1,462	1,451	1,449	1,390	
Class I railroads.....		1,218	1,222	1,247	1,258	1,271	1,287	1,297	1,296	1,296	1,290	1,287	1,274	1,276	1,220	
Local railways and bus lines.....		141	141	141	141	141	141	142	141	143	144	144	144	143	148	
Trucking and warehousing.....		642	640	651	649	641	631	621	614	619	620	624	626	628	584	
Other transportation and services.....		680	681	696	694	693	686	688	695	691	684	678	672	686	679	
Air transportation (common carrier).....		87.1	85.8	85.3	84.7	84.1	83.7	85.7	81.5	81.4	79.4	78.5	76.9	80.9	74.4	
Communication.....	710	708	701	702	701	697	696	700	698	697	680	678	675	688	663	
Telephone.....		659.6	652.8	654.1	652.8	648.5	647.8	651.5	648.2	637.3	630.4	626.0	625.9	638.9	614.8	
Telegraph.....		47.1	47.2	47.3	46.8	47.5	47.4	47.7	48.5	48.3	48.8	48.4	47.8	47.8	47.2	
Other public utilities.....	549	549	550	551	552	554	557	561	560	553	549	548	544	551	546	
Gas and electric utilities.....		525.1	525.2	527.0	527.6	528.7	531.7	534.7	533.7	527.2	521.0	519.8	519.1	526.0	520.6	
Electric light and power utilities.....		233.4	233.9	234.3	234.9	236.2	236.2	237.1	237.5	234.9	232.4	231.9	231.5	234.3	234.0	
Gas utilities.....		117.7	117.5	118.5	118.6	118.4	118.8	120.3	119.8	118.3	116.1	115.6	115.6	117.7	114.9	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....		174.0	173.8	174.2	174.1	174.1	176.7	177.3	176.4	174.0	172.5	172.3	172.0	174.0	171.6	
Local utilities.....		24.2	24.4	24.4	24.5	25.0	25.4	26.2	25.9	25.8	24.9	25.4	25.4	25.1	25.2	
Trade.....	9,647	9,643	9,719	10,660	10,109	9,893	9,781	9,841	9,887	9,782	9,683	9,627	9,713	9,904	9,584	
Wholesale trade.....		2,618	2,631	2,627	2,657	2,622	2,594	2,586	2,594	2,581	2,568	2,579	2,590	2,602	2,544	
Retail trade.....		7,029	7,012	7,092	8,003	7,482	7,221	7,187	7,045	7,073	7,151	7,115	7,048	7,123	7,303	
General merchandise stores.....		1,427	1,417	1,475	2,092	1,701	1,550	1,487	1,399	1,407	1,458	1,475	1,532	1,535	1,493	
Food and liquor stores.....		1,273	1,274	1,270	1,316	1,295	1,281	1,274	1,290	1,298	1,270	1,271	1,264	1,272	1,209	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....		740	745	751	798	759	748	754	757	750	742	739	736	749	728	
Apparel and accessories stores.....		531	517	533	651	580	561	544	550	512	548	550	542	574	536	
Other retail trade.....	3,058	3,059	3,063	3,176	3,117	3,131	3,128	3,129	3,130	3,125	3,077	3,060	3,037	3,097	3,014	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group ¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952			1951										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1951	1950
Finance	1,930	1,919	1,908	1,912	1,907	1,898	1,898	1,914	1,908	1,893	1,874	1,865	1,854	1,883	1,819
Banks and trust companies.....	477	472	472	472	470	467	466	471	471	460	452	451	449	460	427
Security dealers and exchanges.....	63.9	63.8	64.1	64.1	63.7	63.4	63.4	64.3	64.3	63.8	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.7	59.6
Insurance carriers and agents.....	690	683	690	689	682	684	690	682	671	663	662	662	662	674	646
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	688	689	686	684	685	685	689	691	698	695	688	679	680	680	680
Services	4,680	4,667	4,673	4,702	4,734	4,770	4,831	4,839	4,859	4,835	4,789	4,745	4,699	4,759	4,761
Hotels and lodging places.....	428	424	426	430	437	473	507	510	478	482	445	435	435	455	456
Laundries.....	354.8	356.9	356.2	356.6	360.0	362.1	364.5	368.9	364.8	359.5	354.4	351.3	358.6	353.5	353.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	153.4	154.0	154.3	157.4	159.3	157.4	153.3	157.6	161.3	158.7	153.0	150.4	154.5	147.5	147.5
Motion pictures.....	242	242	241	242	244	247	245	245	248	249	249	243	245	241	241
Government	6,588	6,490	6,509	6,881	6,497	6,593	6,544	6,401	6,358	6,377	6,377	6,292	6,217	6,390	5,910
Federal.....	2,354	2,344	2,351	2,722	2,325	2,322	2,339	2,330	2,313	2,271	2,244	2,201	2,146	2,277	1,910
State and local.....	4,174	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,172	4,210	4,208	4,071	4,043	4,106	4,133	4,091	4,071	4,113	4,000

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLP series. These employment series have been adjusted to bench-mark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except

furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in table A-5.

⁶ Excludes as nominal employees paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1952					1951								Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1951	1950
Mining:															
Metal:															
Iron		93.8	94.1	93.8	92.9	91.8	91.0	92.6	92.5	92.6	91.3	91.7	93.2	92.5	89.4
Copper		32.8	33.1	33.6	33.8	34.2	34.7	35.0	34.3	34.6	33.8	33.1	32.6	33.8	31.9
Lead and zinc		25.1	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.3	24.2	23.0	23.3	23.1	24.9	25.3	25.6	23.1	24.8
		19.6	19.4	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.6	19.0	18.1	17.2
Anthracite		63.4	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.8	64.2	61.6	60.0	66.1	63.6	67.9	65.0	70.6
Bituminous coal		341.8	343.9	344.9	344.7	343.0	341.9	345.2	334.6	333.4	331.1	337.4	372.2	353.7	351.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)		126.3	126.1	126.9	127.8	127.7	129.4	132.9	131.9	129.9	126.0	124.0	124.0	127.3	125.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		86.5	86.5	91.6	93.9	95.5	96.1	96.5	94.6	94.8	93.0	90.2	88.8	91.9	85.2
Manufacturing	12,754	12,807	12,771	12,911	12,904	12,907	13,087	13,060	12,885	13,064	12,965	13,106	13,189	13,034	12,964
Durable goods ¹	7,259	7,292	7,267	7,322	7,314	7,296	7,279	7,261	7,226	7,409	7,406	7,445	7,428	7,334	6,622
Nondurable goods ¹	5,495	5,515	5,504	5,589	5,590	5,701	5,808	5,808	5,659	5,655	5,687	5,663	5,761	5,700	5,642
Ordinance and accessories	56.7	54.8	53.6	51.7	50.1	46.9	43.6	41.3	38.0	33.9	32.2	30.3	28.7	37.4	19.8
Food and kindred products	1,000	1,060	1,067	1,122	1,160	1,254	1,330	1,307	1,225	1,146	1,099	1,065	1,096	1,170	1,168
Meat products	243.6	245.8	251.6	246.3	236.3	234.5	233.1	233.8	233.2	229.2	229.2	229.2	233.3	237.6	235.9
Dairy products	94.0	93.2	96.3	98.5	102.8	108.1	114.2	116.2	115.6	109.5	103.1	99.0	104.4	104.4	104.4
Canning and preserving	105.6	106.0	120.3	145.2	238.1	329.5	304.5	226.1	153.9	136.9	128.0	124.6	189.5	175.9	175.9
Grain-mill products	96.6	97.1	97.3	97.2	97.9	98.5	99.2	98.7	96.9	91.1	93.8	95.2	96.4	94.2	94.2
Bakery products	186.7	187.0	190.3	192.2	195.1	193.0	192.3	192.2	192.0	189.5	189.7	190.0	191.0	191.5	191.5
Sugar	22.2	23.9	36.7	45.6	40.2	25.3	24.7	24.9	24.8	24.4	23.5	23.8	28.8	29.9	29.9
Confectionery and related products	82.9	84.3	85.1	87.5	89.2	84.7	78.2	71.2	73.1	73.6	75.3	80.4	83.1	80.4	83.1
Beverages	133.9	133.7	145.9	146.8	150.0	155.5	160.5	160.9	153.1	148.5	143.4	140.6	150.2	149.1	149.1
Miscellaneous food products	94.7	94.0	98.1	101.1	104.8	101.2	99.9	99.4	101.7	99.1	99.2	102.8	100.9	102.6	102.6
Tobacco manufactures	79	80	82	85	85	89	89	84	75	76	74	76	78	81	81
Cigarettes	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.3	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.6	23.3	23.3
Cigars	39.3	38.8	39.7	40.1	39.8	38.8	37.7	36.9	38.4	37.2	38.6	39.9	38.9	38.9	39.1
Tobacco and snuff	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying	6.2	8.9	10.5	10.5	14.8	15.9	12.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	8.0	7.8	7.8
Textile-mill products	1,109	1,122	1,132	1,141	1,132	1,133	1,136	1,152	1,167	1,205	1,206	1,214	1,223	1,186	1,206
Yarn and thread mills	149.7	149.6	149.8	149.4	150.5	153.2	154.0	153.6	157.8	160.1	160.2	161.8	156.3	151.8	151.8
Broad-woven fabric mills	325.8	340.5	347.5	344.2	345.2	345.2	351.4	361.2	373.7	387.7	374.3	367.3	364.4	368.7	365.6
Knitting mills	299.4	298.3	291.7	296.1	298.5	295.3	291.5	291.3	291.7	291.6	290.3	290.4	291.0	292.6	292.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	79.2	77.8	78.0	76.5	74.9	73.4	73.4	74.3	78.1	79.2	77.6	83.9	78.1	80.1	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	44.6	43.2	42.6	41.6	41.6	40.6	41.2	43.1	47.7	50.7	53.2	54.3	47.1	53.3	53.3
Other textile-mill products	113.0	112.3	112.3	111.3	110.8	111.6	110.5	111.8	117.9	126.4	125.0	122.6	117.0	117.0	117.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,041	1,050	1,027	1,035	1,008	1,019	1,037	1,047	990	1,000	998	1,047	1,106	1,039	1,042
Men's and boys' suits and coats	126.8	126.2	122.5	117.1	130.6	138.0	139.2	129.3	135.4	133.0	138.2	141.0	133.8	134.3	134.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	233.0	228.8	235.4	232.7	237.5	238.8	238.0	233.1	245.2	252.9	261.1	262.7	245.6	245.3	245.3
Women's outerwear	307.8	299.9	295.7	278.6	270.1	284.4	294.5	271.0	255.4	249.1	267.4	305.1	262.7	265.8	265.8
Women's, children's undergarments	90.9	88.1	90.2	90.3	89.8	87.6	87.0	84.2	86.6	88.9	94.9	97.2	90.6	95.2	95.2
Millinery	22.9	20.9	18.7	16.7	18.7	19.1	19.0	17.1	14.3	14.6	17.5	22.8	18.7	19.4	19.4
Children's outerwear	63.6	69.6	58.3	59.2	58.1	57.1	59.7	59.4	59.2	56.3	59.5	62.1	59.6	60.7	60.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	78.0	79.0	87.6	90.3	91.0	90.9	89.5	80.1	85.8	87.3	83.1	84.2	85.4	78.4	78.4
Other fabricated textile products	126.7	124.4	126.5	123.3	123.3	120.7	119.7	116.0	117.6	118.6	125.4	131.3	123.1	121.7	121.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	661	669	658	696	719	740	745	754	748	773	764	752	722	741	730
Logging camps and contractors	58.7	52.2	64.2	70.7	74.2	75.5	72.9	73.3	76.7	74.2	66.5	62.1	66.2	63.5	63.5
Sawmills and planing mills	395.0	389.9	412.2	428.0	439.3	442.7	449.0	443.2	455.9	449.2	442.5	426.0	437.1	431.1	431.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	69.6	91.6	93.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	103.0	100.7	107.3	107.2	107.7	107.4	103.4	108.5	108.5
Wooden containers	70.8	70.9	72.1	70.9	71.1	72.3	74.4	78.6	78.3	74.4	78.6	77.4	74.4	73.2	73.2
Miscellaneous wood products	54.9	53.5	53.7	54.0	54.9	54.8	56.7	55.9	56.8	57.3	58.5	58.7	56.5	54.8	54.8
Furniture and fixtures	297	296	296	296	294	289	285	285	284	296	301	317	326	301	311
Household furniture	208.2	208.3	207.7	206.4	201.2	196.0	195.2	195.9	197.3	211.4	226.8	236.1	211.9	227.9	227.9
Other furniture and fixtures	88.2	87.3	88.4	87.3	87.9	89.3	89.4	87.8	89.0	89.0	90.5	90.0	88.6	82.6	82.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	1952												Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued														
Paper and allied products.....	403	404	404	410	411	413	416	419	418	426	424	427	434	404
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	209.7	210.9	212.2	212.2	211.9	212.3	214.3	214.6	213.5	214.9	213.0	212.4	209.1	203.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	106.0	105.5	108.7	109.9	110.7	110.9	112.1	112.4	115.4	117.0	118.7	119.0	114.5	109.8
Other paper and allied products.....	88.2	87.7	88.8	89.0	90.2	91.0	92.3	92.5	94.3	94.3	94.3	95.6	92.7	88.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	512	511	514	520	519	517	515	509	507	512	510	510	512	503
Newspapers.....	151.9	151.2	154.9	153.7	152.8	152.5	150.5	151.0	152.2	151.0	150.6	150.6	151.6	148.6
Periodicals.....	35.8	35.2	35.6	35.1	35.5	35.4	35.2	34.0	33.7	34.6	35.4	35.6	35.0	34.7
Books.....	36.5	36.6	36.3	36.5	36.7	37.0	36.4	35.3	35.9	35.7	36.0	36.3	36.2	35.7
Commercial printing.....	167.5	170.7	170.5	169.6	168.9	167.4	165.8	166.8	168.8	167.8	167.9	169.7	168.6	166.6
Lithographing.....	31.3	31.3	32.1	32.6	32.9	32.4	31.8	31.4	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.1	31.7	31.7
Other printing and publishing.....	88.3	89.0	90.2	91.0	90.5	89.9	89.6	88.5	89.4	87.7	87.5	87.7	89.1	85.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	539	537	536	538	542	544	543	531	526	528	531	538	539	496
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	60.5	60.7	61.8	61.7	61.2	61.4	61.1	61.0	60.4	59.4	59.2	58.6	60.5	52.9
Industrial organic chemicals.....	168.4	169.6	171.1	172.9	172.1	174.9	173.8	172.3	171.5	169.5	168.4	166.7	169.9	151.8
Drugs and medicines.....	70.2	69.8	70.5	70.4	69.9	70.0	70.2	70.3	70.1	70.1	69.7	69.3	69.7	62.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	47.9	48.0	47.9	47.9	48.1	48.6	47.7	50.2	50.0	49.8	49.8	49.6	49.1	46.8
Fertilizers.....	31.7	28.0	25.4	24.8	25.8	25.8	23.8	22.9	24.7	26.6	33.4	35.6	28.0	27.8
Vegetables and animal oil and fats.....	44.3	46.6	48.8	50.5	52.0	47.6	37.9	35.6	35.3	37.6	40.3	42.1	43.2	43.8
Other chemicals and allied products.....	113.9	112.9	112.4	113.5	114.4	114.6	114.5	114.0	114.2	115.1	117.0	116.8	114.5	110.5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	194	193	193	196	197	197	197	198	198	198	194	194	192	195
Petroleum refining.....	152.5	152.7	154.5	154.1	153.6	153.6	154.0	154.3	153.8	150.8	150.2	149.0	151.9	142.8
Coke and byproducts.....	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.2	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.3	19.1	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.8	18.1
Other petroleum and coal products.....	21.6	21.2	22.4	24.2	24.8	24.8	24.2	24.3	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.5	24.3	23.9
Rubber products.....	213	216	219	219	219	215	218	218	217	220	220	219	220	203
Tires and inner tubes.....	95.1	95.4	95.4	94.8	89.8	92.4	91.5	90.0	89.9	88.3	87.4	88.3	90.8	87.6
Rubber footwear.....	24.7	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.2	24.8	25.7	25.4	24.8	25.0	25.3	20.8
Other rubber products.....	95.0	97.8	97.9	98.2	99.4	100.2	101.2	102.2	104.7	106.0	106.3	106.3	102.9	94.3
Leather and leather products.....	345	342	330	323	317	320	327	343	336	344	331	353	371	342
Leather.....	40.0	39.7	39.0	38.7	38.1	37.0	40.0	41.5	42.7	42.8	44.4	45.9	42.1	45.9
Footwear (except rubber).....	221.4	213.4	205.4	197.7	201.4	208.0	221.3	215.0	221.8	210.4	224.9	237.0	218.0	229.4
Other leather products.....	81.0	77.2	78.4	80.3	80.8	81.2	81.2	79.3	79.3	77.4	84.1	87.6	81.7	79.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	448	447	451	465	472	479	482	494	478	485	484	483	479	441
Glass and glass products.....	120.2	119.6	123.4	124.7	128.2	129.6	130.1	127.3	129.8	131.4	132.0	130.1	128.2	117.3
Cement, hydraulic.....	36.1	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.7	37.5	37.3	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.8	36.0
Structural clay products.....	77.0	78.7	83.2	84.4	84.7	85.2	85.0	84.8	84.8	83.0	81.7	80.3	83.0	74.8
Pottery and related products.....	49.1	48.9	49.9	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.5	51.6	51.6	53.4	55.2	55.3	52.9	52.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	79.7	80.5	83.7	85.6	87.0	86.9	87.8	87.8	87.8	85.8	85.4	84.3	85.6	78.7
Other stone, clay and glass products.....	84.6	89.7	88.2	89.4	91.0	91.7	91.4	91.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.9	91.6	81.8
Primary metal industries.....	1,154	1,160	1,163	1,164	1,140	1,160	1,162	1,165	1,155	1,172	1,162	1,161	1,159	1,053
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	571.0	571.4	572.7	557.7	569.7	572.7	574.7	571.6	571.8	565.0	561.6	561.1	566.4	535.6
Iron and steel foundries.....	242.8	246.0	248.6	250.3	248.7	249.4	249.6	247.1	253.7	252.5	251.5	249.4	248.9	204.0
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	47.8	47.2	47.1	47.1	47.2	46.8	47.7	46.8	47.8	46.4	47.2	47.4	47.2	45.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	80.5	81.7	79.3	80.0	80.1	78.4	79.3	79.8	83.1	81.9	84.9	85.9	82.2	80.7
Nonferrous foundries.....	92.9	92.4	91.8	90.2	90.8	90.8	90.5	88.2	91.5	92.2	93.4	93.4	91.9	78.8
Other primary metal industries.....	124.9	124.2	124.3	123.3	123.4	123.7	122.9	121.6	124.1	123.2	122.8	122.0	122.7	108.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	803	805	804	806	805	809	810	817	813	843	850	850	858	776
Tin cans and other tinware.....	38.4	38.7	40.2	40.0	42.9	44.9	44.8	43.2	43.5	42.9	43.1	42.7	42.9	42.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	124.5	125.2	123.9	124.5	126.6	128.5	132.3	130.9	136.6	138.1	140.3	141.7	134.3	132.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	113.8	114.7	118.9	120.0	120.2	120.7	121.8	122.8	126.4	130.1	132.8	133.9	126.0	123.9
Fabricated structural metal products.....	188.0	186.7	186.1	183.1	181.7	180.0	180.8	177.1	176.9	178.5	177.7	178.4	178.8	156.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	144.1	143.6	141.2	142.2	142.9	141.5	142.1	147.3	158.8	161.9	166.4	166.1	153.0	146.9
Other fabricated metal products.....	196.4	195.5	193.7	195.2	194.5	194.8	195.2	191.3	198.3	198.0	198.3	197.0	195.6	174.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,268	1,280	1,275	1,269	1,255	1,242	1,219	1,209	1,235	1,252	1,242	1,239	1,231	1,040
Engines and turbines.....	74.7	74.3	73.9	73.0	70.2	69.4	70.9	68.6	69.3	67.9	67.0	65.7	68.6	54.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	149.9	148.6	147.2	145.8	145.6	145.0	127.4	151.5	153.1	151.6	151.8	151.0	145.9	133.5
Construction and mining machinery.....	99.7	98.7	97.4	95.5	94.3	93.8	91.8	90.8	90.7	88.9	87.8	87.3	90.8	73.0
Metalworking machinery.....	247.6	245.8	244.8	240.7	231.9	230.9	224.5	232.1	232.8	227.9	226.7	222.9	228.7	169.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	145.5	146.8	147.5	148.4	148.9	148.9	150.0	149.4	150.2	149.8	150.0	149.0	148.6	129.6
General industrial machinery.....	173.6	173.7	173.1	172.5	171.3	169.4	168.0	166.8	166.8	165.7	164.7	162.7	169.5	134.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	89.4	89.6	90.6	90.9	90.4	89.5	88.3	86.2	88.0	88.0	86.9	86.0	87.9	73.6
Service-industry and household machines.....	132.1	129.7	127.0	121.4	123.5	124.1	125.0	128.4	137.3	141.5	144.1	148.4	134.7	143.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	167.1	167.4	167.9	166.6	165.7	163.5	162.7	161.5	163.2	161.1	160.1	157.7	161.6	130.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952					1951										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1951	1950		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Electrical machinery.....	719	726	724	726	718	707	707	696	684	704	707	718	724	710	636		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	274.5	272.7	270.8	266.2	265.0	272.8	271.6	271.1	275.0	270.0	266.4	262.1	267.1	267.1	229.7		
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	66.0	66.4	67.2	67.4	67.2	67.8	66.1	65.6	67.0	67.1	66.1	64.6	66.1	66.1	56.0		
Communication equipment.....	272.5	270.5	272.0	268.4	237.5	247.3	238.5	229.5	241.2	247.2	261.5	273.2	256.1	257.0	237.0		
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	112.5	114.1	115.7	115.9	117.7	119.7	119.4	117.7	121.2	122.2	123.6	123.0	123.0	120.5	113.3		
Transportation equipment.....	1,239	1,243	1,237	1,235	1,234	1,205	1,211	1,198	1,187	1,227	1,233	1,243	1,253	1,221	1,044		
Automobiles.....	625.7	635.0	645.3	654.6	667.4	678.6	675.1	684.0	738.1	752.4	774.1	793.4	718.4	713.5	713.5		
Aircraft and parts.....	423.9	415.4	406.7	395.3	362.1	360.3	357.1	346.6	332.7	317.9	309.3	298.9	336.6	201.9	201.9		
Aircraft.....	284.1	279.6	274.7	267.8	248.7	241.9	243.7	236.6	225.6	216.2	211.3	204.1	228.6	134.7	134.7		
Aircraft engines and parts.....	83.8	81.0	78.4	74.8	62.4	69.5	68.6	64.6	62.8	59.4	57.1	55.1	63.0	39.1	39.1		
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	6.7	7.5	5.4	5.4		
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	47.0	45.8	44.9	44.2	42.7	40.9	39.4	38.1	36.8	34.5	33.5	33.0	37.5	21.5	21.5		
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	124.0	116.4	110.5	111.1	103.7	101.9	99.3	100.5	97.9	94.7	94.3	95.6	98.9	71.4	71.4		
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	110.6	103.9	98.2	99.3	92.5	90.6	87.6	87.7	84.7	81.5	81.1	82.7	86.5	60.2	60.2		
Boat building and repairing.....	13.4	12.5	12.3	11.8	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.4	11.2	11.2		
Railroad equipment.....	60.1	61.3	62.8	63.1	62.2	60.9	57.4	47.2	58.2	58.3	55.5	54.1	56.7	47.9	47.9		
Other transportation equipment.....	9.3	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.3	10.0	11.3	9.9	9.9	9.9		
Instruments and related products.....	231	231	232	232	230	228	226	224	221	223	222	221	218	223	186		
Ophthalmic goods.....	22.4	22.4	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.1	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.5	20.4	20.4		
Photographic apparatus.....	44.8	44.8	44.9	44.4	44.2	44.7	44.9	42.2	44.0	43.0	42.8	42.5	43.4	37.3	37.3		
Watches and clocks.....	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.5	28.9	28.6	28.1	28.9	28.6	28.2	28.9	29.0	23.5	23.5		
Professional and scientific instruments.....	133.7	134.3	134.1	133.2	132.5	130.2	128.0	128.5	127.6	127.6	125.4	125.4	127.7	103.0	103.0		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	382	380	373	381	388	390	388	383	383	400	409	422	429	402	385		
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	37.4	36.7	37.7	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.4	39.4	41.1	43.3	45.3	47.2	42.0	44.5	44.5		
Toys and sporting goods.....	56.6	54.0	56.2	60.8	62.4	62.6	64.1	61.8	65.5	67.6	68.4	68.9	64.1	64.2	64.2		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	45.2	43.2	43.7	44.5	44.4	43.1	44.3	44.3	45.7	47.5	51.9	55.1	47.8	49.2	49.2		
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	240.8	239.4	243.8	244.6	244.8	243.6	240.6	237.4	247.8	251.0	255.7	258.0	247.8	227.3	227.3		

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.
³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1947-49 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1	1951: July.....	104.2	126.4
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	August.....	105.7	128.4
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1950: Average.....	99.2	111.2	September.....	105.8	130.9
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1951: Average.....	105.4	129.2	October.....	105.1	129.8
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0				November.....	104.3	129.5
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	1951: March.....	106.6	130.0	December.....	104.4	132.9
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	April.....	106.0	129.5	1952: January.....	103.3	130.7
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	May.....	105.0	128.1	February.....	103.5	131.1
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	June.....	105.6	129.8	March.....	103.1	130.0

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

NOTE: Indexes have been revised to 1947-49 base.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, by Branch and Agency Group

(In thousands)

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department ³	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1950: Average.....	2,080.5	2,008.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1951: Average.....	2,465.9	2,453.7	1,210.7	525.4	717.6	8.3	3.9
1951: March.....	2,332.3	2,320.2	1,133.4	489.0	697.8	8.2	3.6
April.....	2,385.5	2,373.5	1,180.0	458.4	705.1	8.1	3.6
May.....	2,432.6	2,420.5	1,212.1	492.1	716.3	8.2	3.6
June.....	2,462.3	2,450.1	1,237.5	491.2	721.4	8.3	3.9
July.....	2,503.4	2,491.0	1,265.3	489.4	736.3	8.5	3.9
August.....	2,521.3	2,509.3	1,267.7	455.5	746.1	8.1	3.9
September.....	2,528.7	2,516.7	1,277.2	496.0	743.5	8.1	3.9
October.....	2,514.9	2,502.8	1,279.4	495.7	727.7	8.2	3.9
November.....	2,517.5	2,505.4	1,288.5	496.2	730.7	8.2	3.9
December.....	2,921.6	2,900.2	1,293.0	898.1	718.1	8.4	4.0
1952: January.....	2,524.3	2,512.1	1,296.9	802.4	712.8	8.3	3.9
February.....	2,537.5	2,525.2	1,308.8	503.6	712.8	8.3	4.0
March.....	2,551.1	2,538.7	1,314.5	508.8	715.4	8.4	4.0
Payrolls—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1950: Average.....	585,576	580,792	235,157	135,300	210,335	3,215	1,569
1951: Average.....	749,563	744,560	361,825	147,408	235,327	3,320	1,683
1951: March.....	706,184	701,560	345,685	133,342	222,542	3,261	1,354
April.....	687,876	683,273	337,876	129,796	215,601	3,197	1,406
May.....	742,529	737,428	370,700	131,353	235,375	3,338	1,783
June.....	721,693	716,681	360,680	131,156	224,830	3,379	1,633
July.....	735,991	731,168	364,256	133,044	233,868	3,195	1,628
August.....	769,173	764,167	385,852	130,860	247,455	3,257	1,749
September.....	707,508	702,576	347,046	134,916	220,614	3,213	1,719
October.....	857,429	851,725	402,013	169,963	279,749	3,445	2,259
November.....	891,129	885,714	425,827	187,003	274,884	3,599	1,828
December.....	856,123	850,904	381,184	223,890	245,900	3,529	1,690
1952: January.....	846,065	840,578	413,322	158,767	268,489	3,661	1,826
February.....	801,375	796,100	391,062	158,481	246,557	3,546	1,729
March.....	803,718	789,509	392,345	158,871	247,293	3,600	1,699
Employment—Continental United States							
1950: Average.....	1,090.5	1,018.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1951: Average.....	2,296.9	2,284.8	1,093.7	523.4	667.7	8.3	3.8
1951: March.....	2,169.3	2,157.3	1,015.5	487.1	654.7	8.2	3.8
April.....	2,219.9	2,208.0	1,059.7	480.6	661.7	8.1	3.8
May.....	2,263.9	2,251.9	1,089.8	490.3	671.8	8.2	3.8
June.....	2,290.5	2,278.4	1,113.3	489.3	675.8	8.3	3.8
July.....	2,329.8	2,317.5	1,141.2	487.5	688.8	8.5	3.8
August.....	2,349.0	2,337.1	1,150.1	493.4	687.6	8.1	3.8
September.....	2,355.3	2,343.4	1,164.4	494.0	685.0	8.1	3.8
October.....	2,341.5	2,329.4	1,166.1	493.6	660.7	8.2	3.9
November.....	2,344.0	2,332.0	1,174.0	494.1	663.9	8.2	3.8
December.....	2,746.2	2,733.9	1,177.8	894.4	661.7	8.4	3.9
1952: January.....	2,350.0	2,337.8	1,181.1	800.3	656.4	8.3	3.9
February.....	2,362.9	2,350.7	1,192.2	501.5	667.0	8.3	3.9
March.....	2,373.5	2,361.2	1,195.3	506.6	659.3	8.4	3.9
Payrolls—Continental United States							
1950: Average.....	540,328	544,587	211,508	134,792	196,287	3,215	1,526
1951: Average.....	706,838	701,880	334,015	146,819	229,046	3,320	1,638
1951: March.....	664,389	659,812	317,140	132,847	209,825	3,261	1,316
April.....	648,017	643,454	310,605	129,310	203,539	3,197	1,366
May.....	698,094	693,038	340,405	130,850	222,323	3,338	1,718
June.....	677,493	672,525	330,332	130,613	211,580	3,379	1,589
July.....	693,405	688,026	337,691	132,500	218,535	3,195	1,584
August.....	724,164	719,202	357,459	130,329	231,414	3,257	1,705
September.....	665,042	660,153	339,781	134,366	205,016	3,213	1,676
October.....	818,307	812,658	379,745	169,287	269,655	3,445	2,204
November.....	840,879	835,515	391,069	186,221	258,305	3,589	1,775
December.....	808,900	803,786	352,230	224,878	229,678	3,529	1,645
1952: January.....	797,797	792,357	382,580	158,110	251,667	3,661	1,779
February.....	755,244	750,014	361,775	157,824	230,415	3,546	1,684
March.....	757,446	752,278	362,761	158,210	231,307	3,600	1,588

¹ See footnote 2, table A-6.² See footnote 3, table A-6.³ Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A-2.

TABLE A-6: Government Civilian Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,¹ by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Employment									
1950: Average.....	242.3	30.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	0.7
1951: Average.....	271.4	30.3	251.1	242.1	83.8	8.3	150.0	8.3	.7
1951: March.....	264.6	30.3	244.3	235.4	80.2	7.7	147.5	8.2	.7
April.....	268.5	30.3	248.2	239.4	82.2	7.8	149.4	8.1	.7
May.....	271.4	30.1	251.3	242.4	83.6	7.8	151.0	8.2	.7
June.....	272.9	30.5	252.4	243.4	83.9	7.7	151.8	8.3	.7
July.....	280.3	19.9	260.4	251.2	87.7	7.9	155.6	8.5	.7
August.....	281.1	19.8	261.3	252.5	88.7	7.9	155.9	8.1	.7
September.....	278.0	20.0	258.0	249.2	87.4	7.8	154.0	8.1	.7
October.....	274.0	20.3	253.7	244.8	86.6	7.7	150.5	8.2	.7
November.....	273.5	20.7	252.8	243.9	86.7	7.9	149.3	8.2	.7
December.....	279.2	30.5	258.7	249.6	86.5	14.2	148.9	8.4	.7
1952: January.....	272.0	20.5	251.5	242.5	86.5	7.9	148.1	8.3	.7
February.....	273.0	20.6	252.4	243.4	87.1	8.0	148.3	8.3	.7
March.....	272.8	20.5	252.3	243.2	87.1	8.0	148.1	8.4	.7
Payrolls									
1950: Average.....	81,602	5,321	76,281	72,780	22,888	2,937	46,958	3,215	286
1951: Average.....	98,369	5,629	92,740	89,106	31,018	3,201	54,887	3,320	314
1951: March.....	93,837	5,578	88,259	84,709	29,403	2,949	52,357	3,261	289
April.....	91,887	5,618	86,269	82,781	28,739	2,855	51,187	3,197	291
May.....	104,400	5,883	98,517	94,863	31,082	2,946	60,835	3,338	316
June.....	94,102	5,623	88,479	84,798	29,480	2,839	52,479	3,379	302
July.....	96,344	4,474	91,870	88,874	30,883	2,937	54,544	3,196	301
August.....	102,943	4,591	98,352	94,766	35,357	2,975	56,434	3,257	329
September.....	89,868	5,435	84,433	80,905	28,258	2,800	49,787	3,213	315
October.....	119,319	6,264	113,055	109,252	37,085	4,096	68,071	3,445	356
November.....	111,490	6,491	104,999	101,045	37,729	3,649	59,667	3,589	355
December.....	101,184	6,241	94,943	91,102	31,920	4,533	54,649	3,529	312
1952: January.....	109,745	6,635	103,110	99,111	34,683	3,450	60,978	3,661	338
February.....	101,213	6,266	94,947	91,084	32,354	3,364	55,366	3,546	317
March.....	101,430	6,242	95,188	91,286	32,458	3,389	55,439	3,600	302

¹ Data for the executive branch of the Federal Government also include areas in Maryland and Virginia which are within the metropolitan area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

² Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by governmental personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and force-account construction. Data which

are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition.

³ Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-9: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,¹ by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]															
Geographic division and State	1952					1951								1950	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Feb.	
Continental United States.....	1,284.1	1,384.1	1,101.6	929.9	853.0	856.8	930.2	1,001.6	934.7	940.9	932.1	904.2	1,025.1	2,325.9	
New England.....	113.1	123.3	107.4	102.2	105.8	106.4	110.5	111.7	112.6	122.2	99.8	64.0	75.8	181.5	
Maine.....	9.2	10.2	9.8	8.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.5	9.2	12.5	11.2	6.2	7.9	19.5	
New Hampshire.....	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.0	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.6	9.9	7.6	4.2	4.6	12.3	
Vermont.....	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	5.5	
Massachusetts.....	61.0	65.3	56.5	52.1	52.1	52.7	54.1	56.2	59.4	65.5	55.1	33.5	41.1	89.6	
Rhode Island.....	18.6	21.0	18.4	17.7	22.4	21.8	22.5	22.2	22.1	19.9	13.1	9.6	9.2	16.3	
Connecticut.....	15.0	16.2	12.5	13.0	14.0	14.5	17.7	16.3	12.9	12.9	11.6	9.5	11.7	38.3	
Middle Atlantic.....	373.2	415.8	352.2	316.2	304.2	298.6	315.1	344.8	327.2	311.7	299.7	268.1	281.1	622.2	
New York.....	209.6	232.6	219.3	196.0	183.9	178.2	189.0	215.5	204.7	190.4	183.0	163.2	171.8	343.1	
New Jersey.....	54.7	63.1	42.8	41.6	46.2	42.9	42.9	46.5	46.7	48.8	43.1	36.1	40.0	92.1	
Pennsylvania.....	108.9	120.1	90.1	78.6	74.1	77.5	83.2	82.8	75.8	72.5	72.7	68.8	69.3	187.0	
East North Central.....	226.1	250.3	213.4	182.2	158.7	158.0	184.3	191.0	158.6	158.8	150.9	133.7	178.4	462.3	
Ohio.....	47.8	49.7	41.8	35.0	32.7	30.4	31.8	33.4	28.4	27.0	27.7	20.0	39.9	146.9	
Indiana.....	23.8	25.6	22.0	19.1	13.3	15.1	20.1	22.9	17.6	17.0	14.9	11.4	14.4	38.6	
Illinois.....	63.3	73.8	57.4	55.8	54.6	62.1	70.6	78.8	74.3	78.3	72.9	52.6	68.1	148.4	
Michigan.....	73.7	80.3	77.2	57.5	50.6	44.5	55.1	51.1	32.5	30.6	27.8	29.8	39.9	98.6	
Wisconsin.....	17.5	20.9	15.0	11.8	7.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	5.8	5.9	7.6	9.9	14.1	29.8	
West North Central.....	76.1	76.5	61.3	40.6	34.4	30.8	31.5	35.2	31.9	39.0	52.2	61.0	70.3	140.6	
Minnesota.....	26.7	24.0	13.9	8.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.0	11.2	18.4	20.6	21.4	40.1	
Iowa.....	8.9	8.4	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.8	6.2	7.4	15.8	
Missouri.....	24.3	28.2	24.2	20.0	22.4	18.3	16.7	18.2	18.2	19.9	20.3	29.2	24.2	50.2	
North Dakota.....	3.7	3.1	1.8	.6	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.5	1.9	3.2	3.1	4.8	
South Dakota.....	1.9	1.8	.9	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	1.1	2.1	2.4	3.5	
Nebraska.....	5.1	4.7	1.9	.8	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	4.8	9.5	
Kansas.....	5.5	6.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	4.3	5.5	2.4	2.4	3.6	4.9	7.0	10.7	
South Atlantic.....	106.8	116.9	90.6	84.6	83.2	94.7	107.0	112.7	98.0	90.9	78.0	72.6	83.5	181.1	
Delaware.....	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	3.8	
Maryland.....	11.6	13.5	10.0	7.7	6.7	6.5	8.5	10.7	11.0	12.1	11.6	8.3	11.2	29.6	
District of Columbia.....	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.8	6.6	
Virginia.....	9.3	10.6	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.2	10.5	12.7	12.5	9.1	5.4	6.6	8.0	21.6	
West Virginia.....	15.7	16.3	11.3	9.0	8.5	8.5	10.4	11.7	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.2	13.7	27.6	
North Carolina.....	28.4	30.2	24.7	25.2	24.2	28.5	31.0	30.6	25.5	24.8	20.1	17.5	17.7	32.5	
South Carolina.....	12.2	12.9	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	7.2	8.2	15.9	
Georgia.....	15.3	17.9	13.9	13.9	11.4	13.8	15.4	16.1	15.5	14.2	12.2	10.5	11.5	28.5	
Florida.....	9.6	10.9	10.2	10.5	13.8	17.1	18.0	17.2	11.4	9.3	7.8	7.8	7.8	17.0	
East South Central.....	79.1	81.4	66.1	63.1	51.8	54.7	58.3	63.5	58.5	60.0	60.7	56.7	66.0	122.9	
Kentucky.....	19.7	18.8	15.5	14.9	13.5	13.5	14.9	16.4	16.4	17.9	17.7	15.8	15.9	30.7	
Tennessee.....	31.4	35.0	28.4	26.0	21.5	22.7	22.7	25.5	22.0	22.6	22.4	21.8	25.0	45.0	
Alabama.....	15.1	15.6	13.4	13.3	11.6	12.2	13.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.3	28.6	
Mississippi.....	12.9	12.0	8.8	6.9	5.2	6.3	7.5	7.7	6.7	6.6	7.2	8.2	10.8	18.6	
West South Central.....	63.3	58.7	42.7	34.5	29.1	30.2	35.8	37.8	38.0	42.7	47.1	52.3	61.7	116.4	
Arkansas.....	15.5	15.1	10.5	7.7	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	7.1	8.6	9.5	12.7	23.2	
Louisiana.....	21.5	19.5	13.9	11.5	11.1	12.1	14.4	15.9	15.6	17.6	18.4	19.6	22.4	36.4	
Oklahoma.....	11.2	10.7	7.9	6.5	5.3	5.5	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.5	8.9	10.7	12.7	21.7	
Texas.....	15.1	13.4	10.4	8.8	7.8	8.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.5	11.2	12.5	13.9	35.1	
Mountain.....	31.9	30.7	18.8	10.3	6.7	6.7	8.0	9.1	8.9	11.3	16.6	25.8	30.3	65.7	
Montana.....	6.8	6.1	3.2	1.4	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	2.0	3.9	6.9	7.3	13.3	
Idaho.....	7.3	7.3	4.7	2.0	.9	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.9	1.9	4.4	5.9	12.8	
Wyoming.....	1.5	1.4	.7	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	.4	.8	1.5	1.9	3.9	3.9	
Colorado.....	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.0	.7	.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	8.6	
New Mexico.....	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.0	.7	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	5.0	
Arizona.....	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	7.1	
Utah.....	5.8	5.7	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.8	4.7	11.1	
Nevada.....	2.0	2.1	1.4	.9	.6	.5	.6	.7	.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	3.9	
Pacific.....	214.0	221.5	159.0	106.5	78.9	79.9	88.7	96.0	101.1	113.5	127.2	167.3	179.6	432.9	
Washington.....	38.4	46.3	31.1	18.1	10.8	9.6	10.3	9.3	8.7	8.7	14.2	23.4	28.8	82.6	
Oregon.....	27.6	33.2	21.5	12.3	7.6	6.3	6.4	5.9	3.9	8.0	8.2	18.3	19.9	57.1	
California.....	148.0	142.0	106.4	76.1	60.5	64.0	72.0	80.8	90.5	99.8	104.8	123.6	130.9	293.2	

¹ Prior to August 1950, monthly data represent averages of weeks ended in specified months; for subsequent months, the averages are based on weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month and are not strictly comparable with earlier data. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 362).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over ¹

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:												
1952.....	4.0	3.9										
1951.....	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.0
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948.....	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947.....	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946.....	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.3	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939.....	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8
Quit:												
1952.....	1.9	1.9										
1951.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.9	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946.....	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939.....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1952.....	.3	.3										
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1952.....	1.4	1.3										
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948.....	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939.....	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1952.....	.4	.4										
1951.....	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1952.....	4.4	3.9										
1951.....	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950.....	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947.....	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.8	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946.....	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	4.3
1939.....	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turn-over sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952
Manufacturing												
Durable goods ¹	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	4.1	4.6
Nondurable goods ²	3.9	4.0	1.9	1.9	.3	.2	1.5	1.6	.2	.3	3.7	4.0
Ordinance and accessories	2.6	2.5	1.4	1.3	.4	.3	.5	.5	.3	.4	6.3	3.4
Food and kindred products	5.1	5.5	2.2	2.4	.4	.5	2.3	2.3	.2	.3	4.3	5.0
Meat products	7.1	4.6	2.4	2.3	.7	.5	3.5	1.5	.5	.3	4.6	6.7
Grain-mill products	3.2	4.8	2.2	2.6	.3	.5	.6	1.3	.1	.4	3.7	4.9
Bakery products	3.8	4.8	2.5	2.2	.4	.5	.7	1.9	.2	.2	3.5	3.0
Beverages												
Malt liquors	4.6	4.0	.7	.8	.2	.2	3.5	2.8	.2	.2	4.7	3.7
Tobacco manufactures	2.7	3.5	1.8	2.1	.3	.2	.2	.9	.4	.3	3.4	5.5
Cigarettes	1.7	1.9	.9	1.0	.1	.2	.1	.4	.6	.3	3.4	1.8
Cigars	3.3	4.7	2.5	2.9	.5	.3	.1	1.2	.2	.3	3.7	8.4
Tobacco and snuff	2.4	3.1	1.0	1.5	.3	.2	.8	1.0	.3	.4	2.5	4.1
Textile-mill products	4.2	4.1	1.6	1.7	.2	.2	2.2	1.9	.2	.3	3.4	3.7
Yarn and thread mills	4.8	4.2	1.6	1.3	.2	.2	2.9	2.5	.1	.2	3.8	3.0
Broad-woven fabric mills	4.2	3.9	1.7	1.8	.2	.2	2.0	1.5	.3	.4	3.6	3.4
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.9	3.6	1.7	1.9	.2	.2	1.7	1.1	.3	.4	3.4	3.6
Woolen and worsted	7.0	6.5	1.1	1.2	.6	.1	4.8	4.9	.5	.3	5.1	6.2
Knitting mills	4.7	4.8	1.8	1.9	.3	.2	2.4	2.5	.2	.2	3.5	3.7
Full-fashioned hosiery	3.4	4.2	2.2	1.9	.4	.1	.7	2.1	.1	.1	3.4	3.8
Seamless hosiery	3.4	3.3	1.5	1.9	.1	.1	1.7	1.1	.1	.2	3.0	3.8
Knit underwear	8.3	7.0	1.5	1.9	.2	.2	6.3	4.6	.3	.3	4.0	3.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.3	3.2	1.1	1.2	.3	.4	.6	1.0	.3	.6	3.1	4.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	3.9	2.3	1.3	1.2	.3	.2	1.9	.6	.4	.3	3.4	3.6
Apparel and other finished textile products												
Men's and boys' suits and coats	5.0	5.8	3.1	3.1	.2	.2	1.5	2.3	.2	.2	5.7	6.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.7	4.1	2.3	2.2	.1	.1	1.0	1.5	.3	.3	4.2	4.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6.2	7.4	3.4	3.3	.3	.3	2.3	3.6	.2	.2	6.2	6.4
Logging camps and contractors	8.3	6.4	4.3	2.1	.4	.2	3.0	3.9	.6	.2	10.0	4.7
Sawmills and planing mills	8.7	14.1	4.7	3.3	.2	.3	3.6	10.4	.2	.1	17.0	10.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	4.3	5.2	2.3	2.1	.2	.2	1.6	2.7	.2	.2	4.8	4.4
Furniture and fixtures	4.2	4.9	1.4	1.8	.2	.2	2.2	2.5	.4	.4	2.4	3.3
Household furniture	4.3	4.6	2.7	2.6	.4	.5	.9	1.1	.3	.4	5.0	5.5
Other furniture and fixtures	4.9	4.9	3.0	2.9	.5	.5	1.0	1.1	.4	.4	5.1	6.0
Paper and allied products	3.3	3.9	2.0	2.1	.2	.4	.8	1.1	.3	.3	4.8	4.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3.0	3.2	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	1.0	1.1	.4	.4	2.3	2.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.2	2.6	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	.6	.8	.4	.4	2.0	2.2
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	4.1	2.2	2.2	.3	.3	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	3.2	3.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.1	1.1	.9	.2	.1	.5	.8	.2	.3	2.8	1.9
Industrial organic chemicals	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.4	.5	.2	.2	1.0	.2	.2	2.6	1.8
Synthetic fibers	2.2	2.3	.7	.7	.2	.1	1.0	1.2	.3	.3	1.7	1.3
Drugs and medicines	3.0	2.7	.3	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	2.6	1.8	.1	.5	2.8	1.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.0	.1	.1	.1	.5	.1	.3	2.2	2.2
Products of petroleum and coal	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.2	.2	.3	.3	.5	.2	.3	2.5	2.1
Petroleum refining	.8	1.1	.4	.5	(⁴)	(⁴)	.1	.2	.2	.3	.7	1.1
Rubber products	.7	.8	.3	.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	.1	.2	.3	.3	.5	.7
Tires and inner tubes	3.1	3.3	1.6	1.8	.2	.2	.9	.9	.4	.4	2.4	3.3
Rubber footwear	1.7	2.1	1.0	1.1	.1	.1	.3	.5	.3	.4	1.9	2.2
Other rubber products	3.8	5.3	2.6	3.0	.2	.2	.4	1.8	.6	.3	2.6	4.1
Leather and leather products	4.1	4.1	1.9	2.2	.2	.3	1.6	1.1	.4	.5	2.9	4.2
Leather	4.2	4.0	2.9	2.3	.3	.2	.7	1.2	.3	.3	5.5	5.9
Footwear (except rubber)	4.0	3.0	1.2	1.2	.1	.1	2.4	1.4	.3	.3	3.2	3.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	4.1	4.2	3.2	2.5	.3	.2	.3	1.2	.3	.3	5.9	6.3
Glass and glass products	3.2	4.0	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	1.1	1.9	.4	.4	2.9	2.7
Cement, hydraulic	3.3	5.8	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	1.3	3.6	.5	.6	4.6	4.1
Structural clay products	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.2	.2	.3	.1	.1	.3	.3	1.2	1.8
Pottery and related products	3.8	4.5	1.9	1.8	.3	.3	1.5	2.1	.3	.3	2.8	2.4
Primary metal industries	3.9	3.5	1.6	1.7	.4	.3	1.7	1.2	.2	.3	2.3	2.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	.6	.5	.4	.4	2.8	3.3
Iron and steel foundries	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.5	.1	.1	.3	.3	.5	.5	2.2	2.9
Gray-iron foundries	4.5	4.2	2.5	2.3	.5	.6	1.1	.9	.4	.4	3.7	4.2
Malleable-iron foundries	4.2	3.7	2.0	1.9	.4	.4	1.4	.9	.4	.5	3.0	3.4
Steel foundries	4.9	4.8	2.4	2.1	.4	.3	1.7	2.0	.4	.4	3.3	3.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	4.4	4.3	3.0	2.8	.7	.8	.4	.3	.3	.4	4.6	5.3
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.0	.1	.1	.5	.6	.2	.3	1.7	1.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper												
Nonferrous foundries	1.4	1.5	.9	.9	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	1.8	2.2
Other primary metal industries	5.0	3.7	1.9	2.1	1.1	.4	1.5	.9	.5	.3	5.0	5.0
Iron and steel forgings	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.6	.4	.3	.1	.2	.3	.4	3.1	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.3	4.0	2.0	1.8	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	3.7	4.6
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	4.0	3.3	2.0	1.8	.4	.4	1.3	.7	.3	.4	2.7	3.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	4.9	2.6	2.0	1.4	.4	.4	2.2	.6	.3	.2	2.4	1.7
Hand tools.....	3.6	2.7	1.3	1.5	.2	.2	1.8	.6	.3	.4	1.8	2.5
Hardware.....	4.0	3.7	2.9	2.1	.4	.4	.9	.8	.4	.4	3.2	4.0
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	4.8	4.4	2.1	2.1	.3	.4	2.0	1.4	.4	.5	3.7	3.6
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	2.9	2.6	1.5	1.3	.2	.1	.9	.9	.3	.3	1.5	1.5
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	7.2	6.2	2.9	3.0	.5	.6	3.3	2.1	.5	.5	6.2	6.0
Fabricated structural metal products.....	3.6	4.0	2.2	2.1	.5	.6	.6	1.0	.3	.3	4.1	5.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	5.0	5.2	1.9	1.7	.2	.2	2.7	2.7	.2	.6	5.2	5.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.9	3.1	1.7	1.7	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	3.4	3.9
Engines and turbines.....	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.7	.5	.3	.3	.1	.3	.5	3.4	4.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(²)	3.2	(²)	1.7	(²)	.4	(²)	.4	(²)	.7	(²)	3.9
Construction and mining machinery.....	3.1	3.7	2.0	2.2	.5	.6	.2	.5	.4	.4	3.6	4.5
Metalworking machinery.....	2.8	3.1	1.9	2.0	.4	.5	.2	.3	.3	.3	3.0	4.6
Machine tools.....	2.7	2.9	1.8	1.9	.5	.5	.1	.2	.3	.3	3.9	4.9
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.9	.3	.4	.2	.2	.2	.3	2.8	4.3
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.2	4.0	2.1	2.4	.3	.5	.7	.7	.1	.4	3.3	4.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.5	.4	.5	.6	.7	.2	.2	3.6	3.9
General industrial machinery.....	2.9	3.1	1.7	1.6	.4	.5	.5	.7	.3	.3	3.1	3.7
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.5	.2	.4	.3	.4	.5	.3	2.4	2
Service-industry and household machines.....	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.2	.3	.2	.3	.5	.4	.7	4.4	4.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	3.2	3.4	1.6	1.7	.4	.4	.8	.8	.4	.5	2.5	3.1
Electrical machinery.....	3.7	4.0	1.8	1.9	.3	.4	1.4	1.3	.2	.4	3.7	4.0
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.1	2.5	1.1	1.4	.2	.2	.5	.5	.3	.4	2.2	2.7
Communication equipment.....	4.1	4.3	2.5	2.6	.5	.6	.8	.8	.3	.3	4.9	5.4
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	5.1	5.4	2.6	2.8	.8	.9	1.4	1.4	.3	.3	5.5	6.3
Telephone and telegraph equipment.....	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.6	.2	.1	(²)	(²)	.3	.6	2.5	3.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.7	3.9	1.9	1.8	.3	.2	1.2	1.6	.3	.3	3.3	3.4
Transportation equipment.....	5.2	4.6	2.1	1.9	.4	.4	2.0	1.6	.7	.7	5.4	7.0
Automobiles.....	5.2	4.5	1.3	1.2	.2	.3	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.3	6.1
Aircraft and parts.....	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.5	.4	.4	.5	.2	.3	.3	5.1	6.6
Aircraft.....	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.7	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	5.4	6.4
Aircraft engines and parts.....	4.0	2.7	2.4	1.9	.7	.5	.7	(²)	.2	.3	4.5	7.9
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.1	.5	3.4	4.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.0	3.3	2.0	2.1	.5	.6	1.2	.2	.3	.4	3.7	5.5
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(²)	10.0	(²)	4.1	(²)	.8	(²)	4.8	(²)	.3	(²)	16.5
Railroad equipment.....	5.3	5.3	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	2.7	2.8	.9	.9	4.5	4.6
Locomotives and parts.....	2.9	2.8	1.3	1.2	.2	.3	.4	1.3	1.0	2.3	2.8	2.8
Railroad and streetcars.....	9.5	7.9	1.9	1.7	.2	.2	6.6	5.1	.9	.9	8.5	7.5
Other transportation equipment.....	3.7	1.9	1.4	1.2	.1	.1	1.8	.1	.4	.5	3.3	4.5
Instruments and related products.....	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	.7	.6	.3	.2	2.9	2.9
Photographic apparatus.....	(²)	1.1	(²)	.6	(²)	.1	(²)	.3	(²)	.2	(²)	1.3
Watches and clocks.....	2.0	3.1	1.2	1.1	.1	.2	.2	1.3	.5	.5	2.6	2.6
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.2	2.4	1.0	1.2	.3	.3	.5	.6	.4	.3	3.1	3.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6.0	4.9	3.2	2.4	.4	.4	2.0	1.6	.4	.5	5.8	6.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.2	3.0	2.2	1.5	.1	.2	.7	1.1	.2	.2	2.6	2.3
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining.....	5.0	4.7	3.6	3.3	.5	.5	.6	.6	.3	.3	4.5	5.5
Iron mining.....	2.8	2.9	1.2	1.0	.3	.1	1.0	1.4	.3	.4	2.1	2.0
Copper mining.....	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.1	.3	.3	.1	.1	.2	.3	5.2	6.1
Lead and zinc mining.....	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.9	.1	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	3.7	4.4
Anthracite mining.....	1.4	1.7	.9	1.2	(²)	.1	.3	.1	.2	.3	1.0	1.6
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2	.3	1.6	1.8
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(²)	1.9	(²)	1.5	(²)	.1	(²)	.1	(²)	.2	(²)	2.5
Telegraph.....	(²)	1.6	(²)	1.0	(²)	.1	(²)	.3	(²)	.2	(²)	2.0

See explanatory notes for definitions and methodology.

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.² See footnote 2, table A-2.³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.⁴ Less than 0.05.⁵ Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$95.58	42.2	\$1.554	\$81.96	40.9	\$1.515	\$72.05	45.0	\$1.601	\$66.64	41.6	\$1.602	\$53.24	32.1	\$1.970	\$70.35	35.0	\$2.010
1951: Average	74.00	43.6	1.711	72.63	42.5	1.709	78.19	46.1	1.696	76.20	43.0	1.772	66.60	30.3	2.198	77.86	35.2	2.212
1951: February	73.46	43.7	1.661	70.98	42.5	1.670	78.49	46.5	1.698	74.17	42.8	1.733	66.65	30.2	2.207	75.67	34.1	2.219
March	72.83	43.3	1.682	69.22	41.3	1.676	77.89	46.5	1.675	74.30	43.0	1.728	66.66	23.1	2.194	74.66	33.6	2.222
April	74.62	44.0	1.696	73.31	43.2	1.697	76.82	46.0	1.670	77.96	43.7	1.784	67.20	21.6	2.185	75.63	33.9	2.231
May	74.90	44.2	1.696	75.48	44.4	1.700	76.00	45.7	1.663	76.23	42.9	1.777	66.67	30.1	2.215	73.86	33.3	2.218
June	70.89	41.8	1.696	65.19	38.3	1.702	75.35	45.4	1.660	76.20	43.2	1.764	68.94	31.0	2.224	77.67	34.8	2.232
July	72.32	42.0	1.722	67.58	39.2	1.724	75.86	44.6	1.701	76.85	43.1	1.783	79.50	33.3	2.252	73.71	32.7	2.254
August	75.74	44.5	1.702	75.92	44.4	1.710	76.88	45.9	1.678	76.78	43.7	1.757	58.52	36.3	2.225	77.23	34.9	2.221
September	76.43	44.1	1.733	76.56	43.8	1.748	79.20	46.7	1.696	75.66	42.6	1.776	66.36	27.2	2.219	81.61	36.5	2.236
October	76.10	44.4	1.714	76.79	44.7	1.718	78.15	46.3	1.688	75.55	42.9	1.761	78.24	35.1	2.229	80.62	36.3	2.221
November	74.43	43.4	1.715	73.06	42.5	1.719	77.74	46.0	1.690	74.44	42.2	1.764	81.84	36.8	2.224	81.09	36.2	2.240
December	79.43	44.4	1.789	76.83	43.9	1.750	84.38	46.8	1.803	81.52	43.2	1.887	69.98	31.1	2.250	86.28	38.4	2.247
1952: January	79.29	44.1	1.798	74.82	43.5	1.720	86.30	45.7	1.848	83.74	43.3	1.934	73.42	32.5	2.259	86.36	38.5	2.243
February	79.34	44.2	1.795	75.98	44.1	1.723	84.36	46.2	1.829	83.01	42.7	1.944	-----	-----	-----	80.06	35.9	2.230
Mining—Continued																		
Crude petroleum and natural gas production						Nonmetallic mining and quarrying						Contract construction						
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)						Total: Contract construction						Nonbuilding construction						
												Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			
1950: Average	\$73.69	40.6	\$1.815	\$50.88	44.0	\$1.361	\$73.73	37.2	\$1.982	\$73.46	40.9	\$1.796	\$69.17	41.1	\$1.683	\$76.31	40.7	\$1.875
1951: Average	79.67	40.9	1.948	67.19	45.0	1.493	81.71	37.9	2.156	80.82	40.8	1.981	74.66	41.0	1.821	85.06	40.6	2.095
1951: February	77.15	40.5	1.905	60.77	42.0	1.447	75.47	35.7	2.114	72.20	37.7	1.915	65.83	37.3	1.763	75.80	37.9	2.000
March	76.69	40.6	1.889	63.74	43.6	1.462	76.99	36.3	2.121	74.19	38.5	1.927	67.40	38.1	1.769	78.25	38.7	2.022
April	80.30	41.2	1.949	65.88	45.0	1.464	78.56	37.4	2.122	78.26	40.3	1.942	71.43	40.4	1.768	82.65	40.2	2.056
May	78.30	40.4	1.938	67.22	45.7	1.471	81.62	38.3	2.131	81.29	41.8	1.944	75.66	42.4	1.785	85.16	41.3	2.092
June	78.74	40.4	1.949	67.82	45.7	1.484	82.41	38.4	2.146	81.48	41.3	1.973	75.66	41.7	1.812	85.98	41.0	2.097
July	83.32	42.1	1.979	68.84	45.8	1.503	83.73	39.0	2.147	84.81	42.9	1.977	79.22	43.6	1.817	89.21	42.4	2.104
August	78.15	40.2	1.944	66.59	46.3	1.506	84.46	39.1	2.160	85.27	42.7	1.997	79.90	43.4	1.841	89.51	42.2	2.121
September	83.68	41.8	2.002	70.63	46.1	1.532	85.19	38.9	2.190	84.72	41.9	2.022	78.81	42.1	1.872	89.20	41.7	2.159
October	78.93	40.5	1.949	71.72	47.0	1.526	86.26	39.3	2.185	86.51	42.6	2.033	81.75	43.6	1.875	90.42	41.9	2.158
November	79.02	40.4	1.950	68.35	44.5	1.536	81.66	36.8	2.219	79.30	38.7	2.049	71.73	38.4	1.868	84.72	38.9	2.178
December	83.85	41.8	2.006	67.32	44.0	1.530	83.83	37.9	2.212	79.08	38.9	2.033	70.56	38.2	1.847	84.75	39.4	2.151
1952: January	84.57	41.6	2.033	66.49	45.8	1.518	84.07	37.7	2.230	80.51	39.6	2.033	72.29	39.7	1.821	85.22	39.6	2.152
February	82.34	40.5	2.033	68.24	45.1	1.513	85.46	38.1	2.243	81.60	40.0	2.040	74.06	40.1	1.847	86.00	40.0	2.150
Contract construction—Continued																		
Building construction																		
Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors												
						Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work			
1950: Average	\$73.73	36.3	\$2.001	\$68.56	35.8	\$1.915	\$77.77	36.7	\$2.119	\$81.72	38.4	\$2.128	\$71.26	35.4	\$2.013	\$89.16	35.4	\$2.322
1951: Average	82.10	37.3	2.201	75.10	36.6	2.052	87.20	37.8	2.307	91.26	39.2	2.328	78.65	35.8	2.197	102.21	40.1	2.549
1951: February	76.14	35.3	2.157	66.75	34.0	2.022	81.49	36.3	2.245	85.99	38.1	2.257	75.44	35.4	2.131	97.42	39.0	2.468
March	77.44	35.8	2.163	69.68	34.3	2.027	82.95	36.8	2.254	88.93	38.9	2.286	74.91	35.2	2.128	98.74	39.4	2.506
April	79.75	36.8	2.167	72.97	36.0	2.027	84.48	37.3	2.265	89.05	38.8	2.295	77.40	36.1	2.144	98.72	39.6	2.493
May	81.83	37.5	2.182	75.24	36.9	2.039	86.60	37.9	2.285	91.80	39.4	2.330	79.24	36.6	2.165	102.12	40.3	2.534
June	82.71	37.7	2.194	75.28	36.9	2.040	88.32	38.3	2.306	92.11	39.5	2.332	79.68	36.7	2.171	103.70	40.7	2.548
July	83.63	38.1	2.196	76.28	37.3	2.045	88.97	38.6	2.305	92.19	39.6	2.328	79.24	36.4	2.177	103.54	40.7	2.544
August	84.31	38.2	2.207	76.76	37.5	2.047	89.94	38.7	2.324	92.39	39.4	2.345	80.33	36.2	2.219	104.42	40.9	2.553
September	85.42	38.2	2.236	77.79	37.4	2.080	91.14	38.8	2.349	93.89	39.7	2.365	80.27	35.9	2.236	106.76	41.0	2.604
October	86.20	38.5	2.259	79.66	38.3	2.080	90.94	38.6	2.356	94.60	39.9	2.371	82.16	36.5	2.281	105.19	40.6	2.591
November	82.26	36.4	2.290	76.06	36.2	2.101	86.58	36.5	2.372	91.18	38.2	2.387	78.07	34.3	2.276	100.61	38.8	2.563
December	84.94	37.7	2.253	77.98	37.4	2.085	89.51	37.8	2.368	95.92	40.2	2.386	80.31	35.1	2.288	106.28	40.8	2.605
1952: January	84.78	37.3	2.273	78.03	37.3	2.092	89.06	37.2	2.394	95.72	39.7	2.411	79.48	34.2	2.324	106.80	40.7	2.624
February	86.26	37.7	2.288	79.70	37.9	2.110	90.65	37.6	2.411	94.56	39.4	2.400	81.27	35.0	2.322	108.30	40.9	2.645

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$74.71	35.8	\$2.087	\$70.85	33.9	\$2.090	\$66.70	35.0	\$2.477	\$60.86	37.0	\$1.888	\$64.49	35.3	\$1.827	\$74.92	38.6	\$1.941
1951: Average.....	83.62	37.0	2.260	78.83	35.1	2.246	89.66	34.9	2.569	72.92	35.8	2.037	71.13	36.2	1.965	80.17	39.3	2.040
1951: February.....	76.32	34.8	2.193	66.22	30.5	2.171	90.88	34.9	2.604	64.98	32.8	1.961	64.58	33.9	1.905	81.28	37.2	2.185
March.....	78.10	35.5	2.200	73.01	33.4	2.186	89.44	34.4	2.600	64.82	32.9	1.961	65.25	34.0	1.919	77.88	36.6	2.128
April.....	80.84	36.4	2.221	77.50	35.1	2.208	92.87	35.8	2.594	70.85	35.8	1.979	68.95	35.8	1.926	78.19	37.9	2.063
May.....	82.29	36.9	2.250	78.83	35.7	2.208	93.31	36.0	2.592	72.16	36.5	1.977	71.14	36.9	1.928	82.23	39.9	2.051
June.....	85.28	37.6	2.268	77.23	34.4	2.245	92.10	35.5	2.587	73.70	37.0	1.992	71.11	36.6	1.943	80.80	39.3	2.056
July.....	86.86	38.3	2.268	83.96	37.4	2.245	91.38	35.5	2.574	76.76	37.7	2.036	73.63	37.8	1.948	83.16	40.7	2.043
August.....	87.90	38.5	2.281	83.58	37.1	2.252	91.18	35.8	2.547	77.73	37.3	2.084	73.51	37.6	1.955	86.82	41.2	2.063
September.....	88.97	38.6	2.303	84.00	37.3	2.252	90.72	35.8	2.554	80.14	38.0	2.109	75.53	37.9	1.993	84.69	40.5	2.091
October.....	88.30	38.1	2.315	83.61	36.8	2.272	87.91	34.5	2.548	77.65	36.2	2.145	76.63	37.9	2.022	85.11	40.8	2.080
November.....	82.91	35.6	2.329	74.93	33.2	2.257	83.05	32.8	2.532	71.14	33.7	2.111	70.55	34.6	2.039	77.53	36.9	2.101
December.....	84.61	36.6	2.309	76.94	33.6	2.290	85.81	33.6	2.534	73.08	35.0	2.088	71.92	35.5	2.026	81.82	39.0	2.098
1952: January.....	83.11	35.7	2.328	77.06	33.3	2.314	81.92	32.1	2.552	73.33	35.0	2.095	69.43	34.1	2.030	78.81	38.5	2.047
February.....	86.05	36.4	2.364	77.29	33.4	2.314	87.01	33.7	2.582	74.69	35.4	2.110	71.00	34.5	2.058	85.10	40.2	2.117
Manufacturing																		
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods ²			Nondurable goods ³			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
1950: Average.....	\$59.33	40.5	\$1.465	\$63.32	41.2	\$1.537	\$54.71	39.7	\$1.378	\$64.79	41.8	\$1.550	\$56.07	41.5	\$1.351	\$60.07	41.6	\$1.444
1951: Average.....	64.88	40.7	1.594	69.97	41.7	1.678	58.50	39.5	1.481	73.78	43.5	1.696	61.34	41.9	1.464	69.79	41.9	1.594
1951: February.....	63.84	40.9	1.561	68.18	41.6	1.639	58.32	40.0	1.458	70.92	42.7	1.661	59.04	41.0	1.440	66.25	39.9	1.810
March.....	64.87	41.1	1.571	69.30	41.9	1.654	58.40	40.0	1.460	72.71	43.1	1.687	59.12	41.0	1.440	61.92	40.6	1.825
April.....	64.70	41.0	1.578	69.68	42.0	1.659	58.16	39.7	1.465	70.97	42.7	1.662	59.66	41.2	1.448	62.91	41.2	1.827
May.....	64.55	40.7	1.598	69.60	41.8	1.665	57.93	39.3	1.474	72.45	43.2	1.677	60.40	41.6	1.452	63.90	41.6	1.836
June.....	65.08	40.7	1.599	70.27	41.8	1.681	58.47	39.4	1.484	71.02	42.4	1.675	61.80	41.9	1.475	67.88	41.8	1.824
July.....	64.24	40.2	1.598	68.79	40.9	1.682	58.48	39.3	1.488	73.10	43.1	1.696	61.65	42.2	1.461	68.26	41.8	1.833
August.....	64.32	40.3	1.596	69.35	41.3	1.684	57.91	39.1	1.481	73.71	43.9	1.679	61.15	42.0	1.456	67.48	41.3	1.834
September.....	65.49	40.6	1.613	71.01	41.6	1.707	58.67	39.4	1.489	76.47	44.2	1.730	62.06	42.8	1.450	68.46	41.9	1.834
October.....	65.41	40.5	1.615	71.10	41.7	1.705	58.00	38.9	1.491	75.50	44.0	1.716	61.91	42.4	1.474	67.65	41.5	1.830
November.....	65.85	40.5	1.626	71.05	41.5	1.712	59.07	39.2	1.507	75.68	43.9	1.724	63.34	42.0	1.508	73.51	44.1	1.867
December.....	67.40	41.2	1.636	72.71	42.2	1.723	60.45	39.9	1.515	77.62	45.1	1.721	64.13	42.3	1.516	73.06	44.2	1.853
1952: January.....	67.04	40.9	1.639	72.28	41.9	1.725	60.19	39.6	1.520	76.99	44.3	1.738	63.47	41.7	1.522	69.80	42.3	1.843
February.....	67.03	40.8	1.643	72.27	41.8	1.729	60.12	39.5	1.522	78.27	44.6	1.755	63.34	41.6	1.530	69.01	41.5	1.863
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Meat packing			Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
1950: Average.....	\$60.94	41.6	\$1.465	\$60.80	42.4	\$1.434	\$56.11	44.5	\$1.261	\$57.36	45.6	\$1.258	\$57.29	44.1	\$1.290	\$46.81	39.3	\$1.191
1951: Average.....	68.34	41.9	1.631	65.87	41.9	1.572	60.61	44.6	1.359	63.25	46.1	1.372	62.35	44.6	1.398	51.42	40.2	1.279
1951: February.....	61.21	39.9	1.534	61.04	40.0	1.526	59.45	44.1	1.348	61.56	45.1	1.265	62.01	44.2	1.403	48.84	37.8	1.292
March.....	63.01	40.6	1.552	64.37	42.1	1.529	59.98	44.4	1.351	63.75	46.5	1.371	61.66	44.2	1.395	48.64	37.5	1.297
April.....	63.91	41.1	1.533	64.17	41.4	1.550	59.67	44.3	1.347	62.56	45.9	1.363	61.66	44.2	1.395	50.39	38.7	1.302
May.....	65.03	41.5	1.567	64.17	41.4	1.550	60.52	45.1	1.342	64.34	47.0	1.369	61.27	44.4	1.380	48.88	38.1	1.283
June.....	69.47	41.7	1.666	66.51	42.2	1.576	61.11	45.4	1.346	64.26	46.8	1.373	61.46	44.6	1.378	49.25	38.6	1.276
July.....	69.81	41.7	1.674	67.30	42.8	1.577	62.02	45.4	1.366	65.47	46.8	1.399	63.57	45.7	1.391	49.20	40.8	1.266
August.....	69.09	41.2	1.677	67.69	42.6	1.580	60.70	44.9	1.352	63.70	46.7	1.364	62.32	44.9	1.388	53.00	41.7	1.271
September.....	70.27	41.9	1.677	67.92	41.9	1.621	62.10	45.0	1.380	64.77	46.5	1.393	63.11	44.6	1.415	54.33	43.5	1.249
October.....	69.01	41.1	1.679	67.00	41.9	1.599	60.60	44.3	1.368	62.06	45.5	1.364	62.33	44.3	1.407	56.87	42.5	1.338
November.....	75.38	44.2	1.719	68.19	42.3	1.612	60.09	43.8	1.372	61.92	45.2	1.370	62.48	44.0	1.420	47.80	37.0	1.292
December.....	75.82	44.6	1.700	66.44	41.6	1.597	61.48	44.1	1.394	62.86	45.2	1.384	64.09	44.6	1.437	51.02	38.3	1.332
1952: January.....	71.57	42.5	1.684	65.79	41.3	1.593	62.63	44.2	1.417	63.53	44.8	1.418	62.25	43.9	1.418	50.44	38.1	1.324
February.....	71.02	41.7	1.703	65.85	40.8	1.614	62.10	43.7	1.421	63.97	45.4	1.409	63.15	43.7	1.445	50.90	38.5	1.322

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																							
	Food and kindred products—Continued																							
	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$59.02	43.3	\$1.363	\$60.95	44.1	\$1.382	\$57.21	45.3	\$1.263	\$53.54	41.5	\$1.290	\$50.04	43.0	\$1.394	\$61.83	43.0	\$1.438	\$61.83	43.0	\$1.438	\$61.83	43.0	\$1.438
1951: Average.....	66.28	44.6	1.486	67.43	45.5	1.482	64.63	46.1	1.402	57.38	41.7	1.376	61.66	41.3	1.493	63.13	41.1	1.536	63.13	41.1	1.536	63.13	41.1	1.536
1951: February.....	63.58	43.7	1.455	65.03	45.0	1.443	59.98	44.2	1.357	55.49	41.5	1.337	61.93	40.8	1.518	63.08	40.8	1.546	63.08	40.8	1.546	63.08	40.8	1.546
March.....	62.71	43.1	1.455	62.88	44.0	1.429	59.83	43.8	1.366	55.32	41.5	1.333	58.82	39.4	1.493	61.06	40.2	1.519	61.06	40.2	1.519	61.06	40.2	1.519
April.....	63.16	43.5	1.452	62.57	44.0	1.422	62.10	45.0	1.380	56.37	41.6	1.355	59.72	40.0	1.493	59.60	39.6	1.505	59.60	39.6	1.505	59.60	39.6	1.505
May.....	64.73	44.5	1.455	63.36	44.4	1.427	64.36	46.4	1.387	57.24	41.9	1.366	65.66	42.8	1.534	73.60	47.0	1.568	73.60	47.0	1.568	73.60	47.0	1.568
June.....	65.13	44.4	1.467	64.00	44.6	1.435	60.31	47.3	1.402	57.93	42.1	1.376	63.76	41.0	1.555	66.41	41.9	1.585	66.41	41.9	1.585	66.41	41.9	1.585
July.....	68.14	46.7	1.491	68.54	46.5	1.474	67.40	47.7	1.413	58.15	42.2	1.378	62.77	41.0	1.531	63.14	41.4	1.525	63.14	41.4	1.525	63.14	41.4	1.525
August.....	68.09	45.3	1.503	69.76	46.6	1.497	65.83	46.8	1.407	58.07	41.9	1.388	68.42	39.0	1.498	59.15	39.2	1.509	59.15	39.2	1.509	59.15	39.2	1.509
September.....	68.60	45.4	1.511	71.35	47.0	1.518	68.45	47.9	1.429	58.69	42.1	1.394	62.82	41.3	1.521	63.38	41.7	1.520	63.38	41.7	1.520	63.38	41.7	1.520
October.....	68.67	45.3	1.516	69.98	45.8	1.528	65.96	46.5	1.419	58.38	41.7	1.400	55.39	38.2	1.450	56.93	37.9	1.502	56.93	37.9	1.502	56.93	37.9	1.502
November.....	68.00	44.5	1.528	71.37	45.9	1.555	67.04	46.3	1.448	59.26	41.5	1.428	65.29	45.5	1.433	62.36	39.9	1.563	62.36	39.9	1.563	62.36	39.9	1.563
December.....	68.38	44.4	1.540	71.28	45.4	1.570	65.98	45.5	1.450	59.43	41.3	1.432	64.75	43.6	1.485	63.45	40.7	1.559	63.45	40.7	1.559	63.45	40.7	1.559
1952: January.....	69.75	45.0	1.550	71.25	45.5	1.566	67.64	46.3	1.461	59.16	41.4	1.429	62.77	40.6	1.546	65.06	41.6	1.564	65.06	41.6	1.564	65.06	41.6	1.564
February.....	68.77	43.3	1.542	67.67	43.6	1.552	63.11	44.1	1.431	59.84	41.5	1.442	62.27	40.2	1.549	62.29	39.7	1.569	62.29	39.7	1.569	62.29	39.7	1.569
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																							
	Food and kindred products—Continued																							
	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$58.69	42.5	\$1.381	\$66.72	39.9	\$1.171	\$44.81	39.9	\$1.123	\$67.49	41.0	\$1.646	\$49.12	42.9	\$1.145	\$72.66	40.8	\$1.781	\$72.66	40.8	\$1.781	\$72.66	40.8	\$1.781
1951: Average.....	61.36	41.1	1.493	50.41	40.2	1.254	48.32	40.3	1.199	73.62	41.2	1.787	53.03	43.5	1.219	78.99	41.1	1.922	78.99	41.1	1.922	78.99	41.1	1.922
1951: February.....	61.61	40.6	1.515	49.31	39.7	1.242	47.44	39.9	1.189	71.13	40.3	1.765	50.53	42.5	1.189	76.45	39.9	1.916	76.45	39.9	1.916	76.45	39.9	1.916
March.....	55.71	36.7	1.518	48.82	39.5	1.236	47.00	39.7	1.184	72.35	40.9	1.769	50.74	42.6	1.191	78.27	40.0	1.909	78.27	40.0	1.909	78.27	40.0	1.909
April.....	61.95	40.7	1.522	49.00	39.2	1.250	46.84	39.1	1.198	71.97	40.6	1.777	51.72	42.6	1.214	76.99	40.5	1.901	76.99	40.5	1.901	76.99	40.5	1.901
May.....	51.14	33.8	1.513	49.93	39.5	1.264	47.83	39.3	1.217	73.75	41.2	1.790	53.45	43.7	1.222	79.80	41.3	1.920	79.80	41.3	1.920	79.80	41.3	1.920
June.....	60.76	39.3	1.546	51.64	40.5	1.273	49.04	40.2	1.220	75.21	41.9	1.795	54.62	44.3	1.253	80.57	41.9	1.923	80.57	41.9	1.923	80.57	41.9	1.923
July.....	64.20	40.1	1.601	49.71	38.9	1.278	47.10	38.7	1.217	75.64	42.0	1.801	56.16	45.4	1.287	81.42	42.1	1.934	81.42	42.1	1.934	81.42	42.1	1.934
August.....	58.91	38.3	1.588	50.23	39.8	1.262	47.48	39.5	1.202	75.13	41.9	1.793	54.89	44.7	1.228	80.53	41.9	1.922	80.53	41.9	1.922	80.53	41.9	1.922
September.....	63.78	40.7	1.567	52.17	41.5	1.257	49.16	41.1	1.196	75.11	41.8	1.797	53.79	43.7	1.231	81.00	42.1	1.924	81.00	42.1	1.924	81.00	42.1	1.924
October.....	54.90	38.1	1.441	50.96	40.7	1.252	48.44	40.6	1.193	72.84	40.8	1.778	52.68	43.0	1.225	77.29	40.4	1.913	77.29	40.4	1.913	77.29	40.4	1.913
November.....	68.12	47.7	1.428	51.74	41.1	1.259	49.68	41.3	1.263	74.54	40.6	1.836	54.59	43.5	1.255	80.11	40.5	1.978	80.11	40.5	1.978	80.11	40.5	1.978
December.....	66.60	43.9	1.517	52.33	41.6	1.298	50.61	42.0	1.205	73.48	40.8	1.801	52.58	43.1	1.220	79.34	41.0	1.935	79.34	41.0	1.935	79.34	41.0	1.935
1952: January.....	60.91	37.3	1.633	53.25	40.9	1.302	50.67	40.7	1.245	72.58	40.3	1.801	51.32	42.2	1.216	77.51	40.2	1.928	77.51	40.2	1.928	77.51	40.2	1.928
February.....	65.03	39.8	1.634	52.60	40.4	1.302	50.01	40.3	1.241	73.75	40.7	1.812	51.98	42.4	1.226	78.64	40.6	1.937	78.64	40.6	1.937	78.64	40.6	1.937
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																							
	Food and kindred products—Continued												Tobacco manufactures											
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$61.94	40.3	\$1.537	\$54.99	42.2	\$1.303	\$41.08	37.9	\$1.064	\$50.19	39.0	\$1.287	\$35.76	36.9	\$0.969	\$42.70	37.7	\$1.135	\$42.70	37.7	\$1.135	\$42.70	37.7	\$1.135
1951: Average.....	68.86	40.2	1.713	59.22	42.0	1.410	44.20	38.8	1.154	54.21	39.4	1.376	38.92	37.6	1.035	46.07	37.7	1.222	46.07	37.7	1.222	46.07	37.7	1.222
1951: February.....	69.83	41.2	1.665	59.08	42.2	1.400	43.17	37.9	1.139	52.76	39.4	1.339	38.10	37.5	1.016	45.25	37.8	1.197	45.25	37.8	1.197	45.25	37.8	1.197
March.....	67.23	39.9	1.665	58.14	42.1	1.381	42.03	36.8	1.142	48.57	36.3	1.338	37.91	37.2	1.019	44.62	37.0	1.206	44.62	37.0	1.206	44.62	37.0	1.206
April.....	68.10	39.5	1.794	57.78	41.3	1.399	42.68	36.8	1.197	50.59	37.2	1.380	37.72	36.8	1.025	44.27	36.5	1.213	44.27	36.5	1.213	44.27	36.5	1.213
May.....	67.78	39.5	1.716	57.20	41.3	1.385	42.49	36.6	1.161	51.41	37.8	1.360	36.70	35.8	1.025	43.56	36.0	1.210	43.56	36.0	1.210	43.56	36.0	1.210
June.....	69.79	40.6	1.719	58.22	41.5	1.408	44.49	37.9	1.174	55.37	40.3	1.374	37.50	36.3	1.033	46.85	38.4	1.230	46.85	38.4	1.230	46.85	38.4	1.230
July.....	68.50	39.8	1.721	59.21	41.7	1.420	44.93	37.6	1.171	53.70	39.2	1.370	37.83	36.8	1.028	44.99	37.0	1.216	44.99	37.0	1.216	44.99	37.0	1.216
August.....	68.18	39.8	1.713	58.66	41.4	1.417	44.98	37.5	1.145	56.79	40.4	1.381	38.94	37.7	1.033	46.76	38.3	1.231	46.76	38.3	1.231	46.76	38.3	1.231
September.....	67.70	39.5	1.714	59.74	41.6	1.436	44.75	39.5	1.133	55.82	40.1	1.392	40.18	36.3	1.049	48.20	38.9	1.239	48.20	38.9	1.239	48.20	38.9	1.239
October.....	70.20	40.6	1.729	59.05	41.7	1.416	45.30	39.7	1.141	55.40	39.8	1.386	38.9	38.9	1.051	46.90	37.7	1.244	46.90	37.7	1.244	46.90	37.7	1.244
November.....	67.61	38.7	1.747	60.06	42.0	1.430	45.26	39.3	1.177	58.02	41.0	1.415	41.03	38.6	1.053	48.63	38.5	1.250	48.63	38.5	1.250	48.63	38.5	1.250
December.....	66.30	38.5	1.722	60.77	42.2	1.440	46.33	39.5	1.178	57.53	40.6	1.417	41.66	39.3	1.060	47.67	38.2	1.248	47.67	38.2	1.248	47.67	38.2	1.248
1952: January.....	68.41	39.0	1.754	61.61	42.1	1.467	45.31	38.5	1.177	55.16	39.4	1.400	40.17	38.0	1.057	47.94	38.1	1.255	47.94	38.1	1.255	47.94	38.1	1.255
February.....	69.05	39.3	1.757	62.75	42.6	1.473	43.61	38.8	1.185	51.84	36.9	1.405	38.76	36.7	1.056	46.38	37.2	1.255	46.38	37.2	1.255	46.38	37.2	1.255

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Tobacco manufac- tures—Con.			Textile-mill products														
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, syn- thetic fiber		
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlly. earn- ings
1950: Average.....	\$37.59	39.4	\$0.954	\$48.95	39.6	\$1.236	\$45.01	38.9	\$1.157	\$45.09	38.8	\$1.162	\$49.28	40.1	\$1.229	\$48.00	40.1	\$1.197
1951: Average.....	37.91	39.2	.967	51.33	38.8	1.323	47.86	38.6	1.240	48.02	38.6	1.244	51.63	39.2	1.317	50.38	39.3	1.282
1951: February.....	35.85	34.7	1.033	53.94	40.8	1.322	50.02	40.6	1.232	49.98	40.5	1.234	54.22	41.2	1.316	53.54	41.7	1.284
March.....	37.81	35.3	1.071	53.34	40.5	1.317	49.94	40.5	1.233	50.02	40.5	1.235	53.72	41.2	1.304	53.29	41.5	1.284
April.....	38.84	35.8	1.085	52.87	39.9	1.325	49.64	40.1	1.238	49.93	40.2	1.242	53.95	40.9	1.319	52.64	41.0	1.284
May.....	41.72	38.0	1.098	51.37	38.8	1.324	48.05	39.0	1.232	48.39	38.9	1.244	52.67	39.9	1.320	51.57	40.1	1.280
June.....	43.07	38.8	1.110	51.07	38.6	1.323	47.78	38.5	1.241	47.81	38.4	1.245	52.10	39.5	1.319	50.63	39.4	1.285
July.....	41.00	36.8	1.114	49.58	37.7	1.315	46.70	37.6	1.242	46.92	37.6	1.248	50.25	38.3	1.312	48.74	38.2	1.276
August.....	34.99	37.5	.933	48.08	36.7	1.310	44.89	36.2	1.240	44.94	36.1	1.245	48.30	37.1	1.302	46.69	36.8	1.266
September.....	37.30	42.0	.898	48.74	36.9	1.321	45.14	36.2	1.247	45.16	36.1	1.251	48.75	37.1	1.314	47.20	36.9	1.279
October.....	39.25	42.8	.917	49.20	37.2	1.325	46.01	36.9	1.247	46.38	37.1	1.250	48.77	37.0	1.318	47.36	37.0	1.280
November.....	36.89	39.0	.946	50.45	37.8	1.335	46.57	37.2	1.252	46.97	37.4	1.256	50.01	37.6	1.330	48.35	37.6	1.286
December.....	37.67	38.6	.976	52.70	39.3	1.341	49.02	39.0	1.257	48.94	38.9	1.258	52.62	39.3	1.339	50.48	39.1	1.291
1952: January.....	38.21	38.6	.990	52.48	38.9	1.349	48.64	38.6	1.260	48.71	38.6	1.262	52.26	39.0	1.340	50.17	38.8	1.293
February.....	37.79	36.8	1.027	52.44	38.9	1.348	48.43	38.5	1.258	48.35	38.4	1.259	51.34	38.4	1.337	49.48	38.3	1.292
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery						
North			South									United States			North			
1950: Average.....	\$51.23	40.5	\$1.265	\$47.08	40.0	\$1.177	\$54.01	39.8	\$1.357	\$44.13	37.4	\$1.180	\$53.63	37.9	\$1.415	\$54.25	37.7	\$1.439
1951: Average.....	53.66	38.8	1.383	49.41	39.4	1.254	57.71	39.1	1.476	46.57	36.7	1.209	56.69	36.6	1.549	58.16	35.9	1.620
1951: February.....	57.08	41.6	1.372	52.46	41.7	1.258	57.10	39.3	1.453	49.24	38.8	1.269	61.11	39.2	1.559	63.05	38.4	1.642
March.....	56.02	40.8	1.373	52.33	41.6	1.258	57.28	40.0	1.432	48.54	38.1	1.274	60.45	38.6	1.566	63.17	38.1	1.658
April.....	54.96	40.0	1.374	52.04	41.4	1.257	56.69	40.2	1.490	46.76	36.7	1.274	57.16	36.5	1.566	59.19	35.7	1.658
May.....	54.13	39.6	1.367	50.90	40.3	1.263	57.35	39.2	1.463	45.04	35.3	1.276	55.14	35.1	1.571	56.70	34.2	1.658
June.....	54.25	39.6	1.370	49.72	39.4	1.262	58.16	39.7	1.465	45.18	35.6	1.269	54.01	34.8	1.552	55.18	34.0	1.623
July.....	51.60	38.0	1.358	47.86	38.2	1.253	57.47	39.2	1.466	44.57	35.4	1.259	54.01	35.3	1.530	54.48	34.2	1.593
August.....	48.82	35.9	1.360	45.99	37.0	1.243	55.84	38.3	1.458	44.44	35.3	1.259	53.75	35.2	1.527	54.32	34.4	1.579
September.....	51.17	36.6	1.398	46.18	37.0	1.248	56.20	38.1	1.475	44.84	35.5	1.263	54.07	35.2	1.536	55.12	34.6	1.593
October.....	51.41	36.1	1.424	46.40	37.3	1.244	55.38	38.8	1.505	46.06	36.3	1.269	55.18	35.9	1.537	57.47	36.1	1.593
November.....	51.27	35.8	1.432	47.58	38.0	1.252	57.68	37.6	1.534	47.56	37.3	1.275	57.75	37.5	1.540	57.80	36.4	1.588
December.....	54.46	37.9	1.437	49.49	39.4	1.256	62.15	40.2	1.546	48.08	37.8	1.272	58.09	37.6	1.545	56.57	35.6	1.589
1952: January.....	54.89	37.7	1.456	49.20	39.2	1.255	61.54	39.6	1.554	47.91	37.2	1.288	58.11	37.3	1.538	58.43	36.7	1.592
February.....	53.66	37.2	1.499	48.65	38.5	1.047	60.29	39.0	1.546	48.51	37.9	1.280	59.21	38.7	1.530	58.43	36.7	1.592
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued				Seamless hosiery						Knit outerwear				Knit underwear				
South				United States		North		South										
1950: Average.....	\$53.33	38.2	\$1.396	\$54.94	35.8	\$0.976	\$38.12	38.2	\$0.998	\$34.37	35.4	\$0.971	\$43.73	38.6	\$1.133	\$39.60	37.5	\$1.058
1951: Average.....	55.76	37.2	1.499	56.85	35.2	1.047	41.24	37.8	1.091	36.02	34.7	1.038	47.23	38.4	1.230	42.71	37.3	1.145
1951: February.....	59.38	39.8	1.492	58.79	37.3	1.040	41.90	38.8	1.090	38.15	37.0	1.031	48.30	39.4	1.236	44.29	39.4	1.124
March.....	58.12	38.9	1.494	58.17	36.6	1.043	41.70	38.5	1.083	37.47	36.2	1.035	47.93	36.0	1.229	44.12	38.8	1.137
April.....	55.65	37.2	1.496	55.46	34.1	1.040	41.37	38.2	1.083	34.38	33.3	1.030	48.03	38.8	1.238	43.55	38.3	1.137
May.....	53.94	35.7	1.508	54.31	32.8	1.046	40.51	37.3	1.086	32.94	31.8	1.036	46.37	38.2	1.214	41.27	36.3	1.137
June.....	53.39	35.5	1.504	55.80	34.0	1.053	40.26	36.8	1.094	34.87	33.4	1.044	46.41	38.2	1.215	41.99	36.8	1.141
July.....	53.83	36.1	1.491	55.39	34.0	1.041	38.20	35.5	1.076	34.85	33.7	1.034	45.26	37.5	1.207	40.55	35.6	1.139
August.....	53.41	35.7	1.496	55.32	33.7	1.048	39.71	36.6	1.085	34.42	33.1	1.040	46.27	37.8	1.224	40.91	35.7	1.146
September.....	53.32	35.5	1.502	55.25	33.8	1.043	40.74	37.1	1.098	34.23	33.2	1.031	46.56	37.7	1.235	41.62	36.0	1.156
October.....	53.81	35.8	1.503	57.45	35.5	1.055	42.21	38.1	1.108	36.54	35.0	1.044	47.36	37.8	1.253	42.33	36.3	1.166
November.....	57.68	38.2	1.510	58.66	36.4	1.062	42.48	38.0	1.118	37.94	36.1	1.051	48.33	38.6	1.252	43.14	36.9	1.169
December.....	58.70	38.8	1.513	59.41	37.0	1.065	44.31	39.6	1.119	38.43	36.5	1.053	48.21	38.6	1.249	44.50	38.0	1.171
1952: January.....	57.87	37.8	1.531	58.63	36.2	1.067	43.01	38.3	1.123	37.73	35.8	1.054	47.22	37.3	1.266	44.48	37.5	1.186
February.....	56.87	37.2	1.567	58.49	36.8	1.073	43.01	38.3	1.123	37.73	35.8	1.054	47.22	37.3	1.266	44.48	37.5	1.186

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Dyeing and finishing textiles		Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn		Other textile-mill products		Fur-felt hats and hat bodies		Total: Apparel and other finished textile products							
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1950: Average.....	\$53.87	40.9	\$1.317	\$62.33	41.5	\$1.502	\$62.72	41.1	\$1.526	\$52.37	40.6	\$1.290	\$51.05	35.9	\$1.422	\$43.68	36.4	\$1.206
1951: Average.....	56.49	39.7	1.423	62.53	39.4	1.587	60.37	37.9	1.563	54.88	39.8	1.379	52.67	35.3	1.452	43.65	36.0	1.268
1951: February.....	60.12	42.4	1.418	67.25	41.9	1.605	66.30	41.0	1.617	56.11	40.9	1.372	59.45	39.4	1.509	48.38	37.5	1.290
March.....	58.19	41.3	1.409	66.49	41.4	1.606	65.08	40.3	1.615	56.62	41.3	1.371	55.43	37.1	1.494	47.27	37.4	1.264
April.....	56.18	39.7	1.415	64.76	40.4	1.603	62.83	39.0	1.611	55.70	40.6	1.372	56.69	33.5	1.513	44.97	36.5	1.232
May.....	54.40	38.5	1.413	61.38	38.7	1.586	58.51	36.8	1.590	54.51	39.7	1.373	49.42	33.8	1.462	43.56	35.3	1.234
June.....	55.97	39.5	1.417	59.48	37.6	1.582	56.43	35.6	1.585	54.55	39.7	1.374	51.73	35.0	1.478	44.05	35.3	1.248
July.....	52.86	37.3	1.409	58.43	37.1	1.575	54.92	35.0	1.569	53.70	39.2	1.370	50.38	34.2	1.473	45.10	35.4	1.274
August.....	51.01	36.0	1.417	58.59	37.2	1.575	54.46	34.8	1.565	52.32	38.3	1.366	47.18	33.2	1.421	46.11	35.8	1.288
September.....	53.18	37.4	1.422	59.69	37.8	1.579	55.96	35.6	1.572	53.89	38.8	1.389	49.66	32.0	1.552	45.89	35.6	1.269
October.....	55.19	38.7	1.426	60.99	38.8	1.572	59.05	37.3	1.583	54.03	38.7	1.396	49.90	33.4	1.494	43.70	34.6	1.263
November.....	58.70	40.4	1.453	60.80	38.7	1.571	59.18	37.6	1.574	54.09	38.5	1.405	49.53	33.4	1.495	45.12	35.5	1.271
December.....	61.76	42.3	1.460	63.12	39.9	1.582	61.15	38.8	1.576	56.30	40.1	1.404	57.23	37.8	1.514	46.26	36.2	1.273
1952: January.....	60.99	41.6	1.466	65.28	40.7	1.604	63.84	40.0	1.596	56.64	39.8	1.423	56.24	37.1	1.516	46.61	36.1	1.261
February.....	62.52	42.3	1.478	65.73	40.8	1.611	64.16	40.0	1.604	57.16	40.0	1.429	57.56	37.5	1.535	47.49	36.7	1.294
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Men's and boys' suits and coats		Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		Shirts, collars, and nightwear		Separate trousers		Work shirts		Women's outerwear							
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1950: Average.....	\$50.22	36.9	\$1.361	\$36.43	36.8	\$0.990	\$36.26	36.7	\$0.988	\$39.43	37.8	\$1.043	\$31.34	35.9	\$0.873	\$49.41	34.7	\$1.424
1951: Average.....	52.73	35.8	1.473	38.05	36.0	1.057	37.95	35.6	1.066	40.14	36.0	1.113	33.02	35.7	1.025	61.31	35.0	1.466
1951: February.....	56.32	38.0	1.482	39.65	37.4	1.061	39.87	37.3	1.069	43.08	38.6	1.116	33.05	36.2	1.013	56.06	36.7	1.523
March.....	57.13	38.6	1.480	40.17	37.9	1.060	40.05	37.5	1.068	43.69	38.8	1.126	34.91	37.7	1.026	52.49	35.9	1.462
April.....	54.90	37.5	1.464	38.98	37.0	1.053	38.15	37.0	1.058	42.37	37.9	1.118	33.51	36.5	1.018	48.37	35.1	1.379
May.....	53.29	36.3	1.468	37.28	35.5	1.050	36.96	34.9	1.059	38.86	35.1	1.107	33.56	36.4	1.022	47.30	34.3	1.378
June.....	52.88	36.0	1.468	36.82	35.0	1.052	35.97	34.0	1.058	39.26	35.1	1.119	32.88	35.9	1.016	47.52	33.8	1.466
July.....	52.82	36.2	1.459	36.15	34.4	1.051	35.20	33.4	1.057	38.61	35.1	1.100	32.62	35.3	1.024	52.85	34.9	1.500
August.....	51.86	35.0	1.473	36.99	35.3	1.048	36.47	34.5	1.067	39.13	35.0	1.118	32.42	35.2	1.021	52.45	35.4	1.510
September.....	51.98	35.1	1.481	37.67	35.5	1.061	37.70	35.1	1.074	39.94	35.6	1.122	31.83	34.3	1.028	51.50	34.4	1.497
October.....	47.81	32.5	1.471	37.14	35.0	1.061	37.82	35.0	1.072	38.83	33.3	1.106	32.53	34.5	1.043	47.33	32.8	1.443
November.....	47.59	32.2	1.478	38.13	35.6	1.071	38.84	36.0	1.079	37.95	33.6	1.118	32.85	35.1	1.036	50.41	34.6	1.457
December.....	49.98	33.7	1.483	38.09	35.8	1.064	39.41	35.7	1.076	39.32	35.2	1.117	32.86	35.3	1.031	52.30	35.8	1.461
1952: January.....	50.01	33.1	1.511	38.20	36.0	1.061	39.06	36.5	1.070	40.30	35.6	1.132	33.07	35.6	1.029	53.64	36.0	1.490
February.....	51.59	34.3	1.504	39.09	36.7	1.065	39.13	36.4	1.075	41.99	36.9	1.138	33.00	35.6	1.027	54.56	36.4	1.499
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Women's dresses		Household apparel		Women's suits, coats, and skirts		Women's and children's undergarments		Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		Millinery							
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1950: Average.....	\$48.09	34.8	\$1.382	\$34.66	36.1	\$0.960	\$63.77	33.6	\$1.898	\$38.38	36.9	\$1.040	\$36.55	36.4	\$1.004	\$54.21	35.2	\$1.540
1951: Average.....	50.65	35.1	1.443	37.86	36.9	1.026	63.80	32.9	1.942	40.92	36.6	1.118	39.67	36.8	1.078	57.46	36.0	1.576
1951: February.....	52.56	36.3	1.448	39.74	38.7	1.027	73.39	35.8	2.050	42.81	38.5	1.112	40.84	38.2	1.069	68.84	41.1	1.673
March.....	52.29	36.3	1.433	39.89	38.8	1.028	62.86	32.4	1.940	42.21	38.2	1.105	40.25	37.9	1.062	62.07	38.6	1.608
April.....	50.55	35.1	1.449	39.33	38.1	1.027	63.79	30.6	1.738	40.88	36.8	1.111	39.77	37.1	1.072	52.94	34.2	1.548
May.....	49.46	34.3	1.442	38.00	37.0	1.027	55.15	32.1	1.718	38.27	34.3	1.106	37.39	35.0	1.068	45.91	31.0	1.481
June.....	48.92	34.5	1.418	37.22	36.1	1.031	55.71	31.0	1.797	38.99	35.0	1.114	38.52	35.8	1.076	49.42	32.9	1.502
July.....	48.96	35.4	1.383	34.48	34.0	1.014	68.43	34.2	2.001	38.41	34.6	1.110	38.56	35.7	1.080	57.66	35.9	1.606
August.....	52.16	35.8	1.457	37.19	36.5	1.019	66.97	33.5	1.969	39.55	35.5	1.114	38.66	35.9	1.077	59.35	36.1	1.636
September.....	51.05	34.4	1.464	37.69	36.7	1.027	63.33	32.1	1.973	41.06	36.5	1.125	40.00	36.9	1.084	62.10	37.3	1.660
October.....	47.33	32.8	1.443	36.81	35.7	1.031	56.29	29.3	1.921	41.66	36.8	1.132	40.51	37.2	1.069	52.50	33.4	1.572
November.....	49.60	34.3	1.446	38.35	36.8	1.042	60.83	31.5	1.931	42.79	37.5	1.141	41.13	37.6	1.094	50.90	32.9	1.547
December.....	52.60	36.1	1.457	39.07	37.9	1.031	63.21	33.2	1.904	42.90	37.5	1.144	41.21	37.4	1.102	55.91	33.5	1.575
1952: January.....	52.56	36.4	1.444	39.48	37.6	1.050	67.15	34.0	1.975	42.25	36.9	1.145	40.30	36.8	1.095	62.08	38.9	1.596
February.....	53.69	36.9	1.455	40.69	38.5	1.057	68.20	34.1	2.000	42.94	37.7	1.139	40.73	37.3	1.092	68.51	41.1	1.661

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)					
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																				
	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1950: Average.....	\$38.98	36.5	\$1.068	\$43.45	36.7	\$1.184	\$42.06	38.2	\$1.101	\$38.37	36.3	\$1.057	\$44.85	38.4	\$1.168	\$55.31	41.0	\$1.349			
1951: Average.....	41.53	36.3	1.144	45.71	36.6	1.249	44.19	37.8	1.169							59.26	40.9	1.449			
1951: February.....	42.70	37.1	1.151	44.98	36.9	1.219	44.12	38.6	1.143	39.93	37.6	1.062	44.73	39.2	1.141	56.13	40.5	1.366			
March.....	40.77	36.5	1.117	44.88	36.7	1.223	44.05	38.3	1.150	38.44	36.4	1.056	45.16	39.0	1.158	55.58	40.6	1.359			
April.....	40.74	36.8	1.107	44.88	36.7	1.223	43.15	37.1	1.163	38.12	36.0	1.059	45.12	37.4	1.153	58.95	41.4	1.424			
May.....	40.35	35.9	1.124	44.82	36.0	1.245	42.81	36.5	1.173	37.21	35.2	1.057	42.65	36.8	1.159	59.72	41.5	1.439			
June.....	40.90	36.1	1.133	46.14	36.5	1.264	44.59	37.5	1.189	38.27	35.7	1.072	44.03	37.6	1.171	61.51	41.9	1.468			
July.....	41.83	36.5	1.146	43.61	36.4	1.198	43.48	37.1	1.172	38.65	35.3	1.078	44.00	37.8	1.164	57.43	39.8	1.443			
August.....	41.59	36.2	1.149	46.28	36.5	1.266	44.03	37.7	1.168	37.49	35.7	1.030	45.94	38.9	1.181	60.49	40.9	1.479			
September.....	41.93	35.9	1.168	46.76	36.7	1.274	44.36	37.5	1.183	37.31	35.4	1.084	44.92	38.0	1.182	61.51	40.6	1.518			
October.....	40.15	34.7	1.157	45.08	36.0	1.269	44.41	37.6	1.181	37.73	35.8	1.054	45.21	37.9	1.180	62.32	41.3	1.509			
November.....	42.37	36.4	1.164	47.62	37.0	1.287	44.65	37.9	1.178	38.00	36.5	1.041	46.21	38.8	1.191	60.86	40.6	1.499			
December.....	42.79	36.7	1.166	47.13	37.2	1.267	45.74	38.6	1.185	39.33	37.1	1.060	47.60	40.0	1.190	60.18	40.8	1.475			
1952: January.....	43.14	36.5	1.182	44.08	36.1	1.221	45.07	38.1	1.183	38.88	36.3	1.071	46.61	39.5	1.180	57.12	40.2	1.421			
February.....	43.86	37.3	1.176	43.58	36.2	1.204	45.03	38.1	1.182	40.36	37.1	1.088	46.45	39.7	1.170	59.10	40.7	1.452			
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued		
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																				
	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products					
							United States			South			West								
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1950: Average.....	\$66.28	38.9	\$1.703	\$54.95	40.7	\$1.350	\$55.53	40.5	\$1.371	\$38.90	42.1	\$0.924	\$70.43	38.7	\$1.820	\$60.52	43.2	\$1.401			
1951: Average.....	71.37	39.3	1.816	58.73	40.5	1.450	59.58	40.5	1.471	41.19	42.2	.976	75.85	38.6	1.965	64.74	42.4	1.527			
1951: February.....	64.10	38.2	1.678	53.30	39.9	1.386	56.00	39.8	1.407	40.05	41.5	.965	71.71	37.9	1.892	63.88	42.9	1.489			
March.....	57.93	36.3	1.596	55.06	40.1	1.373	55.58	39.9	1.393	40.34	41.8	.965	69.94	37.3	1.875	64.71	43.2	1.498			
April.....	71.10	39.0	1.823	58.49	41.1	1.423	59.16	41.0	1.443	41.82	42.8	.977	75.61	39.4	1.919	65.04	43.3	1.502			
May.....	71.64	39.0	1.837	59.22	41.3	1.434	59.95	41.2	1.455	41.81	43.1	.970	75.62	39.1	1.934	65.32	43.2	1.512			
June.....	77.10	41.7	1.849	60.92	41.5	1.468	61.79	41.5	1.489	41.12	42.0	.979	79.31	40.4	1.963	65.48	42.8	1.530			
July.....	62.55	35.7	1.752	57.46	39.6	1.451	58.17	39.6	1.469	40.62	41.7	.974	72.38	37.1	1.951	63.59	41.6	1.528			
August.....	74.57	40.2	1.855	60.29	40.6	1.485	61.06	40.6	1.504	41.02	41.9	.979	77.57	39.1	1.984	64.79	42.1	1.539			
September.....	75.63	39.7	1.905	61.06	40.2	1.519	61.95	40.2	1.541	41.21	42.1	.986	79.01	38.6	2.047	66.39	42.1	1.577			
October.....	79.99	41.9	1.909	61.49	40.8	1.507	62.42	40.8	1.530	42.37	42.8	.990	79.57	39.1	2.035	66.94	42.5	1.575			
November.....	79.38	41.3	1.922	60.56	40.4	1.499	61.49	40.4	1.522	41.75	42.3	.987	78.82	38.6	2.042	62.97	40.6	1.551			
December.....	74.92	40.0	1.873	59.47	40.4	1.472	60.36	40.4	1.494	42.03	42.5	.989	77.19	38.1	2.026	65.15	41.9	1.555			
1952: January.....	67.97	41.6	1.634	56.25	39.5	1.424	56.89	39.4	1.444	41.68	42.1	.990	70.71	35.3	2.003	64.59	41.3	1.564			
February.....	75.01	42.4	1.769	58.06	40.1	1.448	58.70	40.0	1.469	40.88	41.5	.985	76.46	38.5	1.986	66.02	42.0	1.572			
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued		
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																				
	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1950: Average.....	\$59.05	43.2	\$1.367	\$46.03	40.7	\$1.311	\$46.56	41.5	\$1.122	\$47.07	41.4	\$1.137	\$53.67	41.9	\$1.281	\$51.91	41.9	\$1.239			
1951: Average.....	61.80	42.1	1.468	49.22	41.5	1.186	49.54	42.2	1.174	51.28	42.0	1.221	57.72	41.2	1.401	54.84	40.8	1.344			
1951: February.....	60.15	41.8	1.439	47.72	41.1	1.161	49.26	42.8	1.151	50.23	42.1	1.193	58.15	42.2	1.378	55.78	42.0	1.328			
March.....	61.19	42.2	1.450	48.51	41.5	1.169	49.62	42.7	1.162	50.54	42.4	1.192	58.67	42.3	1.387	56.27	42.1	1.339			
April.....	62.13	42.7	1.455	48.70	41.8	1.165	49.64	42.9	1.157	51.49	42.8	1.203	59.96	41.1	1.396	54.04	40.6	1.331			
May.....	62.32	42.6	1.463	49.27	41.9	1.176	49.82	42.8	1.164	51.72	42.5	1.217	56.28	40.4	1.393	52.96	39.7	1.334			
June.....	62.08	42.2	1.471	50.46	42.3	1.193	50.35	42.6	1.182	52.26	42.8	1.221	56.03	40.4	1.387	52.64	39.7	1.326			
July.....	60.54	41.1	1.473	48.63	40.9	1.189	49.27	41.3	1.193	50.75	41.7	1.217	55.74	39.7	1.404	51.91	38.8	1.338			
August.....	62.14	42.1	1.476	48.87	41.0	1.192	48.74	41.2	1.183	51.29	41.9	1.224	57.53	40.8	1.410	53.64	40.0	1.341			
September.....	62.81	42.1	1.492	49.36	41.3	1.209	49.42	41.6	1.198	52.38	41.9	1.250	58.40	41.1	1.421	55.32	40.8	1.366			
October.....	64.30	42.8	1.500	50.01	41.3	1.205	49.61	41.9	1.184	51.96	41.6	1.249	58.79	41.4	1.420	55.94	41.1	1.361			
November.....	61.74	41.3	1.495	49.48	41.3	1.196	49.16	41.8	1.176	50.92	40.8	1.248	58.81	41.1	1.431	56.50	41.0	1.378			
December.....	63.09	42.2	1.495	51.07	42.0	1.216	50.37	42.4	1.188	52.08	41.7	1.249	60.48	42.0	1.440	57.75	41.7	1.385			
1952: January.....	61.84	41.5	1.490	48.47	40.7	1.191	47.80	41.1	1.163	51.83	41.6	1.246	59.80	41.5	1.441	56.59	41.1	1.377			
February.....	61.96	41.2	1.504	48.48	40.6	1.194	47.92	41.2	1.163	52.25	41.5	1.259	60.22	41.5	1.451	57.49	41.3	1.392			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued																	
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures			Paper and allied products					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1950: Average	\$48.39	42.3	\$1.144	\$56.35	41.4	\$1.361	\$37.27	41.2	\$1.390	\$58.53	41.9	\$1.397	\$61.14	43.3	\$1.412	\$65.06	43.9	\$1.482
1951: Average	80.88	41.3	1.232	58.03	39.8	1.458	60.37	40.3	1.408	64.69	42.2	1.533	65.77	43.1	1.526	71.17	44.4	1.603
1951: February	52.31	42.7	1.225	58.92	41.0	1.437	59.70	40.5	1.474	64.33	42.6	1.510	65.36	43.4	1.506	70.49	44.5	1.584
March	52.11	42.4	1.229	59.68	41.3	1.445	64.24	42.6	1.508	64.63	42.8	1.510	66.16	43.7	1.514	70.80	44.7	1.584
April	50.84	41.4	1.228	55.88	38.7	1.444	58.00	39.7	1.461	64.52	42.5	1.518	66.38	43.7	1.519	71.37	44.8	1.593
May	49.73	40.5	1.228	53.91	37.1	1.453	57.29	39.0	1.469	64.20	42.1	1.525	65.92	43.4	1.519	70.96	44.6	1.591
June	49.45	40.2	1.230	55.11	37.8	1.456	56.47	39.6	1.426	63.82	42.1	1.516	65.56	43.1	1.521	70.84	44.3	1.599
July	47.50	38.9	1.221	54.37	37.6	1.446	58.84	39.2	1.501	64.30	41.7	1.542	65.44	42.8	1.529	71.73	44.5	1.612
August	50.10	40.6	1.234	55.59	38.5	1.444	57.07	39.3	1.475	65.92	42.5	1.551	64.84	42.6	1.522	70.38	44.1	1.596
September	50.92	41.1	1.239	58.17	40.2	1.447	62.23	40.7	1.529	65.32	41.9	1.559	65.57	42.8	1.532	71.29	44.2	1.613
October	51.46	41.5	1.240	60.23	41.0	1.469	62.09	40.5	1.533	65.30	42.1	1.551	65.32	42.5	1.537	71.15	44.0	1.617
November	51.58	41.3	1.249	61.39	41.2	1.490	63.15	40.4	1.563	64.49	41.5	1.554	65.64	42.4	1.548	71.31	43.8	1.628
December	52.54	41.8	1.257	65.33	42.7	1.530	63.08	40.8	1.546	67.07	42.8	1.567	66.68	42.8	1.558	72.22	44.2	1.634
1952: January	52.29	41.6	1.257	59.42	39.8	1.493	63.58	40.6	1.506	67.53	42.5	1.590	66.65	42.7	1.561	71.98	44.0	1.636
February	52.50	41.5	1.265	62.58	40.9	1.530	65.14	41.1	1.585	66.81	42.1	1.587	66.56	42.5	1.566	72.16	44.0	1.640
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued									Printing, publishing, and allied industries								
	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1950: Average	\$37.90	43.0	\$1.348	\$55.48	42.0	\$1.321	\$72.98	38.8	\$1.881	\$80.00	38.9	\$2.168	\$74.18	39.5	\$1.878	\$64.08	39.1	\$1.639
1951: Average	60.65	41.8	1.451	59.73	41.8	1.429	76.05	38.8	1.960	83.34	38.6	2.227	79.28	39.8	1.992	67.48	39.6	1.704
1951: February	61.80	42.8	1.444	58.83	41.9	1.404	74.23	38.4	1.933	79.96	39.0	2.221	79.25	40.2	1.971	66.21	38.9	1.702
March	63.17	43.3	1.459	59.91	42.1	1.423	75.74	38.9	1.947	82.13	38.6	2.244	78.56	39.9	1.969	67.43	39.5	1.707
April	62.74	43.0	1.459	59.82	42.1	1.421	78.78	38.9	1.948	82.98	38.8	2.255	77.34	39.4	1.963	68.08	39.7	1.714
May	61.88	42.1	1.458	59.99	42.1	1.425	75.66	38.7	1.955	83.49	38.7	2.275	75.93	39.9	1.952	67.90	39.9	1.704
June	60.05	41.5	1.447	60.15	42.3	1.422	75.82	38.8	1.954	83.16	38.7	2.266	77.70	39.3	1.977	68.99	40.3	1.712
July	58.59	40.6	1.443	58.95	41.4	1.424	75.80	38.6	1.956	82.36	38.3	2.269	79.64	39.7	2.006	66.20	39.1	1.688
August	58.92	40.8	1.444	59.39	41.5	1.431	75.54	38.7	1.952	82.29	38.3	2.267	80.32	40.0	2.008	68.28	40.0	1.707
September	59.12	41.0	1.442	59.78	41.6	1.437	77.69	39.2	1.982	85.13	38.9	2.307	83.23	40.7	2.045	68.60	40.1	1.713
October	58.95	40.7	1.448	59.60	41.3	1.443	76.27	38.6	1.976	84.59	38.7	2.305	80.07	39.7	2.017	66.31	39.4	1.683
November	59.49	40.8	1.458	59.80	41.1	1.455	77.09	38.7	1.992	85.51	38.7	2.330	80.48	39.8	2.022	66.68	39.2	1.701
December	60.77	41.2	1.475	60.76	41.5	1.464	78.43	39.4	2.016	88.65	37.5	2.364	80.11	39.5	2.028	68.03	39.6	1.718
1952: January	60.93	41.2	1.470	60.69	41.4	1.466	77.12	38.6	1.998	82.68	35.7	2.316	79.17	39.0	2.030	67.49	39.1	1.726
February	60.70	40.9	1.454	60.48	41.0	1.475	77.34	38.4	2.014	83.65	35.9	2.330	82.12	40.1	2.048	68.62	39.3	1.746
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1950: Average	\$72.34	39.9	\$1.813	\$73.04	40.0	\$1.826	\$65.18	39.1	\$1.697	\$92.67	41.5	\$1.810	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.660	\$65.69	40.6	\$1.618
1951: Average	75.36	40.0	1.884	75.99	40.1	1.895	67.42	39.2	1.730	88.22	41.8	1.632	75.13	41.6	1.806	71.62	40.9	1.751
1951: February	73.24	38.4	1.859	75.28	40.2	1.874	66.81	38.8	1.722	67.17	41.8	1.607	73.79	41.6	1.778	70.26	40.8	1.722
March	75.52	40.3	1.874	74.85	40.2	1.862	68.17	39.2	1.739	67.54	41.9	1.612	73.65	41.4	1.779	71.15	41.2	1.727
April	74.76	40.0	1.869	75.52	40.4	1.894	67.60	39.3	1.720	67.84	41.8	1.623	73.69	41.4	1.780	71.82	41.3	1.759
May	74.60	39.7	1.879	74.79	39.7	1.884	67.69	39.4	1.718	68.14	41.7	1.634	74.53	41.8	1.783	72.07	41.3	1.745
June	74.86	39.8	1.881	75.95	40.1	1.894	67.11	39.2	1.712	68.72	41.7	1.648	75.50	41.9	1.802	72.48	41.3	1.755
July	74.86	39.8	1.881	76.42	40.2	1.901	66.44	38.9	1.708	69.01	41.5	1.659	76.36	42.0	1.818	73.06	41.3	1.769
August	74.77	39.9	1.874	77.09	40.3	1.913	65.96	38.8	1.700	68.18	41.5	1.643	76.03	42.1	1.808	71.67	41.0	1.748
September	76.90	40.5	1.901	77.51	40.4	1.926	67.70	39.2	1.727	68.43	41.7	1.641	76.13	41.6	1.830	72.84	40.8	1.778
October	75.13	39.5	1.902	75.96	40.0	1.899	67.22	38.9	1.728	68.18	41.8	1.631	76.45	41.8	1.829	71.17	40.3	1.766
November	76.57	39.9	1.919	75.56	39.6	1.908	66.99	38.7	1.731	68.72	41.8	1.644	76.36	41.5	1.840	71.63	40.4	1.773
December	78.75	40.7	1.935	78.47	40.7	1.928	69.38	39.6	1.752	69.10	41.8	1.653	75.89	41.0	1.851	72.45	40.7	1.780
1952: January	78.34	40.4	1.939	76.68	40.0	1.917	68.52	39.2	1.748	68.72	41.5	1.656	75.91	41.3	1.838	71.68	40.2	1.783
February	77.14	39.7	1.943	77.13	39.8	1.938	68.12	38.4	1.774	68.39	41.5	1.656	74.28	40.7	1.825	71.76	40.2	1.785

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemical and allied products—Continued																	
	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$55.54	41.8	\$1.508	\$71.93	40.8	\$1.763	\$58.40	39.3	\$1.486	\$59.59	40.9	\$1.457	\$54.90	42.3	\$1.532	\$47.00	41.3	\$1.138
1951: Average.....	72.66	42.0	1.730	78.31	41.0	1.910	62.76	39.4	1.593	62.51	41.1	1.521	68.84	41.9	1.643	52.16	42.2	1.236
1951: February.....	70.72	41.8	1.704	76.97	40.9	1.882	61.39	39.3	1.562	61.96	41.5	1.493	69.05	42.6	1.621	48.42	41.0	1.181
March.....	71.61	42.0	1.705	77.12	41.0	1.881	62.29	39.5	1.577	62.28	41.6	1.497	69.07	42.4	1.629	50.85	42.7	1.184
April.....	72.21	42.3	1.707	78.00	41.4	1.884	62.81	39.7	1.582	63.08	41.8	1.509	68.79	42.1	1.634	50.98	42.2	1.208
May.....	72.20	42.1	1.715	78.67	41.6	1.896	63.08	39.8	1.585	62.17	41.2	1.509	68.83	42.1	1.635	53.28	42.8	1.245
June.....	72.15	41.9	1.722	78.40	41.2	1.903	62.69	39.6	1.583	62.36	41.3	1.510	68.84	42.0	1.632	52.96	42.0	1.261
July.....	73.91	42.6	1.725	79.32	41.1	1.930	63.32	39.5	1.603	61.63	40.2	1.533	68.84	41.8	1.647	54.36	42.6	1.276
August.....	72.26	41.9	1.727	79.12	41.1	1.925	62.53	39.4	1.587	62.00	40.5	1.527	68.35	41.7	1.630	52.67	41.6	1.266
September.....	74.55	42.5	1.754	78.44	40.6	1.932	63.54	39.1	1.625	61.90	40.3	1.536	67.86	41.0	1.655	54.02	42.4	1.274
October.....	72.36	41.3	1.732	76.88	40.2	1.912	62.80	38.9	1.616	63.51	41.0	1.549	68.56	41.2	1.664	52.92	41.9	1.263
November.....	73.49	41.4	1.775	80.42	41.2	1.952	63.10	38.9	1.622	63.59	41.0	1.551	69.85	41.6	1.679	53.09	41.9	1.267
December.....	73.61	41.4	1.778	81.20	41.6	1.952	63.91	39.4	1.622	63.67	41.0	1.553	70.27	41.9	1.677	54.95	42.6	1.290
1952: January.....	73.35	41.3	1.776	78.78	40.4	1.950	63.38	39.0	1.625	64.05	40.9	1.566	69.63	41.4	1.682	54.06	42.1	1.284
February.....	72.28	40.7	1.776	77.24	40.6	1.931	63.90	39.3	1.626	63.81	40.8	1.564	69.13	41.1	1.682	53.17	41.8	1.272
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Vegetable and animal oils and fats									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$53.46	45.5	\$1.175	\$64.41	41.5	\$1.552	\$71.81	41.7	\$1.722	\$75.01	40.9	\$1.834	\$77.93	40.4	\$1.929	\$62.85	39.7	\$1.583
1951: Average.....	58.60	46.0	1.274	69.31	41.7	1.662	77.11	41.5	1.838	81.30	41.0	1.983	84.70	40.7	2.081	69.47	39.9	1.741
1951: February.....	56.36	44.8	1.258	70.05	42.3	1.666	79.36	43.2	1.837	78.44	40.6	1.932	81.28	40.2	2.022	66.63	40.2	1.732
March.....	56.28	43.9	1.262	69.90	42.3	1.654	79.04	43.0	1.852	78.03	40.6	1.944	81.89	40.2	2.037	68.06	39.4	1.728
April.....	58.30	44.4	1.315	68.68	41.8	1.643	78.87	43.1	1.837	81.33	41.2	1.974	84.87	40.9	2.075	68.96	40.0	1.724
May.....	59.22	43.9	1.349	68.02	41.5	1.639	74.06	40.6	1.824	81.31	40.9	1.988	84.77	40.8	2.063	69.12	40.0	1.728
June.....	60.43	44.3	1.364	68.14	41.4	1.646	76.48	40.8	1.860	81.20	40.7	1.995	84.76	40.4	2.068	70.42	40.1	1.756
July.....	61.59	44.5	1.384	68.68	41.4	1.659	76.40	40.9	1.868	84.06	41.8	2.011	87.94	41.6	2.114	70.88	40.5	1.750
August.....	59.81	44.4	1.347	68.19	41.3	1.651	75.91	40.9	1.856	80.55	40.6	1.984	83.70	40.2	2.062	68.77	39.5	1.741
September.....	58.43	47.7	1.225	69.22	41.4	1.672	76.86	41.1	1.870	83.21	41.4	2.010	86.60	41.1	2.107	70.82	39.9	1.720
October.....	58.82	49.1	1.196	69.55	41.4	1.680	77.39	41.1	1.883	81.72	40.9	1.998	84.68	40.4	2.096	69.20	39.7	1.743
November.....	58.95	48.6	1.213	70.47	41.6	1.694	79.25	41.6	1.905	81.28	40.7	1.997	84.89	40.6	2.091	69.32	39.5	1.755
December.....	59.65	48.3	1.235	70.72	41.5	1.704	79.06	41.2	1.919	82.94	41.2	2.013	87.14	41.3	2.109	70.35	40.2	1.750
1952: January.....	59.65	47.3	1.261	70.47	41.5	1.698	77.87	41.2	1.890	82.90	40.9	2.027	87.13	41.1	2.120	70.07	39.5	1.774
February.....	59.45	46.7	1.273	70.33	41.3	1.703	77.28	40.8	1.891	82.38	40.8	2.019	85.88	40.7	2.110	71.06	40.1	1.772
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.																	
	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$95.78	44.7	\$1.464	\$64.42	40.9	\$1.575	\$72.48	39.8	\$1.821	\$52.21	40.1	\$1.302	\$59.76	42.2	\$1.416	\$44.56	37.6	\$1.186
1951: Average.....	69.09	43.7	1.581	68.70	40.6	1.692	77.93	39.6	1.968	57.81	41.0	1.410	63.26	41.4	1.528	47.10	37.0	1.273
1951: February.....	67.68	43.3	1.533	63.37	39.9	1.609	66.95	35.5	1.886	55.87	40.6	1.376	61.98	41.3	1.500	49.43	39.2	1.261
March.....	68.97	43.9	1.571	65.58	40.0	1.647	71.40	37.5	1.899	58.17	41.4	1.405	63.13	41.7	1.514	48.73	38.4	1.269
April.....	69.10	43.9	1.574	65.96	40.0	1.629	70.15	37.0	1.896	59.82	42.1	1.421	63.81	41.9	1.523	46.65	36.5	1.278
May.....	69.73	44.3	1.564	68.95	41.3	1.660	75.92	39.4	1.927	61.48	42.9	1.433	64.09	42.5	1.508	45.38	35.4	1.282
June.....	67.69	43.2	1.577	71.27	41.9	1.701	82.44	41.7	1.977	59.98	42.3	1.418	64.47	42.0	1.535	46.90	36.7	1.278
July.....	69.09	43.7	1.581	70.81	41.0	1.727	83.67	41.4	2.021	54.68	39.0	1.402	63.29	41.1	1.540	47.12	37.1	1.270
August.....	70.68	44.4	1.592	69.52	40.7	1.708	82.07	41.2	1.992	57.04	40.8	1.398	61.42	40.3	1.524	46.19	35.4	1.268
September.....	72.44	44.5	1.617	70.18	40.9	1.716	81.64	40.9	1.996	55.94	40.1	1.398	63.06	41.0	1.535	45.92	35.9	1.279
October.....	72.74	44.9	1.620	68.67	40.3	1.704	78.76	39.9	1.974	56.16	40.0	1.404	62.68	40.7	1.540	45.31	35.4	1.280
November.....	67.37	42.4	1.589	69.46	40.5	1.715	80.27	40.5	1.982	56.64	40.2	1.409	62.36	40.6	1.536	45.85	35.6	1.288
December.....	64.75	41.4	1.564	73.91	41.2	1.794	86.26	41.0	2.104	59.95	40.7	1.473	65.45	41.5	1.577	48.61	37.8	1.286
1952: January.....	64.17	40.9	1.599	75.15	41.2	1.824	88.71	41.3	2.148	60.39	40.1	1.506	65.58	41.3	1.588	48.63	38.5	1.289
February.....	67.04	41.9	1.590	74.30	40.8	1.821	87.62	41.0	2.137	60.46	39.8	1.519	64.70	40.9	1.582	50.32	38.5	1.297

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Leather and leather products—Continued									Stone, clay, and glass products								
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$57.21	39.7	\$1.441	\$41.99	36.9	\$1.138	\$44.85	38.5	\$1.165	\$50.20	41.2	\$1.437	\$61.58	40.3	\$1.528	\$56.36	39.8	\$1.416
1951: Average.....	60.41	39.1	1.545	44.10	36.0	1.225	48.16	38.5	1.251	64.94	41.6	1.561	65.81	40.2	1.637	60.67	40.1	1.513
1951: February.....	62.62	40.6	1.540	46.99	38.8	1.211	48.82	39.4	1.239	63.15	41.3	1.529	65.04	40.3	1.614	58.82	39.5	1.480
March.....	66.71	39.6	1.532	46.43	37.9	1.225	48.82	39.0	1.244	64.53	41.9	1.540	66.17	41.0	1.614	59.84	40.0	1.496
April.....	60.49	39.1	1.547	43.68	35.4	1.233	47.27	38.0	1.244	65.00	42.1	1.546	66.91	41.3	1.620	61.32	41.1	1.492
May.....	59.71	38.6	1.547	41.70	33.9	1.230	47.43	37.7	1.258	65.11	41.9	1.554	65.81	40.4	1.629	60.53	40.3	1.502
June.....	60.30	38.8	1.554	43.79	35.6	1.230	48.24	38.6	1.253	65.25	41.8	1.561	65.97	40.4	1.633	59.89	39.9	1.501
July.....	59.44	38.5	1.544	44.39	36.3	1.223	47.85	38.4	1.246	65.04	41.4	1.571	67.14	40.4	1.662	61.44	40.5	1.517
August.....	58.84	38.1	1.547	45.29	35.4	1.223	47.88	38.3	1.250	64.74	41.5	1.590	63.19	39.2	1.612	58.45	39.1	1.485
September.....	58.94	38.2	1.539	42.73	34.6	1.215	48.04	38.1	1.261	65.74	41.5	1.594	65.40	39.3	1.664	59.40	38.4	1.547
October.....	60.37	38.9	1.552	41.83	33.9	1.234	47.08	37.6	1.252	65.93	41.7	1.581	65.67	38.8	1.650	61.21	39.9	1.534
November.....	59.98	38.3	1.566	41.93	33.9	1.237	48.79	38.6	1.264	65.03	40.9	1.590	65.50	39.2	1.671	62.22	40.3	1.544
December.....	61.11	38.9	1.571	45.57	36.9	1.235	50.17	39.5	1.270	65.30	41.2	1.585	66.28	40.0	1.657	64.48	41.6	1.550
1952: January.....	62.13	39.2	1.585	47.24	38.1	1.240	49.67	39.2	1.267	64.47	40.7	1.584	65.50	39.6	1.654	62.50	40.4	1.547
February.....	62.20	39.3	1.585	48.32	38.5	1.255	49.71	39.3	1.265	65.27	41.0	1.592	66.70	40.3	1.655	62.34	40.3	1.547
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe			Pottery and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$53.71	39.7	\$1.353	\$50.13	41.7	\$1.442	\$54.19	40.5	\$1.338	\$53.75	42.9	\$1.253	\$52.17	39.7	\$1.314	\$52.16	37.5	\$1.391
1951: Average.....	57.50	39.9	1.441	65.17	41.8	1.559	61.01	41.5	1.470	58.09	42.9	1.354	58.19	40.1	1.451	57.65	38.1	1.513
1951: February.....	57.14	39.9	1.432	62.03	41.7	1.509	57.65	40.4	1.427	54.24	41.5	1.307	54.96	39.3	1.366	57.69	38.9	1.483
March.....	58.55	41.0	1.428	64.08	42.1	1.522	59.08	41.3	1.451	57.34	42.6	1.346	56.00	39.5	1.407	58.64	39.3	1.492
April.....	57.96	40.9	1.417	64.08	41.8	1.533	60.78	41.6	1.461	58.94	43.4	1.358	57.31	40.3	1.422	58.56	39.1	1.500
May.....	55.25	39.5	1.424	65.35	42.0	1.556	61.68	42.1	1.465	60.02	44.0	1.354	58.90	41.1	1.433	57.26	38.1	1.503
June.....	56.34	39.4	1.430	65.71	41.8	1.572	61.61	41.9	1.468	59.25	43.6	1.369	57.47	40.3	1.426	57.04	37.8	1.509
July.....	60.16	40.9	1.471	65.78	42.4	1.589	60.96	41.5	1.469	58.49	43.2	1.354	55.57	38.7	1.436	55.37	36.5	1.517
August.....	56.56	39.8	1.432	66.72	42.3	1.581	61.63	41.9	1.471	58.71	43.2	1.359	59.30	40.7	1.457	57.04	37.4	1.525
September.....	58.25	39.8	1.481	67.01	41.8	1.608	61.96	41.4	1.497	58.58	42.7	1.372	59.41	39.5	1.504	56.95	37.3	1.527
October.....	56.64	38.2	1.445	66.66	42.1	1.581	63.34	42.2	1.501	60.91	43.6	1.374	62.10	41.1	1.511	58.05	37.8	1.536
November.....	56.70	38.6	1.469	65.64	41.7	1.574	61.96	41.4	1.497	57.34	42.1	1.362	61.11	40.5	1.509	58.79	38.0	1.547
December.....	58.76	40.3	1.458	65.27	41.6	1.569	62.13	41.5	1.497	57.92	42.4	1.366	60.25	39.9	1.510	59.40	38.2	1.555
1952: January.....	57.97	39.3	1.475	65.21	41.3	1.579	60.63	40.8	1.486	55.28	41.1	1.345	56.83	39.1	1.454	58.62	37.7	1.555
February.....	59.70	40.5	1.474	65.91	41.9	1.573	59.94	40.5	1.480	55.14	41.3	1.335	58.31	38.2	1.448	59.87	38.4	1.559
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$62.64	45.0	\$1.392	\$51.15	43.9	\$1.163	\$60.94	41.4	\$1.472	\$67.24	40.8	\$1.648	\$67.47	39.9	\$1.691	\$55.32	41.9	\$1.559
1951: Average.....	68.37	45.4	1.506	67.41	45.0	1.498	67.67	41.8	1.619	75.12	41.5	1.810	77.06	40.9	1.884	71.95	42.4	1.697
1951: February.....	65.37	44.2	1.479	63.19	42.9	1.473	66.96	42.3	1.583	73.12	41.1	1.779	74.16	40.0	1.854	71.48	42.8	1.670
March.....	66.74	45.0	1.483	65.61	44.2	1.497	67.76	42.3	1.602	73.11	41.8	1.797	77.35	41.3	1.873	73.31	43.3	1.693
April.....	67.60	45.6	1.490	66.14	44.6	1.483	67.55	42.3	1.604	75.70	42.1	1.798	77.92	41.6	1.873	72.93	43.1	1.692
May.....	66.26	45.6	1.497	67.51	45.4	1.487	68.72	42.5	1.617	75.02	41.7	1.799	76.90	41.1	1.871	72.46	42.8	1.693
June.....	68.13	45.9	1.506	67.80	45.5	1.490	68.29	42.0	1.626	76.03	41.8	1.819	78.70	41.4	1.901	72.08	42.5	1.696
July.....	69.14	45.7	1.513	69.07	46.2	1.495	67.32	41.4	1.636	74.76	41.1	1.819	77.64	40.8	1.903	70.22	41.6	1.688
August.....	70.34	46.4	1.516	69.49	45.9	1.514	67.93	41.7	1.629	73.70	40.9	1.802	75.25	40.2	1.872	70.85	41.9	1.691
September.....	70.71	46.4	1.524	69.89	46.1	1.516	68.38	41.7	1.629	75.79	41.3	1.835	78.72	41.0	1.920	71.82	42.1	1.706
October.....	70.82	46.2	1.533	70.12	46.1	1.521	67.81	41.4	1.638	74.82	41.2	1.816	75.79	40.4	1.876	72.24	42.0	1.720
November.....	69.06	44.9	1.538	68.67	45.0	1.526	66.94	40.4	1.657	75.23	41.2	1.826	77.49	41.0	1.890	71.37	41.4	1.724
December.....	67.98	44.4	1.531	68.36	44.8	1.526	67.73	41.1	1.648	77.73	42.2	1.842	79.44	41.9	1.896	73.69	42.4	1.738
1952: January.....	67.01	44.0	1.523	66.67	44.3	1.505	67.36	40.6	1.659	76.75	41.6	1.845	78.36	41.2	1.902	72.61	41.9	1.733
February.....	68.20	44.2	1.543	69.37	45.4	1.528	68.63	40.8	1.682	76.94	41.6	1.835	78.44	41.7	1.881	70.96	40.9	1.735

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$65.06	42.3	\$1.538	\$65.46	41.3	\$1.585	\$65.43	41.1	\$1.592	\$63.71	41.0	\$1.554	\$62.37	40.9	\$1.525	\$63.97	40.9	\$1.564
1951: Average.....	70.01	42.2	1.659	71.98	41.9	1.718	75.08	43.1	1.756	70.13	41.4	1.694	69.34	41.3	1.679	70.92	41.5	1.709
1951: February.....	69.90	42.7	1.637	70.80	42.5	1.668	74.48	43.2	1.724	68.18	41.3	1.675	68.06	41.2	1.652	69.21	41.0	1.688
March.....	72.17	43.4	1.663	73.40	43.1	1.703	74.61	43.1	1.731	69.14	41.3	1.674	68.72	41.5	1.656	69.66	41.1	1.698
April.....	70.88	42.8	1.656	74.73	43.4	1.722	75.65	43.4	1.743	70.18	41.9	1.675	70.01	42.2	1.659	71.19	41.8	1.708
May.....	70.75	42.7	1.657	73.23	42.5	1.723	74.90	42.8	1.750	70.18	41.8	1.679	69.35	41.8	1.659	71.06	41.7	1.704
June.....	70.47	42.5	1.658	71.20	41.3	1.724	76.29	43.3	1.762	70.73	41.9	1.688	69.72	41.7	1.672	72.63	42.4	1.713
July.....	68.15	41.3	1.650	69.37	40.9	1.666	74.45	42.3	1.760	69.90	40.9	1.709	68.26	40.2	1.698	72.93	42.4	1.720
August.....	68.81	41.5	1.658	71.39	41.6	1.716	74.99	42.9	1.748	70.46	41.4	1.703	69.84	41.4	1.687	71.39	41.6	1.718
September.....	68.93	41.4	1.665	71.84	41.5	1.731	76.33	43.2	1.767	68.64	40.4	1.699	67.31	39.9	1.687	71.06	41.5	1.712
October.....	69.47	41.4	1.678	71.69	41.2	1.740	76.64	43.2	1.774	70.47	41.6	1.694	70.01	41.6	1.683	72.24	42.1	1.718
November.....	68.96	41.0	1.682	70.79	40.5	1.748	76.37	43.0	1.776	69.95	41.1	1.702	69.17	41.1	1.683	71.70	41.3	1.736
December.....	70.43	41.6	1.693	72.92	41.4	1.763	79.56	44.1	1.804	71.58	41.4	1.729	72.44	41.8	1.733	69.12	40.4	1.711
1952: January.....	70.98	41.8	1.698	70.68	40.0	1.767	77.28	43.2	1.789	73.82	41.4	1.783	74.46	41.6	1.790	71.30	41.5	1.718
February.....	68.22	40.2	1.697	70.35	39.7	1.772	76.58	42.9	1.785	73.11	41.4	1.766	73.28	41.4	1.770	71.33	41.3	1.727
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$66.78	41.9	\$1.593	\$70.24	42.7	\$1.645	\$69.09	40.1	\$1.496	\$67.65	41.5	\$1.630	\$71.27	41.9	\$1.701	\$74.69	41.6	\$1.781
1951: Average.....	68.70	40.7	1.688	70.47	40.9	1.723	64.14	39.4	1.628	73.83	41.9	1.762	79.45	42.6	1.865	84.87	43.3	1.960
1951: February.....	68.30	40.8	1.674	69.52	40.7	1.708	64.96	40.1	1.620	72.70	42.0	1.731	78.83	42.1	1.825	81.49	42.6	1.913
March.....	68.21	40.7	1.678	70.05	40.8	1.717	64.06	39.7	1.614	73.12	42.0	1.741	78.17	42.3	1.848	83.87	43.5	1.928
April.....	68.09	40.6	1.677	70.14	40.9	1.715	62.83	39.0	1.611	73.82	42.3	1.738	79.22	42.8	1.881	85.78	43.9	1.984
May.....	67.91	40.4	1.681	69.15	40.3	1.716	63.99	39.4	1.624	73.85	42.2	1.750	78.90	42.6	1.882	84.41	43.4	1.945
June.....	69.37	40.9	1.696	72.22	41.6	1.736	63.29	38.9	1.627	73.57	41.8	1.760	80.31	42.9	1.872	85.91	43.7	1.966
July.....	68.78	40.4	1.702	71.92	41.5	1.733	62.33	37.8	1.646	71.43	40.7	1.755	78.32	42.2	1.866	82.18	42.3	1.942
August.....	67.18	39.9	1.683	69.33	40.4	1.721	62.17	38.4	1.619	72.73	41.3	1.761	78.51	42.3	1.866	83.22	42.7	1.949
September.....	67.64	40.0	1.691	69.41	40.4	1.718	63.36	38.4	1.650	74.76	42.0	1.750	79.21	42.0	1.866	84.14	42.6	1.976
October.....	68.61	40.6	1.690	70.54	40.8	1.729	64.30	39.6	1.626	76.08	41.9	1.792	80.49	42.7	1.885	87.21	43.8	1.961
November.....	68.94	40.6	1.698	69.04	40.0	1.726	66.50	40.4	1.646	74.48	41.4	1.799	80.39	42.4	1.896	85.46	42.9	1.992
December.....	73.00	42.1	1.734	75.35	42.5	1.773	67.07	40.6	1.652	77.97	42.7	1.826	83.69	43.5	1.924	91.10	44.7	2.038
1952: January.....	70.35	40.9	1.720	72.73	41.8	1.761	64.16	39.0	1.645	77.79	42.3	1.839	83.69	43.0	1.916	90.35	44.4	2.035
February.....	68.64	40.0	1.716	71.09	40.3	1.764	61.98	38.4	1.614	76.70	41.8	1.835	82.62	43.1	1.917	88.48	43.5	2.034
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Con.																	
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$73.79	42.9	\$1.720	\$63.42	41.4	\$1.532	\$60.90	41.6	\$1.464	\$61.01	41.5	\$1.470	\$58.54	41.7	\$1.332	\$61.31	41.2	\$1.458
1951: Average.....	80.15	43.0	1.864	69.35	41.7	1.663	66.48	41.3	1.609	66.47	41.7	1.594	66.53	41.6	1.455	69.49	42.5	1.635
1951: February.....	79.42	43.0	1.847	68.18	41.7	1.635	63.36	40.2	1.576	66.25	42.2	1.570	61.72	42.8	1.443	69.74	43.1	1.613
March.....	79.15	42.6	1.858	69.55	42.1	1.662	64.07	40.4	1.586	66.49	42.0	1.583	60.40	42.0	1.438	70.88	43.3	1.630
April.....	80.46	42.4	1.854	69.31	42.0	1.655	63.95	40.4	1.583	66.40	42.9	1.581	61.21	42.3	1.447	70.42	43.2	1.630
May.....	79.35	42.8	1.854	69.18	41.8	1.655	64.83	40.8	1.589	66.35	41.9	1.583	60.11	41.8	1.438	70.21	42.9	1.630
June.....	80.44	42.9	1.875	69.43	41.8	1.661	64.95	40.8	1.592	67.13	41.8	1.606	60.55	41.5	1.439	70.39	43.0	1.637
July.....	81.00	42.5	1.862	67.98	41.0	1.658	66.68	41.6	1.603	65.47	41.1	1.593	58.65	40.7	1.441	68.50	42.1	1.627
August.....	79.69	42.8	1.848	68.66	41.3	1.663	69.69	42.7	1.632	65.84	41.2	1.598	59.18	40.7	1.454	69.32	42.5	1.631
September.....	80.06	42.7	1.875	70.14	41.7	1.669	72.11	43.1	1.673	66.41	41.2	1.612	60.55	41.8	1.466	69.09	42.0	1.645
October.....	78.70	42.2	1.865	70.39	41.7	1.688	68.22	41.3	1.659	66.78	41.3	1.617	60.31	41.0	1.471	69.30	41.9	1.644
November.....	80.33	42.5	1.890	69.92	41.4	1.689	66.50	40.7	1.634	66.74	41.3	1.616	60.87	41.1	1.481	68.06	41.1	1.656
December.....	81.00	42.9	1.898	71.78	42.3	1.697	68.51	41.9	1.635	68.21	42.0	1.624	62.36	41.6	1.499	69.68	42.1	1.655
1952: January.....	78.14	41.5	1.883	71.19	41.9	1.699	65.77	40.3	1.632	67.81	41.5	1.634	61.55	40.9	1.505	68.60	41.6	1.649
February.....	78.73	41.9	1.879	71.52	41.9	1.707	65.45	40.3	1.624	67.77	41.5	1.641	61.38	40.7	1.508	69.39	41.8	1.660

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$62.65	41.6	\$1.506	\$63.91	41.1	\$1.555	\$67.64	41.4	\$1.626	\$61.20	40.8	\$1.500	\$63.29	41.1	\$1.540	\$63.23	41.3	\$1.531
1951: Average	66.70	41.3	1.615	69.58	41.0	1.697	73.03	41.8	1.795	65.93	40.6	1.624	71.74	42.6	1.684	71.61	42.3	1.693
1951: February	66.14	41.6	1.590	69.60	41.5	1.677	75.40	42.6	1.770	66.13	41.0	1.613	69.43	42.0	1.653	68.64	41.4	1.658
March	66.41	41.4	1.604	70.89	41.9	1.692	76.75	42.9	1.789	67.52	41.5	1.627	70.51	42.4	1.663	69.47	41.7	1.668
April	66.41	41.4	1.604	70.22	41.5	1.662	76.35	42.7	1.788	66.67	41.0	1.626	71.86	42.7	1.683	71.02	42.0	1.691
May	66.24	41.4	1.600	69.67	41.2	1.681	75.45	42.2	1.788	65.73	40.6	1.619	71.57	42.7	1.676	71.53	42.5	1.683
June	67.56	41.4	1.632	69.50	41.2	1.687	76.01	42.8	1.776	64.80	40.1	1.616	71.44	42.6	1.677	72.20	42.8	1.687
July	66.14	40.8	1.621	67.40	39.6	1.702	74.13	41.0	1.808	62.34	38.6	1.615	69.93	41.7	1.677	70.17	41.4	1.695
August	66.30	40.9	1.621	67.23	39.9	1.685	70.92	39.8	1.782	64.24	39.0	1.610	71.95	42.7	1.685	72.80	42.8	1.703
September	66.67	40.8	1.634	69.89	40.8	1.713	75.84	41.4	1.832	65.61	40.4	1.624	73.44	43.1	1.704	73.66	43.1	1.709
October	67.32	41.2	1.634	70.65	41.1	1.719	75.58	41.3	1.830	66.91	40.9	1.636	72.59	42.6	1.704	72.12	42.2	1.709
November	67.52	41.4	1.631	69.53	40.4	1.721	72.96	40.0	1.824	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.93	42.6	1.712	73.19	42.5	1.722
December	69.09	42.0	1.645	71.49	41.3	1.731	75.84	41.4	1.832	68.27	41.2	1.657	74.87	43.4	1.725	74.78	43.0	1.739
1952: January	69.14	41.7	1.658	70.57	40.7	1.734	73.41	40.2	1.826	67.89	40.8	1.664	73.62	42.9	1.716	73.53	42.7	1.722
February	68.85	41.3	1.667	70.27	40.5	1.735	74.26	40.6	1.829	67.19	40.4	1.663	73.92	42.8	1.727	73.82	42.4	1.741
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
	Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
1950: Average	\$62.16	40.6	\$1.531	\$62.14	41.1	\$1.512	\$64.22	41.3	\$1.553	\$60.15	41.5	\$1.494	\$64.76	41.7	\$1.553	\$67.21	41.8	\$1.604
1951: Average	71.57	42.7	1.676	70.31	41.9	1.678	68.54	40.7	1.684	70.50	40.8	1.728	70.43	42.3	1.685	70.73	43.5	1.704
1951: February	69.14	41.8	1.654	68.83	42.1	1.635	67.86	41.2	1.647	69.76	41.3	1.689	68.84	41.9	1.643	75.08	43.5	1.726
March	70.18	42.3	1.660	69.01	41.9	1.647	69.56	41.6	1.672	71.47	41.6	1.718	71.05	42.8	1.680	76.43	43.8	1.745
April	71.48	42.7	1.674	71.30	42.8	1.666	68.14	40.8	1.670	70.23	41.0	1.713	71.47	43.0	1.662	76.78	43.9	1.749
May	70.99	42.5	1.668	70.52	42.2	1.671	67.43	40.4	1.669	68.92	40.4	1.706	70.76	42.5	1.665	76.30	43.6	1.750
June	70.72	42.4	1.665	69.76	41.7	1.673	68.67	40.8	1.683	71.07	41.2	1.725	70.49	42.6	1.664	76.65	43.5	1.762
July	70.09	42.3	1.657	69.50	41.0	1.673	66.74	39.4	1.694	68.69	39.5	1.739	69.47	41.6	1.670	75.42	43.0	1.754
August	71.56	42.8	1.672	70.05	41.6	1.684	67.06	39.8	1.685	68.76	39.7	1.732	69.22	41.6	1.694	75.94	43.0	1.766
September	74.28	43.7	1.702	70.68	41.6	1.699	68.67	40.3	1.704	70.73	40.3	1.755	70.27	42.0	1.673	77.24	43.2	1.788
October	73.73	43.5	1.698	72.54	42.3	1.715	69.49	40.4	1.720	71.52	40.5	1.766	71.52	42.4	1.682	77.86	43.4	1.794
November	73.53	43.2	1.702	71.13	41.5	1.714	69.64	40.3	1.728	71.85	40.5	1.774	70.22	41.9	1.676	77.63	43.2	1.797
December	73.11	43.9	1.711	74.69	43.0	1.737	71.15	41.2	1.727	73.40	41.4	1.773	72.71	43.1	1.687	79.95	44.1	1.813
1952: January	73.53	43.0	1.710	73.26	42.3	1.732	72.88	41.6	1.752	75.46	41.9	1.801	71.36	42.5	1.679	79.81	43.9	1.818
February	74.78	43.4	1.723	73.65	42.4	1.737	73.57	41.8	1.760	75.66	41.8	1.810	71.87	42.5	1.691	79.56	43.5	1.829
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$69.43	40.7	\$1.706	\$64.60	40.1	\$1.611	\$68.09	40.3	\$1.640	\$62.57	39.8	\$1.572	\$65.97	42.4	\$1.556	\$71.54	43.2	\$1.656
1951: Average	79.70	42.9	1.860	73.46	40.7	1.805	75.75	40.9	1.852	70.92	40.5	1.751	75.38	44.1	1.694	85.55	46.8	1.828
1951: February	77.81	42.8	1.818	71.28	40.8	1.747	73.50	41.2	1.784	68.47	40.3	1.690	74.18	44.1	1.682	82.99	46.7	1.777
March	80.56	43.8	1.837	73.66	41.0	1.782	74.52	40.9	1.822	71.23	41.1	1.733	74.13	44.1	1.681	83.69	46.7	1.792
April	80.44	43.6	1.845	73.69	41.1	1.793	75.74	41.3	1.854	71.25	40.9	1.742	75.62	44.8	1.688	84.87	47.1	1.802
May	79.38	43.0	1.846	73.29	40.9	1.792	75.73	41.2	1.838	70.39	40.5	1.738	75.63	44.7	1.692	85.07	47.0	1.810
June	79.91	43.1	1.854	74.21	41.0	1.810	75.73	41.0	1.847	72.54	41.1	1.765	74.61	44.2	1.688	85.86	46.8	1.818
July	77.08	41.9	1.839	73.38	40.8	1.798	75.13	40.9	1.837	71.66	40.9	1.752	73.63	43.7	1.685	83.57	46.3	1.805
August	78.91	42.4	1.861	72.41	39.7	1.824	74.85	38.6	1.939	70.64	40.6	1.749	74.94	44.5	1.694	85.23	46.5	1.833
September	78.79	42.0	1.876	74.52	40.0	1.863	77.73	39.6	1.963	72.18	40.3	1.791	75.60	44.6	1.695	86.77	46.5	1.866
October	81.76	43.1	1.897	74.01	40.6	1.823	76.24	40.9	1.864	71.65	40.3	1.773	75.07	44.4	1.702	89.44	47.4	1.887
November	79.97	42.4	1.886	73.42	40.1	1.831	76.58	40.8	1.877	69.97	39.4	1.776	76.96	44.9	1.714	87.33	46.5	1.878
December	83.55	43.7	1.912	76.55	42.2	1.858	79.23	41.7	1.900	73.40	40.6	1.808	80.47	46.3	1.738	90.20	47.6	1.895
1952: January	84.40	43.8	1.927	76.09	40.8	1.865	78.13	41.1	1.901	73.29	40.4	1.814	80.39	46.2	1.740	90.30	47.6	1.897
February	85.26	43.9	1.942	75.92	40.0	1.898	78.42	40.3	1.946	72.73	39.7	1.832	80.54	46.1	1.747	90.30	46.9	1.900

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued														
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$69.72	43.2	\$1.614	\$70.54	42.7	\$1.652	\$74.69	43.5	\$1.717	\$65.74	41.9	\$1.569	\$66.33	41.9	\$1.583
1951: Average.....	84.75	47.4	1.788	81.99	45.2	1.814	88.08	46.8	1.882	74.69	43.6	1.713	76.91	44.2	1.736
1951: February.....	82.65	47.5	1.740	79.83	44.6	1.790	84.17	46.4	1.814	74.59	43.9	1.699	75.19	44.1	1.705
March.....	82.90	47.4	1.749	80.28	44.7	1.796	85.69	46.8	1.831	75.15	44.1	1.704	75.71	44.2	1.713
April.....	84.13	47.8	1.790	82.68	45.7	1.807	86.76	47.1	1.842	76.01	44.5	1.708	77.15	44.7	1.726
May.....	84.38	47.7	1.769	82.17	45.6	1.802	87.05	46.8	1.860	74.55	43.8	1.702	77.59	44.8	1.732
June.....	83.90	47.4	1.772	82.08	45.4	1.808	88.27	47.0	1.878	75.37	44.0	1.713	78.00	44.8	1.741
July.....	81.84	46.9	1.745	80.95	44.8	1.807	86.25	46.0	1.875	74.00	43.4	1.705	75.04	43.4	1.729
August.....	84.64	47.1	1.797	81.00	44.9	1.804	87.46	46.4	1.885	73.14	43.0	1.701	76.56	44.0	1.740
September.....	84.91	46.5	1.826	83.68	45.6	1.835	90.81	47.3	1.924	74.56	43.3	1.722	78.15	44.2	1.768
October.....	82.42	46.0	1.803	85.28	46.4	1.838	91.62	47.4	1.953	74.43	43.0	1.731	77.48	43.8	1.769
November.....	86.89	47.3	1.837	82.89	45.0	1.842	90.64	46.6	1.945	74.65	42.9	1.740	78.14	44.0	1.776
December.....	89.69	48.3	1.857	85.75	46.1	1.860	93.68	47.7	1.964	76.47	43.8	1.746	79.97	44.8	1.785
1952: January.....	90.63	48.7	1.861	84.13	45.5	1.849	93.52	47.4	1.973	76.08	43.3	1.757	78.63	44.0	1.787
February.....	88.73	47.5	1.808	85.51	45.8	1.867	91.99	46.6	1.974	76.38	43.3	1.764	79.92	43.9	1.800
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued														
	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$71.70	40.9	\$1.753	\$62.08	41.5	\$1.496	\$67.26	41.7	\$1.613	\$66.42	41.1	\$1.616	\$66.15	42.0	\$1.575
1951: Average.....	78.81	41.5	1.899	68.00	42.5	1.600	71.06	40.7	1.746	69.41	39.8	1.744	74.26	43.2	1.719
1951: February.....	76.90	42.0	1.831	68.23	43.1	1.583	70.88	41.4	1.712	68.59	40.3	1.709	73.28	43.4	1.688
March.....	77.75	41.8	1.860	68.44	43.1	1.588	73.98	42.2	1.753	73.82	41.8	1.766	74.60	43.7	1.707
April.....	77.48	41.7	1.858	68.03	43.0	1.582	71.36	41.2	1.732	68.87	39.9	1.726	75.07	43.9	1.710
May.....	77.81	41.5	1.875	68.54	43.0	1.594	69.28	40.3	1.719	67.23	39.2	1.715	74.64	43.7	1.706
June.....	78.19	41.5	1.884	68.35	42.8	1.597	69.67	39.9	1.746	67.24	38.6	1.742	74.22	43.0	1.726
July.....	77.87	40.9	1.904	67.49	42.0	1.600	70.04	40.0	1.761	69.24	39.5	1.753	72.85	42.5	1.714
August.....	79.22	41.5	1.909	67.49	42.0	1.607	69.54	39.6	1.756	68.72	39.2	1.753	73.49	42.7	1.721
September.....	80.48	41.4	1.944	67.45	42.0	1.606	71.32	40.5	1.761	70.26	39.9	1.761	74.13	42.8	1.732
October.....	81.17	41.5	1.956	68.42	42.6	1.606	71.73	40.5	1.771	70.25	39.8	1.765	74.82	43.1	1.736
November.....	81.62	41.6	1.962	68.51	42.5	1.612	72.41	40.7	1.779	71.44	40.0	1.780	74.00	42.6	1.737
December.....	81.91	41.6	1.969	68.51	41.9	1.635	74.04	41.2	1.797	72.80	40.4	1.802	75.86	43.4	1.748
1952: January.....	82.23	41.7	1.972	67.65	41.3	1.638	75.50	41.9	1.802	74.77	41.4	1.806	75.64	43.1	1.755
February.....	80.96	41.2	1.965	68.55	41.3	1.660	74.24	41.2	1.802	74.31	41.1	1.808	75.24	42.7	1.762
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$65.18	41.7	\$1.563	\$60.83	41.1	\$1.480	\$63.75	41.1	\$1.551	\$64.90	41.1	\$1.579	\$66.22	41.7	\$1.588
1951: Average.....	74.17	43.2	1.717	66.86	41.4	1.615	71.53	42.1	1.699	72.92	42.1	1.732	68.84	40.4	1.704
1951: February.....	74.69	44.3	1.686	64.89	41.3	1.569	68.72	41.7	1.648	69.60	41.6	1.673	65.36	39.9	1.638
March.....	72.83	43.3	1.682	65.34	41.3	1.582	70.18	42.1	1.667	71.40	42.1	1.696	66.97	40.2	1.666
April.....	73.69	43.4	1.696	65.58	41.3	1.588	70.06	42.0	1.668	71.23	42.0	1.696	67.97	40.7	1.670
May.....	74.13	43.4	1.708	66.57	41.5	1.604	71.57	42.4	1.688	73.10	42.6	1.716	68.00	40.5	1.679
June.....	72.80	42.6	1.709	67.15	41.5	1.618	71.91	42.4	1.696	73.53	42.6	1.726	67.58	39.8	1.698
July.....	71.91	42.2	1.704	66.13	40.4	1.637	70.87	41.3	1.716	72.18	41.2	1.752	70.02	40.9	1.712
August.....	72.38	42.4	1.707	66.34	40.8	1.626	72.11	42.0	1.717	73.58	41.9	1.756	68.88	40.0	1.722
September.....	74.08	42.6	1.739	68.06	41.5	1.640	73.01	42.3	1.736	74.48	42.2	1.765	70.08	40.3	1.739
October.....	74.81	42.8	1.748	68.27	41.5	1.645	73.26	42.3	1.732	74.70	42.3	1.766	70.32	40.3	1.745
November.....	75.90	43.1	1.761	69.10	41.8	1.653	73.78	42.4	1.740	75.30	42.4	1.776	70.86	40.4	1.754
December.....	78.15	44.2	1.768	69.97	42.0	1.666	74.81	42.7	1.752	75.95	42.5	1.787	72.99	41.1	1.776
1952: January.....	77.88	43.9	1.774	70.35	42.0	1.675	75.37	42.8	1.761	77.36	43.1	1.795	73.98	41.7	1.774
February.....	78.31	43.8	1.788	70.10	41.7	1.681	74.97	42.5	1.764	76.73	42.7	1.797	71.55	40.4	1.771

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$63.85	40.7	\$1.323	\$65.84	40.1	\$1.642	\$61.58	41.0	\$1.502	\$71.18	41.0	\$1.736	\$73.25	41.2	\$1.778	\$68.78	41.6	\$1.644
1951: Average.....	58.40	40.5	1.442	77.20	43.2	1.787	65.73	40.8	1.611	75.77	40.8	1.857	75.52	39.5	1.912	78.03	43.8	1.783
1951: February.....	57.31	40.5	1.415	72.97	41.6	1.754	65.38	41.3	1.583	74.05	40.8	1.815	74.29	39.9	1.862	75.86	43.3	1.752
March.....	57.13	40.4	1.414	75.79	42.6	1.779	65.07	40.9	1.591	75.73	41.2	1.838	76.13	40.3	1.889	77.35	43.9	1.762
April.....	56.74	40.1	1.415	77.33	43.3	1.786	65.52	41.0	1.598	74.81	40.9	1.829	74.52	39.7	1.877	77.13	44.0	1.753
May.....	57.41	40.2	1.428	78.85	43.2	1.779	65.44	40.8	1.604	74.97	40.9	1.833	74.90	39.8	1.882	77.22	43.9	1.759
June.....	58.42	40.4	1.446	76.28	43.0	1.774	66.62	41.2	1.617	75.14	40.4	1.850	74.88	39.5	1.925	77.31	43.8	1.765
July.....	57.35	39.2	1.463	76.27	42.8	1.783	64.55	39.6	1.630	74.33	39.9	1.863	73.30	37.9	1.934	77.48	43.7	1.773
August.....	57.26	39.9	1.435	76.24	43.1	1.769	64.28	40.0	1.607	76.36	40.9	1.867	76.31	39.5	1.932	77.48	43.6	1.777
September.....	59.40	40.8	1.456	78.76	44.2	1.782	66.10	40.7	1.624	77.43	41.1	1.884	77.53	39.8	1.948	79.28	43.9	1.809
October.....	60.41	40.9	1.477	80.42	44.8	1.795	68.61	40.4	1.624	77.14	40.9	1.866	77.34	39.7	1.948	78.07	43.3	1.833
November.....	60.98	41.4	1.473	81.33	44.2	1.836	66.26	40.5	1.636	77.05	40.7	1.888	76.44	39.1	1.955	79.05	43.9	1.819
December.....	61.14	41.2	1.484	81.08	44.9	1.847	68.89	41.6	1.656	79.48	41.7	1.906	79.91	40.4	1.978	80.57	44.1	1.827
1952: January.....	61.43	41.2	1.491	80.31	43.6	1.842	67.90	41.0	1.656	79.77	41.7	1.913	81.11	40.8	1.988	79.44	43.2	1.839
February.....	61.47	40.9	1.503	80.14	43.2	1.855	68.31	41.0	1.666	78.69	41.2	1.910	79.27	40.2	1.972	79.09	42.8	1.848
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft		Aircraft engines and parts		Aircraft propellers and parts		Other aircraft parts and equipment		Ship and boat building and repairing		Shipbuilding and repairing		Shipbuilding and repairing		Shipbuilding and repairing		Shipbuilding and repairing	
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$67.15	41.4	\$1.622	\$71.40	42.1	\$1.696	\$73.90	42.4	\$1.743	\$70.81	41.7	\$1.698	\$63.28	38.4	\$1.648	\$63.83	38.2	\$1.671
1951: Average.....	75.82	43.3	1.751	85.90	45.4	1.892	89.17	46.2	1.939	78.53	43.7	1.797	70.56	40.0	1.764	71.18	39.9	1.784
1951: February.....	73.49	42.7	1.721	83.49	45.3	1.843	90.01	46.3	1.944	78.10	44.1	1.771	68.80	40.4	1.703	69.41	40.4	1.718
March.....	75.04	43.5	1.725	86.19	45.7	1.886	90.42	46.3	1.953	79.34	44.2	1.795	68.78	40.2	1.711	69.33	40.1	1.729
April.....	74.43	43.5	1.711	86.80	46.0	1.887	90.38	46.9	1.927	79.25	44.1	1.797	68.31	39.9	1.712	68.92	39.7	1.736
May.....	74.69	43.3	1.735	86.67	46.2	1.876	87.56	46.0	1.906	78.45	43.9	1.787	68.46	39.8	1.720	68.96	39.7	1.737
June.....	75.00	43.3	1.732	86.06	46.3	1.902	90.77	47.3	1.919	77.43	43.5	1.780	70.42	40.1	1.756	71.04	40.0	1.778
July.....	75.78	43.4	1.746	86.24	45.7	1.887	92.16	48.1	1.916	76.00	42.6	1.784	71.59	40.4	1.772	72.40	40.4	1.793
August.....	75.86	43.3	1.752	84.00	44.8	1.875	90.49	47.5	1.905	75.84	42.7	1.776	71.96	40.2	1.790	72.66	40.1	1.812
September.....	77.65	43.7	1.777	85.61	44.8	1.911	87.33	45.2	1.932	78.29	43.4	1.804	71.82	40.0	1.788	72.10	39.9	1.807
October.....	78.42	43.1	1.773	83.20	43.4	1.917	86.33	44.8	1.927	79.35	43.6	1.820	73.57	40.2	1.830	74.23	40.1	1.851
November.....	77.95	43.5	1.792	87.02	45.3	1.921	87.67	45.1	1.944	78.50	43.3	1.813	72.37	39.1	1.851	72.97	39.0	1.871
December.....	78.13	43.5	1.795	88.44	45.8	1.931	88.98	45.4	1.960	81.16	44.4	1.828	74.12	40.5	1.830	74.72	40.5	1.845
1952: January.....	76.33	42.1	1.813	88.30	45.8	1.928	88.79	45.3	1.960	81.06	44.1	1.838	74.89	40.9	1.831	75.48	40.8	1.850
February.....	77.18	42.2	1.829	84.85	44.4	1.911	85.60	44.4	1.928	80.38	43.4	1.852	74.56	40.3	1.850	75.40	40.3	1.871
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Boat building and repairing		Railroad equipment		Locomotives and parts		Railroad and streetcars		Other transportation equipment		Total: Instruments and related products		Total: Instruments and related products		Total: Instruments and related products		Total: Instruments and related products	
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. brly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$55.99	40.6	\$1.379	\$56.33	39.4	\$1.675	\$70.00	40.3	\$1.737	\$62.47	38.9	\$1.696	\$64.44	41.9	\$1.538	\$60.81	41.2	\$1.476
1951: Average.....	60.79	40.1	1.516	78.99	40.9	1.858	81.16	41.6	1.951	70.45	40.0	1.762	68.44	42.3	1.618	68.87	42.2	1.632
1951: February.....	57.72	39.0	1.480	71.16	40.8	1.744	75.35	41.7	1.807	66.97	39.7	1.687	67.48	42.2	1.599	67.06	42.2	1.589
March.....	59.49	39.9	1.491	75.13	41.1	1.828	82.40	42.3	1.948	68.06	39.2	1.695	69.08	42.2	1.599	67.64	42.3	1.599
April.....	58.80	40.6	1.473	77.36	41.5	1.864	83.27	42.1	1.978	70.74	40.7	1.738	64.70	41.0	1.578	68.55	42.5	1.613
May.....	59.44	40.0	1.491	76.55	41.2	1.858	80.36	41.4	1.941	72.90	41.0	1.778	65.81	41.0	1.605	68.78	42.3	1.626
June.....	58.56	39.3	1.490	75.64	40.3	1.877	79.75	40.3	1.979	71.69	40.3	1.779	68.43	42.4	1.614	69.44	42.6	1.630
July.....	60.80	40.4	1.505	75.82	40.7	1.863	82.43	41.8	1.972	70.98	39.9	1.779	66.85	41.7	1.603	68.18	41.8	1.631
August.....	60.86	40.2	1.514	77.05	40.7	1.893	82.45	41.6	1.982	71.20	39.6	1.798	67.82	42.1	1.611	68.51	41.9	1.635
September.....	62.52	40.7	1.536	76.96	40.7	1.891	82.65	41.8	1.963	71.68	39.6	1.810	68.91	42.3	1.629	69.83	42.2	1.657
October.....	62.55	40.3	1.552	77.06	40.9	1.894	82.75	41.9	1.975	71.06	39.9	1.781	71.13	42.9	1.628	70.26	42.3	1.661
November.....	62.48	39.9	1.591	76.49	40.6	1.864	81.93	41.8	1.960	70.66	39.3	1.798	71.06	42.6	1.668	70.88	42.5	1.670
December.....	65.53	40.3	1.626	77.81	40.8	1.907	83.76	41.9	1.969	71.05	39.3	1.808	73.48	44.0	1.670	71.70	42.6	1.683
1952: January.....	64.04	39.7	1.613	78.10	41.7	1.873	82.08	42.0	1.953	72.93	40.7	1.792	70.92	42.8	1.657	71.40	42.3	1.688
February.....	62.27	38.8	1.605	79.57	42.1	1.890	82.88	42.5	1.950	75.17	41.1	1.829	71.10	42.5	1.673	71.44	42.1	1.697

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Instruments and related products—Continued														
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$50.88	40.7	\$1.250	\$65.59	41.2	\$1.592	\$53.25	39.8	\$1.338	\$63.01	41.7	\$1.511	\$54.04	41.0	\$1.218
1951: Average	55.65	40.8	1.304	73.08	42.0	1.740	59.49	40.8	1.458	71.99	42.9	1.678	58.00	40.9	1.415
1951: February	55.66	41.6	1.338	72.76	42.3	1.720	58.77	41.1	1.430	69.11	42.5	1.628	58.41	41.6	1.404
March	55.61	41.5	1.340	71.99	42.1	1.710	60.40	41.8	1.445	70.03	42.6	1.644	58.18	41.6	1.402
April	56.23	41.5	1.355	73.24	41.9	1.748	60.49	41.6	1.454	71.12	43.1	1.650	58.03	41.3	1.405
May	55.60	40.7	1.366	73.77	42.2	1.748	61.07	41.8	1.461	71.10	42.7	1.665	57.39	40.7	1.410
June	56.07	40.9	1.371	72.82	41.8	1.742	59.78	41.0	1.458	72.73	43.5	1.672	57.85	40.8	1.418
July	55.41	40.3	1.375	73.04	41.5	1.760	57.66	40.1	1.438	71.06	42.5	1.672	56.46	39.9	1.415
August	55.23	40.2	1.374	71.93	41.6	1.729	59.70	41.0	1.456	71.57	42.5	1.686	56.82	40.1	1.417
September	56.19	40.6	1.384	72.90	41.8	1.744	59.98	40.8	1.470	73.33	43.0	1.710	57.61	40.4	1.426
October	56.11	40.6	1.382	73.33	41.9	1.750	59.52	40.3	1.477	73.92	43.1	1.715	58.18	40.6	1.433
November	55.36	40.2	1.377	74.53	42.3	1.762	60.57	40.9	1.481	74.78	43.3	1.727	58.71	40.6	1.446
December	55.14	39.9	1.382	74.95	42.3	1.772	60.55	40.8	1.484	75.95	43.6	1.742	60.53	41.4	1.462
1952: January	55.36	39.6	1.398	75.26	42.4	1.775	59.91	40.1	1.494	75.38	43.2	1.745	59.80	40.9	1.462
February	56.57	39.7	1.425	74.92	41.9	1.788	61.10	40.6	1.505	75.98	42.9	1.750	60.37	40.9	1.460
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued														
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		
	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$59.45	42.8	\$1.389	\$54.25	41.6	\$1.304	\$54.08	43.8	\$1.463	\$50.98	40.4	\$1.262	\$49.52	40.0	\$1.238
1951: Average	62.11	41.6	1.493	58.21	41.7	1.396	65.73	41.6	1.580	53.54	39.6	1.352	53.65	40.1	1.338
1951: February	64.08	43.5	1.473	59.79	43.2	1.394	68.39	43.8	1.557	54.10	39.9	1.356	54.24	41.5	1.307
March	62.83	42.9	1.467	58.73	42.9	1.369	66.95	43.0	1.557	54.06	39.9	1.355	53.44	40.7	1.319
April	62.46	42.4	1.473	57.93	42.1	1.376	66.40	42.7	1.555	53.48	39.7	1.347	53.13	40.1	1.323
May	61.45	41.3	1.488	56.58	41.0	1.380	65.49	41.5	1.578	52.10	39.0	1.336	53.45	39.8	1.343
June	61.23	40.9	1.497	56.61	40.7	1.391	64.90	41.0	1.583	52.68	39.2	1.344	54.40	40.0	1.360
July	58.59	39.4	1.487	54.43	39.3	1.385	61.94	39.4	1.572	52.13	38.7	1.347	53.44	39.5	1.353
August	59.25	39.5	1.500	55.28	39.8	1.396	62.69	39.4	1.591	52.72	39.2	1.345	52.65	38.9	1.355
September	61.53	40.8	1.506	57.25	41.1	1.392	65.28	40.6	1.608	53.54	39.6	1.352	53.35	39.9	1.337
October	62.14	40.8	1.523	59.27	41.3	1.435	64.68	40.3	1.605	54.26	39.9	1.360	53.53	39.8	1.345
November	63.42	41.4	1.532	61.07	42.0	1.454	65.73	40.9	1.607	54.53	39.8	1.370	54.04	39.3	1.375
December	66.33	42.6	1.557	63.02	42.9	1.469	69.25	42.2	1.641	56.17	40.7	1.380	54.20	40.0	1.355
1952: January	63.74	41.5	1.536	60.84	42.4	1.435	66.30	40.7	1.629	57.21	40.4	1.416	54.95	40.2	1.367
February	63.50	41.1	1.545	60.26	41.7	1.445	66.46	40.6	1.637	57.25	40.4	1.417	55.19	40.4	1.366
Year and month	Manufacturing—Con.														
	Transportation and public utilities														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Class I railroads *			Local railroads and bus lines †			Communication			Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$54.91	41.1	\$1.336	\$63.20	40.8	\$1.549	\$66.96	45.0	\$1.488	\$54.38	38.9	\$1.398	\$46.65	37.5	\$1.244
1951: Average	59.20	41.2	1.457	69.78	41.0	1.702	72.32	46.3	1.562	58.30	39.1	1.491	49.54	37.7	1.314
1951: February	59.34	41.7	1.423	66.66	41.1	1.622	70.66	46.0	1.536	57.58	39.2	1.469	49.09	37.7	1.302
March	59.54	41.9	1.421	69.43	41.9	1.657	70.42	45.7	1.541	56.52	38.9	1.453	47.80	37.4	1.278
April	59.34	41.7	1.423	68.49	40.6	1.687	70.92	45.9	1.545	56.12	38.7	1.450	47.45	37.3	1.272
May	58.83	41.2	1.428	68.62	41.0	1.698	72.17	46.5	1.552	56.59	39.0	1.451	47.42	37.4	1.268
June	59.22	41.3	1.434	70.82	41.1	1.723	72.77	46.8	1.555	56.12	39.4	1.475	49.26	38.1	1.263
July	57.85	40.4	1.432	69.81	40.1	1.741	73.19	46.5	1.574	59.30	39.8	1.490	50.77	38.7	1.312
August	58.22	40.6	1.434	72.54	42.1	1.723	72.72	46.2	1.574	58.84	39.2	1.501	50.03	37.9	1.320
September	58.89	40.7	1.447	68.82	39.1	1.760	73.11	46.1	1.586	59.97	39.4	1.522	51.23	38.2	1.341
October	59.43	40.9	1.453	72.74	42.0	1.732	73.23	46.2	1.585	59.94	39.1	1.533	51.48	37.8	1.362
November	59.84	40.9	1.463	71.40	39.8	1.750	73.11	46.3	1.579	60.84	39.2	1.552	52.79	37.9	1.363
December	61.73	41.6	1.484	69.95	39.5	1.771	73.35	47.6	1.583	58.44	38.8	1.532	49.70	37.2	1.358
1952: January	60.70	41.1	1.477	-----	-----	-----	73.99	46.3	1.598	59.60	38.7	1.540	49.66	36.3	1.368
February	61.65	41.1	1.500	-----	-----	-----	73.54	46.4	1.585	59.79	38.5	1.553	50.35	36.3	1.387

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication						Other public utilities								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ²			Telegraph ³			Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$73.30	42.1	\$1.741	\$64.19	44.7	\$1.436	\$66.60	41.6	\$1.601	\$67.81	41.6	\$1.630	\$63.37	41.5	\$1.527
1951: Average	81.28	42.8	1.899	68.33	44.6	1.532	71.77	41.9	1.713	72.74	41.9	1.736	68.76	41.8	1.645
1951: February	70.74	43.1	1.850	64.86	44.7	1.451	71.36	42.0	1.699	72.50	42.1	1.722	70.04	42.5	1.648
March	78.47	42.6	1.842	64.63	44.6	1.449	70.14	41.5	1.690	71.72	41.7	1.720	67.19	41.5	1.619
April	77.99	42.2	1.841	64.40	44.6	1.444	70.38	41.5	1.696	71.51	41.6	1.719	66.71	41.1	1.623
May	79.49	42.9	1.853	65.97	45.4	1.455	70.72	41.5	1.704	71.97	41.6	1.730	66.91	41.1	1.628
June	81.20	43.1	1.884	65.44	45.1	1.451	71.06	41.7	1.704	72.40	41.8	1.732	66.99	41.1	1.630
July	82.78	43.0	1.925	71.23	44.8	1.590	71.82	42.0	1.710	73.25	42.1	1.740	67.44	41.4	1.629
August	82.58	42.9	1.925	70.47	44.6	1.580	71.73	41.9	1.712	72.96	42.1	1.733	67.46	41.8	1.659
September	83.83	43.1	1.945	72.33	44.4	1.629	72.88	42.2	1.727	73.34	42.1	1.742	69.35	41.8	1.624
October	83.54	42.6	1.961	72.34	44.3	1.633	72.92	42.1	1.732	72.85	41.7	1.747	71.39	42.7	1.672
November	83.79	42.6	1.967	72.13	44.2	1.632	73.29	42.0	1.745	73.56	41.7	1.764	71.49	42.4	1.686
December	83.91	42.7	1.965	72.21	44.3	1.630	73.63	42.1	1.749	74.56	42.1	1.771	71.53	42.3	1.691
1952: January	83.94	42.5	1.975	70.77	43.9	1.612	73.29	42.0	1.745	74.56	42.1	1.771	71.06	42.1	1.68
February	84.05	42.3	1.987	70.81	43.9	1.613	72.71	41.5	1.752	73.50	41.5	1.771	70.90	42.0	1.68
Trade															
Retail trade															
Wholesale trade															
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)															
General merchandise stores															
Department stores and general order houses															
1950: Average	\$67.02	41.6	\$1.611	\$60.55	40.7	\$1.483	\$47.63	40.5	\$1.176	\$35.95	36.8	\$0.977	\$41.56	38.2	\$1.088
1951: Average	72.36	41.9	1.727	64.51	40.7	1.585	50.25	40.1	1.253	37.25	36.2	1.029	44.11	37.8	1.167
1951: February	70.80	41.6	1.702	63.62	40.6	1.567	49.56	40.1	1.236	37.43	36.3	1.031	43.70	37.8	1.156
March	69.92	41.2	1.697	63.62	40.6	1.567	48.95	39.7	1.233	36.44	35.8	1.018	43.05	37.6	1.145
April	71.43	41.7	1.713	63.95	40.6	1.571	49.83	39.8	1.252	36.71	35.5	1.034	43.49	37.3	1.157
May	71.47	41.6	1.718	63.78	40.7	1.581	50.74	40.4	1.256	37.70	36.5	1.033	44.23	38.0	1.164
June	71.94	41.9	1.717	64.35	40.7	1.586	51.49	40.5	1.262	38.51	37.1	1.038	44.81	38.1	1.176
July	72.80	42.2	1.725	64.55	40.7	1.586	51.49	40.5	1.262	38.51	37.1	1.038	44.23	38.0	1.164
August	73.04	42.1	1.735	64.51	40.7	1.585	51.37	40.8	1.259	38.01	36.9	1.030	44.27	37.9	1.168
September	73.94	42.1	1.735	64.51	40.7	1.585	51.37	40.8	1.259	38.01	36.9	1.030	44.27	37.9	1.168
October	74.50	42.5	1.753	65.44	40.9	1.605	50.80	40.0	1.270	37.19	35.9	1.036	44.29	37.6	1.178
November	74.02	42.2	1.754	65.44	40.8	1.604	50.43	39.8	1.267	36.56	35.6	1.027	43.57	37.3	1.168
December	73.96	42.0	1.761	65.52	40.8	1.606	49.92	39.4	1.267	36.12	35.1	1.029	43.28	36.8	1.176
1952: January	73.66	41.9	1.758	66.58	41.1	1.620	49.92	40.1	1.245	37.52	37.0	1.014	46.49	39.4	1.180
February	73.15	41.8	1.750	66.46	40.9	1.625	51.26	39.8	1.268	38.34	36.0	1.065	45.08	37.5	1.202
March	73.32	41.4	1.771	66.54	40.6	1.639	51.19	39.9	1.283	37.40	36.0	1.039	43.42	37.3	1.164
Trade—Continued															
Retail trade—Continued															
Food and liquor stores															
Automotive and accessories dealers															
Apparel and accessories stores															
Furniture and appliances stores															
Lumber and hardware-supply stores															
1950: Average	\$51.70	40.4	\$1.283	\$41.65	45.7	\$1.349	\$40.70	36.3	\$1.115	\$56.12	43.5	\$1.290	\$54.62	43.6	\$1.247
1951: Average	53.96	40.0	1.349	66.51	45.4	1.465	42.20	36.1	1.109	59.61	43.1	1.383	58.64	43.8	1.345
1951: February	52.69	39.5	1.334	65.16	45.5	1.432	41.40	36.0	1.150	58.31	43.1	1.353	56.76	43.2	1.314
March	52.62	39.3	1.339	65.29	45.4	1.438	40.75	35.4	1.151	58.49	43.2	1.354	56.72	43.1	1.316
April	53.18	39.6	1.343	66.34	45.5	1.458	41.09	35.7	1.151	59.18	43.1	1.373	58.12	43.6	1.333
May	53.44	40.5	1.351	67.03	45.6	1.465	41.44	35.6	1.164	59.38	43.0	1.381	58.60	43.8	1.338
June	54.72	40.5	1.351	67.03	45.6	1.465	41.44	35.6	1.164	59.38	43.0	1.381	58.60	43.8	1.338
July	55.44	41.1	1.349	68.91	45.3	1.477	42.71	36.5	1.170	59.62	43.0	1.383	59.48	43.7	1.374
August	55.23	41.0	1.347	67.18	45.3	1.483	42.47	36.8	1.184	59.47	43.0	1.383	59.48	43.7	1.374
September	54.24	40.0	1.356	67.94	45.2	1.503	42.45	36.1	1.176	60.07	43.0	1.397	59.48	43.7	1.374
October	53.90	39.7	1.369	67.13	45.3	1.482	42.17	35.5	1.188	60.23	42.9	1.404	59.10	43.2	1.368
November	54.35	39.7	1.369	67.13	45.3	1.482	42.17	35.5	1.188	60.23	42.9	1.404	59.10	43.2	1.368
December	54.44	40.0	1.361	67.06	45.3	1.477	43.31	36.3	1.193	62.39	43.6	1.431	59.00	43.6	1.367
1952: January	54.59	39.3	1.389	67.12	45.2	1.485	44.00	36.3	1.212	60.68	43.0	1.388	58.52	42.9	1.364
February	54.61	39.4	1.386	67.57	45.2	1.495	43.46	36.1	1.204	60.32	42.9	1.406	59.08	43.0	1.374

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Finance ¹⁰			Service										Motion-picture production and distribution ¹¹
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants				
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings			
1950: Average.....	\$46.44	\$81.48	\$58.49	\$33.85	43.9	\$0.771	\$35.47	41.2	\$0.861	\$41.69	41.2	\$1.012	\$92.79	
1951: Average.....	50.32	83.68	61.31	35.38	43.2	.819	37.52	41.1	.913	44.07	41.5	1.062	83.95	
1951: February.....	49.55	90.95	61.26	35.04	43.2	.811	36.25	40.5	.895	41.78	40.1	1.042	80.74	
March.....	49.70	85.96	60.96	34.68	43.3	.801	36.85	40.9	.901	44.14	42.0	1.051	84.56	
April.....	50.08	84.12	60.83	34.90	43.3	.806	37.32	41.1	.908	44.90	42.4	1.059	84.94	
May.....	50.11	81.78	61.01	35.02	43.4	.807	37.96	41.4	.917	45.90	43.1	1.065	83.63	
June.....	50.06	80.97	61.71	35.24	43.4	.812	38.06	41.5	.917	45.45	42.6	1.067	83.55	
July.....	50.50	77.67	62.09	35.46	43.4	.817	37.83	41.3	.916	44.26	41.6	1.064	84.13	
August.....	50.28	79.14	61.01	35.29	43.3	.815	37.38	40.9	.914	42.56	40.3	1.056	83.32	
September.....	50.36	81.78	60.91	35.78	42.9	.834	37.87	41.3	.917	44.72	41.6	1.075	83.98	
October.....	50.78	85.20	61.32	35.91	42.9	.837	37.73	41.1	.918	44.36	41.5	1.069	85.09	
November.....	51.13	83.88	60.70	36.20	43.1	.840	37.93	41.0	.925	43.71	40.7	1.074	83.08	
December.....	51.81	83.09	62.25	36.81	43.2	.852	38.34	41.4	.926	44.14	41.1	1.074	86.19	
1952: January.....	51.81	80.82	61.92	36.47	42.9	.850	38.60	41.6	.928	44.18	41.1	1.075	88.21	
February.....	51.96	81.54	61.93	36.55	42.9	.852	38.01	41.0	.927	43.04	40.0	1.076	89.02	

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the three current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks after the first month they are published.

² Includes: ordinance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

⁴ Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

⁵ Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and bus lines.

⁶ Through May 1940 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1940 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are \$81.47, 38.5 hours, and \$1.337.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1950 such employees made up 46 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1950 such employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ New series beginning with January 1952; data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis. Comparable data for October 1951 are \$70.52, 43.4 hours, and \$1.616; November-\$70.31, 43.7 hours, and \$1.609; December-\$70.47, 43.5 hours, and \$1.609.

¹⁰ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹¹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

¹² Preliminary.

NOTE.—Data for Class I Railroads for 1951 have been corrected.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars ¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$23.88	\$23.88	\$17.69	\$17.69	1951: May.....	\$64.55	\$34.61	\$73.86	\$39.60	\$37.96	\$20.35
1941: Average.....	28.58	27.95	30.96	29.16	19.00	17.95	June.....	65.08	34.93	77.67	41.69	38.06	20.43
1946: Average.....	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	July.....	64.24	34.42	73.71	39.50	37.83	20.27
1948: Average.....	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	August.....	64.32	34.47	77.23	41.38	37.38	20.03
1949: Average.....	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	September.....	65.49	34.89	81.61	43.47	37.87	20.17
1950: Average.....	59.33	34.31	70.55	40.68	35.47	20.51	October.....	65.41	34.69	80.62	42.76	37.73	20.01
1951: Average.....	64.88	34.75	77.86	41.70	37.52	20.09	November.....	65.85	34.71	81.09	42.74	37.93	19.99
1951: February.....	63.84	34.52	75.67	40.92	36.25	19.60	December.....	67.40	35.43	86.28	43.35	38.34	20.15
March.....	64.57	34.79	74.66	40.22	36.85	19.85	1952: January ¹	67.04	35.24	86.36	45.39	38.60	20.29
April.....	64.70	34.84	75.63	40.72	37.32	20.10	February ²	67.03	35.46	86.06	42.35	38.01	20.11

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by

the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January.....	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.05	\$26.37	\$26.00
1945: January.....	47.00	190.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27
July.....	45.45	190.5	37.80	28.90	43.57	33.42
1946: June.....	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85
1939: Average.....	23.95	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62
1940: Average.....	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75
1941: Average.....	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.26	27.67
1942: Average.....	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93
1943: Average.....	43.14	180.8	38.01	28.94	41.39	33.25
1944: Average.....	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84
1945: Average.....	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04
1946: Average.....	43.82	183.7	37.72	28.88	43.20	30.78
1947: Average.....	49.97	209.4	42.76	36.63	48.24	30.04
1948: Average.....	54.14	226.9	47.43	37.43	53.17	30.75
1949: Average.....	54.22	226.2	48.90	38.00	53.83	31.44
1950: Average.....	59.33	248.7	51.09	39.54	57.21	33.08
1951: Average.....	64.88	271.9	54.18	39.02	61.41	32.89

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1951: February.....	\$63.84	267.6	\$53.55	\$38.96	\$60.62	\$32.78
March.....	64.57	270.6	54.13	39.16	61.21	32.98
April.....	64.70	271.2	54.23	39.20	61.31	33.01
May.....	64.55	270.5	54.11	39.01	61.19	32.81
June.....	65.08	272.8	54.53	39.27	61.62	33.07
July.....	64.24	269.2	53.87	38.87	60.94	32.65
August.....	64.32	269.6	53.93	38.90	61.01	32.69
September.....	65.49	274.5	54.85	39.22	61.95	33.00
October.....	65.41	274.1	54.79	39.06	61.89	32.83
November.....	65.85	276.0	54.94	39.48	61.96	32.66
December.....	67.40	282.5	55.23	39.03	63.17	33.21
1952: January ²	67.04	281.0	54.95	38.88	62.89	33.05
February ³	67.03	280.9	54.94	39.06	62.88	33.26

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the

gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

Period	Manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
	Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.625
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861
1945: Average.....	1.023	.953	152.1	1.111	1.042	.864
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378
1951: Average.....	1.594	1.536	242.7	1.678	1.610	1.481

Period	Manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
	Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1951: February.....	\$1.561	\$1.504	237.6	\$1.639	\$1.573	\$1.458
March.....	1.571	1.511	238.7	1.654	1.582	1.460
April.....	1.578	1.518	239.8	1.659	1.587	1.465
May.....	1.586	1.528	241.4	1.665	1.596	1.474
June.....	1.599	1.540	243.3	1.681	1.611	1.484
July.....	1.598	1.546	244.2	1.682	1.622	1.488
August.....	1.596	1.542	243.6	1.684	1.619	1.481
September.....	1.613	1.554	245.5	1.707	1.638	1.480
October.....	1.615	1.557	246.0	1.705	1.635	1.491
November.....	1.626	1.569	247.9	1.712	1.644	1.495
December.....	1.636	1.571	248.2	1.723	1.644	1.515
1952: January ²	1.639	1.577	249.1	1.725	1.650	1.520
February ³	1.643	1.583	250.1	1.729	1.656	1.522

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

(1935-39=100)

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Household furnishings	Miscellaneous ²
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	70.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(7)	(7)	(7)	59.1	50.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(7)	(7)	(7)	60.7	51.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(7)	(7)	(7)	63.6	53.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(7)	(7)	(7)	70.9	56.3
1917: Average	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(7)	(7)	(7)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.3	(7)	(7)	(7)	100.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(7)	(7)	(7)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(7)	(7)	(7)	164.6	100.6
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(7)	(7)	(7)	138.8	104.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(7)	(7)	(7)	117.5	101.2
1923: Average	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(7)	(7)	(7)	126.1	108.8
1924: Average	122.2	124.8	121.9	151.7	113.7	(7)	(7)	(7)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(7)	(7)	(7)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(7)	(7)	(7)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(7)	(7)	(7)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(7)	(7)	(7)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.6	(7)	(7)	(7)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(7)	(7)	(7)	108.9	105.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(7)	(7)	(7)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(7)	(7)	(7)	83.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(7)	(7)	(7)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	93.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(7)	(7)	(7)	97.9	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	98.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.2	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	98.7	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	108.3	106.4	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.4	105.4	96.7	115.1	122.2	110.9	110.9
1943: Average	123.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	118.8
1944: Average	125.7	136.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	118.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	118.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average	139.5	159.6	169.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
1947: Average	159.6	193.8	183.8	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.9	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average	171.9	204.5	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.8	190.2	156.8
1951: Average	185.6	227.4	204.5	136.2	144.1	97.2	204.5	155.6	210.9	163.4
1950: January 15	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	145.1
June 15	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	199.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
1951: January 15	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.7	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
January 15	181.6	221.9	198.7	133.2	144.8	97.8	201.8	152.9	208.9	163.7
March 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
April 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
May 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
June 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
July 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
August 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
September 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
October 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
November 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
December 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
1952: January 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
February 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
March 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
April 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
May 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
June 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
July 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
August 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
September 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
October 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
November 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
December 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
1952: January 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
February 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
March 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
April 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
May 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
June 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
July 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
August 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
September 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
October 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
November 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1
December 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.4	206.7	156.3	212.2	169.1

¹ The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities" formerly known as the "Cost-of-living index" measures average changes in retail prices of goods, rents, and services purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities.

U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 690, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the index is given in the following reports: Report of the Joint Committee on the Consumers' Price Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, A Joint Committee Print (1949); September 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Construction of Consumers' Price Index (p. 284); April 1951 Monthly Labor Review, Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index (p. 421); and Correction of New Unit Bias in Rent Component of CPI (p. 437); and Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951).

The Consumers' Price Index has been adjusted to incorporate a correction of the new unit bias in the rent index beginning with indexes for 1940 and

adjusted population and commodity weights beginning with indexes for January 1950. These adjustments make a continuous comparable series from 1913 to date. See also General Note below.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

² The Miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, radio, television, and tobacco products); personal care (barber and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

³ Data not available.

NOTE.—The old series of indexes for 1951-52 are shown in italics in tables D-1, D-2, and D-5 for reference.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Periods
[1935-39=100]

City	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	May 15, 1951	Apr. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1951	June 15, 1950	Mar. 15, 1950
Average.....	188.0	187.9	189.1	189.1	188.6	187.4	186.6	185.5	185.5	185.2	185.4	184.6	184.5	181.5	170.2	183.4
Atlanta, Ga.....	(2)	195.2	(2)	(2)	196.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Baltimore, Md.....	193.0	(2)	(2)	193.3	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	189.8	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	174.7	191.3
Birmingham, Ala.....	193.6	193.9	194.7	196.0	196.3	196.0	191.4	190.5	189.2	189.8	190.1	189.9	190.6	188.2	171.6	183.8
Boston, Mass.....	179.1	179.3	180.0	180.9	180.0	179.3	177.8	177.2	176.9	176.5	176.1	175.5	175.8	173.5	165.5	180.4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	186.9	(2)	185.5	(2)	185.5	(2)	183.3	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)
Chicago, Ill.....	192.7	191.9	194.1	194.2	194.3	193.5	191.8	190.9	190.9	190.1	189.8	189.1	189.1	185.4	175.1	184.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	187.5	187.1	188.3	187.9	187.8	187.0	186.8	185.3	185.6	185.0	184.8	184.6	184.4	182.3	170.5	188.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(2)	191.8	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	189.1	(2)	(2)	188.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Denver, Colo.....	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	191.2	(2)	(2)	187.6	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)
Detroit, Mich.....	190.7	190.7	192.0	191.9	191.5	190.2	189.0	188.5	188.6	188.3	187.4	186.7	187.0	184.2	173.5	191.1
Houston, Tex.....	194.3	194.3	195.4	196.0	195.1	194.4	194.1	193.0	192.6	192.3	192.5	192.5	192.4	190.1	175.8	185.4
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	195.6	(2)	(2)	195.9	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	190.6	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	176.3	190.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	(2)	(2)	182.3	(2)	(2)	180.4	(2)	(2)	179.7	(2)	(2)	178.5	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	190.9	190.7	190.0	190.4	189.6	187.9	187.2	186.6	186.7	186.1	186.3	185.6	185.6	181.3	169.3	189.9
Manchester, N. H.....	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	182.9	(2)	182.9	(2)	180.6	(2)
Memphis, Tenn.....	190.2	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	187.8	(2)	186.5	(2)	186.5	(2)	172.7	188.6
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(2)	195.1	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	188.0	(2)	(2)	187.7	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	183.6	(2)	(2)	183.2	(2)	169.1	188.1
Mobile, Ala.....	187.9	(2)	(2)	187.3	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	183.5	(2)	(2)	181.9	(2)	168.2	187.9
New Orleans, La.....	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	190.0	(2)	(2)	188.9	(2)	(2)	188.5	(2)	188.5	(2)	(2)	(2)
New York, N. Y.....	182.4	183.0	184.2	184.0	184.1	183.0	182.5	180.9	181.2	180.5	181.4	180.6	180.4	177.8	167.0	183.0
Norfolk, Va.....	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	191.7	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	187.8	187.1	188.2	189.2	189.1	186.7	186.1	185.4	185.4	185.6	186.4	185.9	185.6	181.0	169.1	188.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	190.3	190.9	192.2	191.7	192.0	191.2	190.0	188.8	189.3	187.8	187.8	186.7	186.0	183.4	171.8	191.5
Portland, Maine.....	180.6	(2)	(2)	179.9	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	176.4	(2)	(2)	175.7	(2)	164.4	181.5
Portland, Oreg.....	(2)	(2)	196.0	(2)	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	195.7	(2)	(2)	194.1	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)
Richmond, Va.....	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	181.3	(2)	(2)	181.2	(2)	181.2	(2)	179.8	(2)
St. Louis, Mo.....	190.2	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	185.0	(2)	(2)	185.2	(2)	168.8	190.9
San Francisco, Calif.....	193.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.7	(2)	172.4	186.0
Savannah, Ga.....	(2)	(2)	200.3	(2)	(2)	198.8	(2)	(2)	196.5	(2)	(2)	195.5	(2)	189.2	(2)	(2)
Scranton, Pa.....	(2)	184.2	(2)	(2)	185.4	(2)	(2)	182.5	(2)	(2)	182.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Seattle, Wash.....	(2)	185.3	(2)	(2)	194.0	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Washington, D. C.....	(2)	183.9	(2)	(2)	184.7	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	180.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Indexes are computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952
Average.....	227.6	227.5	203.5	204.3	140.5	140.2	145.3	145.3	97.9	97.9	207.6	208.6	170.7	170.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	223.9	227.4	(1)	217.3	(1)	150.9	160.9	160.7	85.9	85.8	(1)	218.7	(1)	181.1
Baltimore, Md.....	239.5	238.6	196.7	(1)	142.3	(1)	149.3	149.2	115.5	115.4	204.4	(1)	172.5	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	215.3	217.3	215.7	216.1	(1)	201.3	138.2	138.2	79.6	79.6	197.7	198.7	169.7	168.8
Boston, Mass.....	214.6	214.5	169.8	162.9	132.7	(1)	162.6	162.6	118.3	118.2	200.0	201.3	163.7	163.6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	221.8	221.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	154.3	154.0	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	233.3	231.4	204.5	205.7	154.4	(1)	138.2	138.2	83.5	83.5	196.9	196.9	172.8	172.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	228.6	228.1	200.6	200.9	129.1	(1)	151.6	151.3	101.6	101.1	194.1	193.9	171.3	170.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	235.8	237.2	(1)	202.6	(1)	149.1	150.5	150.5	105.6	105.6	(1)	186.4	(1)	169.3
Denver, Colo.....	230.4	230.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	113.8	113.8	69.7	69.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	228.8	229.1	196.3	197.0	(1)	(1)	155.3	155.4	90.0	90.1	223.5	223.9	182.6	181.8
Houston, Tex.....	236.1	236.0	219.5	219.4	(1)	170.8	98.5	98.5	82.0	82.0	205.0	205.4	172.9	173.0
Indianapolis, Ind.....	224.1	223.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	162.0	162.0	84.5	84.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	231.2	231.5	197.6	(1)	161.1	(1)	143.0	143.0	84.8	84.8	208.0	(1)	182.3	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.....	213.1	213.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	135.0	135.9	72.1	72.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	234.6	234.2	199.8	198.5	(1)	165.9	98.7	98.7	93.0	93.0	203.0	205.1	169.2	169.0
Manchester, N. H.....	216.6	216.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	169.5	170.1	114.4	115.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	231.0	234.9	218.8	(1)	160.8	(1)	141.6	141.6	77.0	77.0	181.1	(1)	160.3	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	228.0	227.3	(1)	206.1	(1)	173.3	152.3	152.3	99.2	99.2	(1)	216.0	(1)	169.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	220.2	220.1	211.9	(1)	150.3	(1)	132.1	131.5	86.2	86.2	200.8	(1)	174.9	(1)
Mobile, Ala.....	228.0	228.0	206.0	(1)	153.3	(1)	130.7	130.5	84.9	84.8	178.1	(1)	163.8	(1)
New Orleans, La.....	219.8	240.5	(1)	210.0	(1)	141.6	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	(1)	206.5	(1)	154.5
New York, N. Y.....	225.3	226.2	206.4	207.7	(1)	(1)	144.7	144.7	102.9	102.9	197.0	198.9	169.8	170.0
Norfolk, Va.....	231.0	232.7	(1)	192.5	(1)	160.1	159.4	159.6	99.8	100.1	(1)	203.9	(1)	169.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	224.3	224.4	199.3	198.9	(1)	131.7	150.5	150.5	104.2	104.2	213.2	214.6	172.5	170.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	229.3	229.8	230.8	234.9	(1)	(1)	147.6	147.6	110.5	110.5	211.7	212.3	170.0	169.8
Portland, Maine.....	213.8	214.1	210.2	(1)	124.1	(1)	160.0	160.0	112.4	112.4	200.8	(1)	166.3	(1)
Portland, Ore.....	248.3	246.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	136.0	136.0	93.9	93.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	212.9	214.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	148.8	148.8	102.2	102.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	238.3	238.6	205.3	(1)	154.8	(1)	143.6	143.6	88.4	88.4	183.1	(1)	167.8	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.....	245.4	240.5	199.3	(1)	138.2	(1)	98.8	98.8	87.0	87.0	171.3	(1)	180.3	(1)
Savannah, Ga.....	238.7	238.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	168.8	168.8	123.9	123.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	224.3	225.6	(1)	212.1	(1)	124.3	161.6	161.6	103.5	103.5	(1)	184.6	(1)	155.7
Seattle, Wash.....	239.7	238.2	(1)	204.3	(1)	161.4	132.2	132.2	92.6	92.6	(1)	210.9	(1)	177.2
Washington, D. C.....	234.0	233.1	(1)	222.7	(1)	127.3	149.3	149.3	105.3	105.3	(1)	216.2	(1)	172.9

¹ Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.
³ Corrected.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chicken	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Frozen ²	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2							129.4	126.1	169.5		173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8							127.4	141.7	210.8		226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1							131.0	143.8	169.0		173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3							84.9	82.3	103.5		105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5		95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	96.6	93.1	90.7	92.4		92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5		97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2		104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5		111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8		132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	128.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8		178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2		177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1		188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	128.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5		190.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4		190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	130.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5		196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	293.0	198.5	201.6	184.5		182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.0	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4		201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	238.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2		212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
1949: Average	201.9	160.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1		218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
1950: Average	204.5	172.7	243.6	242.0	265.7	203.2	257.8	183.3	308.5	184.7	173.6	199.2		206.1	146.0	228.5	312.5	144.3	179.9
January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8		217.2	143.3	223.9	299.5	135.2	178.9
June	203.1	169.8	246.5	246.7	268.6	206.1	268.1	185.1	395.9	177.8	148.4	209.3		224.3	142.7	222.9	298.8	140.1	174.3
1951: Average	227.4	188.5	272.2	274.1	310.4	215.7	288.8	192.1	332.0	206.0	211.3	217.9	98.6	223.3	165.9	249.9	344.5	168.8	186.6
March	226.2	187.5	272.2	271.9	308.0	215.4	280.5	198.9	351.2	204.6	195.2	217.1	101.2	220.7	167.0	257.4	342.6	177.3	186.0
April	225.7	188.3	272.6	272.5	309.5	213.7	284.2	198.5	351.7	204.1	191.2	214.8	100.2	215.9	168.9	257.8	343.5	178.3	185.9
May	227.4	188.2	272.8	272.4	308.7	213.4	280.1	196.4	353.1	203.5	198.4	221.6	99.6	226.5	169.6	256.7	345.3	176.7	185.4
June	226.9	188.4	271.6	273.1	308.8	214.4	292.5	191.3	356.3	203.9	201.2	219.9	98.8	223.5	170.4	254.4	345.2	175.2	186.1
July	227.7	189.0	273.2	274.2	310.3	215.3	292.2	195.3	353.3	205.1	211.5	218.5	98.8	221.8	170.0	250.7	344.4	168.8	188.0
August	227.0	188.7	275.0	276.6	310.1	222.6	292.0	194.4	356.4	205.9	225.8	208.9	98.0	209.1	165.8	248.5	345.2	162.7	188.3
September	227.3	189.4	275.6	277.6	310.7	224.3	292.2	195.1	353.2	206.4	239.3	205.1	97.5	204.3	164.2	245.6	345.0	161.5	187.0
October	229.2	189.4	276.6	281.0	317.0	223.8	293.7	188.7	353.2	207.9	243.4	210.8	97.5	214.4	162.8	240.8	345.8	160.6	187.2
November	231.4	190.2	273.5	278.6	317.3	215.8	295.6	184.0	351.1	210.4	241.8	223.5	95.9	235.0	162.7	238.1	346.6	158.5	186.7
December	232.2	190.4	270.1	274.6	316.9	203.8	300.0	181.9	351.2	213.2	216.7	236.5	95.0	235.4	163.3	238.9	346.8	157.8	186.4
1952: January	232.4	190.6	272.1	273.8	316.0	203.8	297.1	182.6	351.5	215.8	184.3	241.4	95.0	203.2	163.3	238.6	346.7	155.3	185.9
February	227.5	190.9	271.1	270.8	314.2	201.0	285.6	197.5	351.5	217.0	166.5	223.5	94.2	234.6	163.6	238.4	347.1	150.9	185.1
March	227.6	191.2	267.7	268.8	312.6	200.3	276.5	190.7	347.6	215.7	161.3	232.1	92.5	248.4	163.9	239.3	347.1	145.6	184.3

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes;

and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1949 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 1032 "Retail Prices of Food, 1949," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by month, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

² December 1950=100.

* Corrected.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	Mar. 1932	Feb. 1932	Jan. 1932	Dec. 1931	Nov. 1931	Oct. 1931	Sept. 1931	Aug. 1931	July 1931	June 1931	May 1931	Apr. 1931	Mar. 1931	June 1930	Mar. 1929
United States.....	227.6	227.5	232.4	232.2	231.4	229.2	227.3	227.0	227.7	226.9	227.4	225.7	226.2	203.1	229.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	223.9	227.4	230.7	230.7	232.1	230.0	232.1	231.4	229.4	228.1	228.7	228.5	224.1	195.4	229.6
Baltimore, Md.....	230.5	238.6	243.8	242.5	242.4	241.1	238.3	238.0	237.0	238.9	239.0	236.2	236.8	215.6	241.5
Birmingham, Ala.....	215.3	217.3	220.2	222.7	224.3	224.0	220.1	217.3	216.0	218.4	218.1	218.3	220.5	192.2	217.9
Boston, Mass.....	214.6	214.5	218.2	219.3	218.4	217.8	213.9	215.6	216.6	214.9	214.4	212.8	213.3	196.1	216.1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	227.3	227.0	229.4	228.9	227.9	227.4	224.3	225.0	226.0	225.9	225.3	226.0	226.9	204.0	228.9
Buffalo, N. Y.....	221.8	221.0	225.2	226.7	227.2	224.2	221.5	219.2	222.1	224.3	221.9	218.0	219.6	199.0	226.8
Butte, Mont.....	228.1	227.5	230.2	233.7	230.2	229.2	228.5	229.0	227.4	225.5	226.6	222.9	223.9	203.0	228.8
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	235.1	235.1	238.3	239.8	240.5	237.8	235.1	236.0	238.5	237.2	238.6	234.8	234.9	208.6	240.4
Charleston, S. C.....	219.3	219.4	222.3	221.5	218.0	217.9	220.6	221.0	218.9	211.6	211.6	212.2	214.3	188.0	219.8
Chicago, Ill.....	233.3	231.4	237.5	238.1	237.8	236.2	232.3	233.4	235.3	233.4	233.0	231.1	231.6	208.4	235.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	228.6	228.1	233.2	230.4	232.0	229.7	229.0	228.3	229.2	226.9	227.1	226.0	225.8	205.1	229.6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	235.8	237.2	240.9	238.5	239.0	237.2	235.3	235.7	236.7	238.3	235.6	231.8	233.3	211.2	237.3
Columbus, Ohio.....	239.2	239.8	243.3	241.2	237.8	237.6	237.6	237.2	237.2	235.2	237.1	238.3	238.8	208.1	240.4
Dallas, Tex.....	228.8	228.8	236.3	235.4	236.0	233.8	233.5	230.9	227.0	227.9	228.9	228.7	229.0	201.5	227.0
Denver, Colo.....	230.4	230.0	236.2	239.2	236.9	234.9	232.4	231.6	230.6	232.6	232.3	229.9	230.6	205.9	233.6
Detroit, Mich.....	228.8	229.1	235.0	234.5	233.5	230.5	228.4	228.9	229.1	229.4	229.1	227.3	228.8	202.9	229.6
Fall River, Mass.....	221.4	220.7	224.0	223.8	224.2	223.2	219.7	221.0	222.2	221.3	219.2	219.8	219.2	200.7	225.9
Houston, Tex.....	236.1	236.0	241.4	241.2	237.8	237.6	230.4	237.2	235.2	235.2	237.1	238.3	238.8	208.1	240.4
Indianapolis, Ind.....	224.1	223.8	227.6	227.0	227.9	226.3	225.4	224.3	223.3	222.4	223.3	221.6	222.1	198.1	226.0
Jackson, Miss.....	223.9	225.8	230.3	229.2	227.4	229.4	227.2	24.8	222.6	221.9	223.2	222.1	226.3	201.0	225.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	231.2	231.5	237.2	235.0	234.8	232.5	234.7	233.6	233.8	231.9	230.5	234.3	234.8	205.8	225.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	213.1	213.0	217.8	218.0	215.4	213.9	212.2	211.8	213.7	212.8	213.6	212.4	211.6	189.2	214.7
Knoxville, Tenn.....	230.5	233.2	236.9	236.6	236.2	233.7	234.9	233.1	231.7	240.8	230.3	233.4	223.1	208.7	227.7
Little Rock, Ark.....	224.3	224.6	229.7	229.9	225.4	224.4	223.0	222.0	222.6	225.2	225.1	224.9	228.8	200.1	229.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	234.6	234.2	239.3	240.7	237.1	234.5	233.3	232.3	232.7	230.9	230.9	228.9	229.8	201.6	235.9
Louisville, Ky.....	213.2	213.6	218.4	219.1	218.6	216.7	215.6	214.8	216.0	215.5	213.7	212.5	214.6	192.0	216.9
Manchester, N. H.....	216.6	216.8	221.2	220.9	222.5	222.8	219.8	221.9	221.6	221.0	218.4	217.8	217.6	200.6	219.5
Memphis, Tenn.....	231.0	231.0	237.8	238.9	237.7	238.0	237.4	234.7	235.3	233.0	234.6	232.9	233.8	208.3	225.1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	228.0	227.3	232.8	232.6	231.7	228.9	227.9	229.2	231.9	229.9	227.5	224.8	225.9	206.6	229.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	220.2	220.1	223.1	224.0	221.2	218.9	215.6	217.8	219.0	219.4	218.2	217.6	217.7	194.1	221.4
Mobile, Ala.....	228.0	228.0	231.6	231.4	230.0	231.7	229.1	227.0	229.8	225.7	224.2	225.7	223.8	200.1	229.6
Newark, N. J.....	224.1	225.0	227.7	227.2	228.3	228.4	225.0	223.7	225.0	223.7	227.1	224.2	223.2	203.3	222.9
New Haven, Conn.....	220.2	219.7	222.6	222.2	222.1	222.4	219.9	219.2	221.6	220.5	220.3	218.1	218.3	199.8	221.9
New Orleans, La.....	239.8	240.5	244.8	244.2	241.3	239.9	240.6	240.8	238.8	238.2	239.5	240.2	242.1	212.9	225.1
New York, N. Y.....	225.3	226.2	230.2	230.6	230.9	227.8	226.1	225.5	226.5	224.4	226.4	224.9	224.7	203.7	225.4
Norfolk, Va.....	231.0	232.7	237.2	233.6	231.9	230.0	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.2	229.4	227.9	233.8	205.9	229.6
Omaha, Neb.....	222.4	222.6	226.8	227.0	223.3	223.3	220.9	221.0	219.6	219.3	217.0	216.8	217.2	202.0	225.0
Peoria, Ill.....	235.6	238.5	243.8	242.5	239.5	235.6	236.9	239.8	241.2	240.6	237.9	239.8	241.1	216.8	229.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	224.3	224.4	229.4	228.8	228.6	227.1	224.1	223.2	223.6	222.2	223.8	222.3	221.4	201.4	221.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	220.3	229.8	235.7	234.6	235.2	233.5	231.0	232.0	232.9	230.3	230.5	227.8	227.2	207.5	221.1
Portland, Maine.....	213.8	214.1	217.0	216.1	216.4	215.8	213.2	215.9	217.0	213.9	210.0	209.6	210.5	193.0	216.9
Portland, Ore.....	248.3	246.9	254.6	253.3	251.8	246.9	247.9	247.4	251.2	251.5	252.1	248.6	250.3	219.1	250.7
Providence, R. I.....	231.4	229.5	234.4	234.1	233.3	232.8	228.3	228.9	231.8	229.6	229.1	229.5	228.6	207.9	224.5
Richmond, Va.....	212.9	214.3	219.3	218.3	219.1	218.4	217.7	215.9	216.5	216.7	215.9	217.4	218.2	195.2	216.0
Rochester, N. Y.....	221.6	223.5	227.4	227.4	226.3	222.3	220.2	218.9	221.5	222.9	220.9	217.8	218.2	196.4	222.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	238.3	238.6	244.0	243.9	242.2	239.3	238.8	237.2	237.9	238.2	238.4	237.6	239.4	210.2	218.4
St. Paul, Minn.....	220.0	221.2	224.0	223.7	223.6	220.7	215.1	216.2	216.5	215.2	214.4	214.1	214.1	192.5	219.4
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	231.5	231.2	233.2	232.5	228.5	228.0	227.4	228.3	230.0	228.3	226.9	227.9	230.2	202.2	229.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	245.4	240.5	248.9	248.4	246.7	245.6	234.8	234.4	237.8	237.4	241.2	238.4	241.7	211.1	218.4
Savannah, Ga.....	238.7	238.9	242.6	241.7	241.7	241.7	241.4	240.0	241.2	239.6	237.6	237.6	232.3	206.3	211.5
Scranton, Pa.....	224.3	223.6	232.0	229.9	229.8	227.2	225.6	225.9	225.5	225.7	225.2	221.4	222.7	204.2	229.9
Seattle, Wash.....	239.7	238.2	243.4	239.9	238.1	234.8	234.4	232.7	233.8	233.0	236.4	234.4	234.3	208.6	210.0
Springfield, Ill.....	238.6	240.2	244.1	242.6	241.4	238.6	238.1	237.9	238.6	238.5	237.6	237.6	237.8	211.8	229.6
Washington, D. C.....	224.0	223.1	228.7	228.9	228.1	228.0	224.0	222.6	221.9	224.2	222.2	222.2	222.4	201.9	228.6
Wichita, Kans.....	240.8	242.7	248.3	248.8	244.1	242.9	241.4	237.8	238.2	234.9	234.0	234.1	237.5	209.4	215.7
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	217.6	218.6	223.2	222.8	220.5	220.1	219.3	220.7	220.3	220.6	220.6	220.4	223.7	197.3	219.6

1 June 1940=100.

* Corrected.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Mar. 1952	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat..... 8 pounds.....	Cents	203.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	202.3	201.8	201.3	201.1	201.7	202.3	202.4	201.8	200.9	190.8
Corn flakes..... 13 ounces.....		22.4	209.6	209.4	208.2	207.7	207.9	206.4	205.8	203.9	199.5	197.8	197.4	196.6	178.8
Corn meal..... pound.....		10.2	218.0	216.1	212.7	209.0	206.4	204.4	203.8	201.8	200.8	200.4	201.3	203.7	181.9
Rice..... do.....		17.3	96.7	96.7	96.1	94.9	93.1	94.2	90.7	101.3	101.5	101.3	101.6	102.2	93.1
Roll oats..... 20 ounces.....		18.0	163.5	163.8	163.3	162.9	162.7	162.9	162.2	162.0	161.5	161.3	160.2	159.1	156.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white..... pound.....		15.8	185.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	183.9	183.7	183.5	183.4	183.4	182.8	182.7	182.8	163.9
Vanilla cookies..... 7 ounces.....		23.3	224.6	224.5	224.2	223.8	223.1	221.5	220.0	215.8	214.9	213.5	213.2	214.9	191.7
Layer cake..... pound.....		49.8	108.8	107.9	108.3	109.1	109.8	107.5	107.9	107.1	108.6	108.9	107.3	107.9	106.0
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak..... do.....		111.6	330.4	331.9	333.3	333.6	334.6	332.7	333.3	332.2	332.1	330.9	330.3	318.0	287.9
Rib roast..... do.....		86.1	298.0	303.2	305.3	307.2	308.2	306.4	299.5	289.3	289.3	289.0	284.6	282.8	264.1
Chuck roast..... do.....		75.3	333.7	334.0	336.7	338.3	338.5	337.4	327.7	327.1	327.0	327.2	326.2	324.1	279.2
Frankfurters..... do.....		64.5	116.2	106.3	107.6	108.1	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.6	108.4	106.5	106.5	106.2	106.4
Hamburger..... do.....		65.6	214.3	215.9	217.0	217.9	217.6	218.7	216.1	215.1	215.9	215.8	216.9	219.7	181.8
Pork:															
Cutlets..... do.....		130.8	336.4	326.8	325.0	322.0	319.5	319.6	330.1	319.8	319.1	317.2	315.4	311.0	271.4
Pork chops:															
Chops..... do.....		74.3	225.1	223.9	227.6	226.0	248.8	258.7	258.1	254.4	235.3	234.2	233.4	233.7	243.8
Bacon, sliced..... do.....		61.3	160.6	161.9	163.5	165.2	172.7	178.4	178.0	177.8	177.8	177.6	178.2	178.2	161.9
Ham, whole..... do.....		62.2	211.9	214.4	216.8	217.2	218.7	226.5	229.4	229.4	229.0	228.1	226.3	229.0	215.8
Salt pork..... do.....		34.5	164.0	168.1	171.4	174.8	179.2	185.6	186.2	184.9	183.8	184.9	184.9	187.9	188.0
Lamb:															
Leg..... do.....		79.6	280.9	290.2	301.8	304.8	300.3	298.4	296.9	296.7	296.9	297.2	294.8	288.7	285.0
Poultry:															
Frying chickens:		190.7	197.5	192.6	181.9	184.0	188.7	185.1	194.4	195.3	191.3	199.4	198.5	198.9	185.1
New York dressed..... do.....		48.3													
Dressed and drawn..... do.....		60.7													
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen..... do.....		296.7	299.6	298.3	296.7	295.8	294.7	290.1	292.5	288.1	291.4	287.1	286.4	287.6	268.4
Ocean Perch fillet, frozen..... do.....		45.9													
Haddock fillet, frozen..... do.....		51.8													
Salmon, pink..... 16-ounce can.....		57.0	460.9	467.1	471.2	475.1	477.4	480.1	503.1	508.2	509.2	511.0	511.7	508.1	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter..... pound.....		89.5	245.8	258.5	252.4	241.2	226.9	224.2	219.7	225.5	221.8	223.8	223.3	219.7	195.4
Cheese, American process..... do.....		60.1	205.6	205.4	206.8	203.3	201.2	208.3	219.4	219.3	220.0	221.3	220.3	225.7	226.2
Milk, fresh (delivered)..... quart.....		24.1	196.7	196.5	196.0	195.0	194.0	191.2	189.3	187.2	185.1	184.9	185.6	185.4	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery)..... do.....		22.7	198.7	198.5	198.1	197.1	195.8	192.7	191.2	190.5	188.5	186.4	185.9	186.9	162.0
Ice cream..... pint.....		31.6	106.0	105.7	105.3	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.8	105.2	105.1	104.9	104.7	105.2	104.9
Milk, evaporated..... 14½-ounce can.....		14.8	208.2	206.6	205.1	202.8	202.8	203.1	203.0	203.3	203.3	202.8	203.2	202.4	174.2
Eggs, fresh..... dozen.....		56.2	161.3	166.5	184.3	216.7	241.8	243.4	259.3	225.8	211.5	201.2	198.4	191.2	148.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries..... 12 ounces.....		40.9	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	94.9	95.1	95.6	95.8	97.4	97.0	98.7	100.5	101.3
Orange juice..... 6 ounces.....		19.7	84.2	85.3	88.6	92.5	96.6	99.2	100.2	101.5	105.2	104.8	105.0	104.2	104.2
Frozen vegetables:															
Apples..... 12 ounces.....		24.0	95.8	98.7	98.5	96.9	96.3	98.5	97.8	98.3	98.2	98.0	98.3	98.3	100.1
Fresh fruits:															
Apples..... pound.....		12.8	239.4	229.2	218.8	204.3	191.2	178.4	203.0	214.3	210.2	212.9	213.6	205.1	206.0
Bananas..... do.....		17.0	281.5	273.4	269.9	267.7	270.8	269.9	265.6	264.5	268.9	271.7	274.2	273.9	271.9
Oranges, size 200..... dozen.....		45.7	160.8	156.2	161.7	164.7	175.8	180.3	194.4	188.0	161.5	167.8	163.7	188.0	166.1
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green..... pound.....		26.9	250.4	238.1	191.3	208.0	246.2	188.4	185.4	166.8	149.1	187.3	212.7	205.7	180.3
Cabbage..... do.....		7.4	198.1	260.0	419.8	268.0	217.2	160.5	153.7	151.6	181.0	172.9	191.0	225.6	174.3
Carrots..... bunch.....		10.7	196.3	220.0	201.7	281.8	289.4	235.9	241.1	233.0	229.2	202.6	196.5	192.9	280.1
Lettuce..... head.....		13.7	166.0	145.4	256.5	272.8	232.1	186.4	184.1	180.6	192.6	162.8	229.8	212.1	149.2
Onions..... pound.....		12.9	313.3	250.9	242.6	209.0	196.6	177.0	168.6	176.0	205.7	246.1	235.1	186.7	176.8
Potatoes..... 15 pounds.....		102.8	282.0	270.5	289.5	266.2	247.5	215.2	193.3	208.7	236.1	230.2	202.5	188.0	179.1
Sweet potatoes..... do.....		17.2	251.2	306.9	299.7	265.2	234.4	227.5	265.8	208.2	251.8	231.4	201.5	192.4	190.3
Tomatoes..... do.....		29.3	192.9	160.7	189.0	222.4	144.3	142.8	101.5	112.6	170.2	178.4	196.6	163.1	216.1
Canned fruits:															
Peaches..... No. 2½ can.....		34.5	179.7	180.0	179.1	178.3	177.6	177.9	177.0	175.3	174.8	174.9	174.6	174.3	140.1
Pineapple..... do.....		38.3	176.4	176.8	178.7	177.3	177.6	177.8	177.4	177.5	177.6	178.1	178.8	179.7	178.3
Canned vegetables:															
Corn..... No. 303 can.....		18.6	171.2	171.3	169.5	168.3	166.7	165.3	165.7	165.4	164.9	164.2	164.4	163.6	162.8
Tomatoes..... No. 2 can.....		17.5	195.9	194.2	195.1	195.4	194.2	194.8	200.7	209.0	228.0	230.4	226.4	223.6	215.9
Peas..... No. 303 can.....		20.7	113.0	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.6	115.5	116.9	117.8	119.2	118.8	119.3	119.6	114.3
Baby foods..... 4½-4¾ ounces.....		10.0	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	102.1	101.9	101.5	101.4	101.4
Dried fruits, prunes..... pound.....		25.9	256.2	259.0	260.6	261.6	263.1	268.7	274.9	275.1	274.5	273.1	273.3	272.1	237.8
Dried vegetables, navy beans..... do.....		15.8	212.9	214.5	214.0	213.9	211.9	213.1	216.8	220.9	224.4	230.7	233.8	235.4	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee..... do.....		87.0	345.9	345.0	345.2	345.4	345.5	345.3	346.3	346.2	346.7	346.5	344.1	342.9	294.9
Cola drink..... 5-bottle carton.....		29.1	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	110.8	110.2	109.1	108.4	108.0	108			
Fats and oils:															
Lard..... pound.....		19.3	139.3	143.7	149.8	155.6	158.3	167.7	183.1	161.7	159.9	166.2	167.8	173.7	174.4
Shortening, hydrogenated..... do.....		34.2	170.6	170.7	174.0	172.8	178.1	179.4	184.4	188.4	201.1	191.1	196.1	195.1	186.1
Maid dressing..... pint.....		35.6	147.9	151.3	153.3	152.9	152.2	153.0	156.9	158.3	163.5	166.1	164.8	165.8	142.1
Margarine..... pound.....		15.7	183.8	157.2	165.4	169.4	170.5	171.2	172.8	174.6	184.2	194.3	197.8	199.9	191.1
Uncolored..... do.....		32.4													
Colored..... do.....		28.6													
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar..... 8 pounds.....		50.1	187.0	187.9	188.7	188.8	189.0	189.8	191.6	191.7	190.8	187.4	186.6	186.7	187.4
Grate jelly..... 12 ounces.....		31.4	98.2	99.3	98.8	98.6	100.0	99.4	99.3	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.0	100.5	100.8

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group of Commodities

(1947-49=100)¹

Commodity group	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Commodity group	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952
All commodities.....	112.3	* 112.5	All commodities other than farm and food—Continued		
Farm products.....	108.3	107.8	Rubber and products.....	142.1	143.1
Processed foods.....	109.2	* 109.5	Lumber and wood products.....	120.5	* 120.3
All commodities other than farm and food.....	113.9	* 114.2	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	117.7	* 118.3
Textile products and apparel.....	106.6	102.1	Metals and metal products.....	122.6	122.6
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	98.1	* 96.5	Machinery and motive products.....	122.0	* 122.0
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	107.3	107.2	Furniture and other household durables.....	112.1	* 112.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	105.4	* 105.9	Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	112.9	112.9
			Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	110.8	* 110.8
			Miscellaneous.....	109.3	111.4

¹ The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100)—see table D-7a. The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Beginning with January 1952 the index is based on prices for one day in the month. Prices are collected from manu-

facturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A. Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180).

* Corrected.

TABLE D-7a: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

(1926=100)

Year and month	All com- modi- ties	Farm prod- ucts	Food- stuffs	Hides and leather prod- ucts	Textile prod- ucts	Fuel and light- ing mat- erials	Metals and metal prod- ucts	Build- ing mat- erials	Chem- icals and allied prod- ucts	House- hold and other goods	Mis- cel- laneous com- modi- ties	Raw mat- erials	Semi- manu- factured articles	Manu- factured prod- ucts	All com- modi- ties ex- cept farm prod- ucts and foods	All com- modi- ties
1913: Average.....	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	55.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July.....	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November.....	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	90.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May.....	167.2	169.8	147.3	163.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	157.8	145.4	147.6	170.6
1929: Average.....	95.3	104.9	96.9	109.1	94.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August.....	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.5	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December.....	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	98.8
1943: Average.....	133.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	94.8	85.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.8
1945: Average.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August.....	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.5	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	99.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June.....	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.8
November.....	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.8	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average.....	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average.....	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average.....	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	159.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average.....	161.5	170.4	166.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
December.....	175.3	187.4	179.0	218.7	171.4	135.7	184.9	221.4	130.6	170.2	140.5	187.1	178.1	169.0	172.4	166.7
1951: Average.....	180.4	196.1	186.9	221.4	172.2	138.2	189.2	225.5	143.3	177.0	141.0	192.4	177.6	174.9	176.7	169.4
1951: January.....	180.2	194.2	182.2	235.4	178.4	136.4	187.5	226.2	147.5	175.0	142.4	192.6	184.9	173.3	176.9	170.4
February.....	183.7	202.6	187.6	238.7	181.0	138.1	188.1	228.2	150.2	175.7	142.7	198.9	187.0	175.6	179.3	171.9
March.....	184.0	203.8	186.6	236.9	183.0	138.6	188.8	228.6	149.3	179.1	142.5	199.4	187.4	175.9	179.4	172.6
April.....	183.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	182.7	138.1	189.0	228.6	147.2	180.4	142.7	197.7	187.0	176.1	179.2	172.3
May.....	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	182.0	137.5	188.8	227.7	145.7	180.1	141.7	195.5	186.4	176.2	179.0	171.6
June.....	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	177.9	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.5	141.7	194.7	180.0	175.6	177.8	170.6
July.....	179.4	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	223.8	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	175.1	176.0	168.6
August.....	178.0	190.6	187.3	213.7	167.4	138.1	188.1	222.6	140.1	175.3	138.2	187.5	170.6	174.4	174.9	167.2
September.....	177.6	189.2	188.0	212.1	163.1	138.8	189.1	223.1	140.8	172.4	138.5	187.0	168.8	174.2	174.8	167.0
October.....	178.1	192.3	189.4	208.3	157.7	138.9	191.2	223.6	141.1	171.7	139.2	188.9	168.3	174.3	174.8	166.6
November.....	178.3	195.1	188.6	196.6	159.4	139.1	191.5	224.5	138.7	172.0	141.3	189.6	168.7	174.1	174.3	166.9
December.....	177.8	195.6	187.3	192.3	160.5	139.2	191.7	224.0	137.9	172.0	141.6	188.8	167.9	173.9	174.1	166.9

¹ This index (1926=100) is the official index for December 1951 and all previous dates. The revised index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent dates—see tables D-7 and D-8. BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges.

For a detailed description of the method of calculation for this series see November 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Compiling Monthly and Weekly Wholesale Price Indexes (p. 541).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Mar. ² 1952	Feb. 1952	Commodity group	Mar. ² 1952	Feb. 1952
All commodities.....	112.3	* 112.5	Lumber and wood products.....	120.5	* 120.3
Farm products.....	108.3	107.8	Lumber.....	120.8	120.6
Fresh and dried produce.....	123.9	112.6	Millwork.....	126.8	* 126.3
Grains.....	102.0	101.7	Plywood.....	105.6	* 104.8
Livestock and poultry.....	105.2	106.2	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	117.7	* 118.3
Plant and animal fibers.....	118.9	120.5	Woodpulp.....	114.5	114.5
Fluid milk.....	111.2	* 110.9	Wastepaper.....	70.0	87.3
Eggs.....	76.6	78.3	Paper.....	123.8	123.7
Hay and seeds.....	97.1	100.9	Paperboard.....	130.3	* 130.3
Other farm products.....	138.6	138.6	Converted paper and paperboard.....	115.0	* 115.8
Processed foods.....	109.2	* 109.5	Building paper and board.....	113.4	113.4
Cereal and bakery products.....	107.5	107.4	Metals and metal products.....	122.6	122.6
Meats, poultry, fish.....	111.0	110.8	Iron and steel.....	123.2	123.2
Dairy products and ice cream.....	113.2	* 115.1	Nonferrous metals.....	125.0	* 125.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables.....	104.7	104.8	Metal containers.....	120.6	120.6
Sugar and confectionery.....	107.2	* 106.1	Hardware.....	128.9	* 125.9
Packaged beverage materials.....	163.1	* 163.1	Plumbing equipment.....	116.7	* 116.7
Animal fats and oils.....	68.0	74.5	Heating equipment.....	114.0	114.0
Crude vegetable oils.....	55.8	58.0	Structural metal products.....	115.5	115.5
Refined vegetable oils.....	63.4	69.1	Nonstructural metal products.....	124.4	124.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	80.1	* 80.2	Machinery and motive products.....	122.0	* 122.0
Other processed foods.....	116.0	* 115.4	Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	121.8	121.8
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	113.9	* 114.2	Construction machinery and equipment.....	125.2	* 125.2
Textile products and apparel.....	100.6	102.1	Metal working machinery.....	128.2	* 128.1
Cotton products.....	96.6	* 101.0	General purpose machinery and equipment.....	123.3	* 123.3
Wool products.....	111.9	114.4	Miscellaneous machinery.....	120.2	* 120.2
Synthetic textiles.....	87.3	89.9	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	121.4	121.6
Silk products.....	129.1	130.2	Motor vehicles.....	120.0	120.0
Apparel.....	101.6	* 101.7	Furniture and other household durables.....	112.1	* 112.4
Other textile products.....	107.0	126.4	Household furniture.....	113.4	113.5
Hides, skins and leather products.....	98.1	* 99.5	Commercial furniture.....	122.8	122.8
Hides and skins.....	59.6	63.7	Floor covering.....	125.1	* 126.5
Leather.....	87.4	* 89.5	Household appliances.....	107.4	108.0
Footwear.....	115.9	* 116.1	Radio, TV, and phonographs.....	92.7	93.1
Other leather products.....	102.7	* 103.3	Other household durable goods.....	117.6	117.6
Fuel, power and lighting materials.....	107.3	107.2	Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	112.9	112.9
Coal.....	108.7	108.8	Flat glass.....	114.0	114.0
Coke.....	124.3	124.3	Concrete ingredients.....	113.2	113.2
Gas.....	107.0	* 107.0	Concrete products.....	112.4	112.4
Electricity.....	98.0	98.0	Structural clay products.....	121.4	121.4
Petroleum and products.....	110.6	110.4	Gypsum products.....	117.7	117.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.4	* 105.9	Prepared asphalt roofing.....	98.6	98.6
Industrial chemicals.....	117.1	117.5	Other nonmetallic minerals.....	111.2	111.2
Paint and paint materials.....	108.0	* 108.7	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	110.8	* 110.8
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics.....	93.1	* 93.4	Cigarettes.....	107.3	107.3
Fats and oils, inedible.....	46.7	51.2	Cigars.....	98.0	98.0
Mixed fertilizer.....	108.6	108.6	Other tobacco products.....	114.8	114.8
Fertilizer materials.....	109.6	109.6	Alcoholic beverages.....	111.2	* 111.2
Other chemicals and products.....	104.1	104.2	Nonalcoholic beverages.....	119.7	119.7
Rubber and products.....	142.1	143.1	Miscellaneous.....	109.3	111.4
Crude rubber.....	187.9	193.3	Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	114.0	* 114.5
Tires and tubes.....	133.4	133.4	Manufactured animal feeds.....	100.5	* 113.5
Other rubber products.....	129.1	129.1	Notions and accessories.....	100.2	100.2
			Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	100.9	100.9
			Other miscellaneous.....	121.0	121.0

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7. ² Preliminary. * Corrected.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,962		1,130,000		18,900,000	0.27
1945.....	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,053		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606		3,030,000		80,500,000	.80
1950.....	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951: March.....	355	537	120,000	230,000	1,710,000	.26
April.....	367	540	163,000	222,000	1,850,000	.23
May.....	440	621	166,000	249,000	1,820,000	.21
June.....	396	615	194,000	261,000	1,800,000	.21
July.....	430	644	284,000	345,000	1,880,000	.22
August.....	505	727	213,000	314,000	2,640,000	.28
September.....	457	663	215,000	340,000	2,540,000	.33
October.....	487	728	248,000	365,000	2,700,000	.30
November.....	305	521	84,000	191,000	1,610,000	.19
December.....	186	357	81,500	130,000	1,020,000	.13
1952: January ²	400	600	190,000	250,000	1,250,000	³ .14
February ⁴	350	550	185,000	250,000	1,270,000	.16
March ⁴	400	600	240,000	320,000	1,400,000	.17

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not

measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)															
	1952				1951											
	Apr. ²	Mar. ³	Feb. ³	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Total	1951	1950
Total new construction ⁴	\$2,471	\$2,296	\$2,014	\$2,124	\$2,222	\$2,495	\$2,709	\$2,827	\$2,843	\$2,797	\$2,737	\$2,584	\$2,388	\$29,863	\$27,902	
Private construction.....	1,656	1,571	1,405	1,472	1,521	1,692	1,805	1,890	1,916	1,915	1,879	1,787	1,691	20,823	20,789	
Residential building (nonfarm).....	846	799	676	720	809	918	945	954	954	998	959	922	898	10,915	12,600	
New dwelling units.....	750	710	600	650	715	815	840	845	845	860	855	825	810	9,775	11,525	
Additions and alterations.....	84	77	63	67	80	88	91	93	92	91	88	81	72	950	900	
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	16	17	17	16	16	16	190	178	
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	426	414	399	404	320	343	393	451	459	465	463	442	409	4,907	3,777	
Industrial.....	205	212	207	198	147	155	178	202	198	190	178	168	152	1,975	1,062	
Commercial.....	87	70	73	83	69	75	83	100	108	120	131	136	125	1,312	1,258	
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	38	36	35	39	31	32	36	45	48	48	48	47	45	518	492	
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	49	43	38	44	38	43	47	55	60	72	83	83	80	794	850	
Other nonresidential building.....	134	123	119	123	104	113	132	149	153	155	154	144	132	1,639	1,427	
Religious.....	36	30	29	31	23	26	32	42	43	42	41	38	35	429	409	
Educational.....	28	27	26	28	25	26	32	32	32	30	29	26	26	339	294	
Social and recreational.....	10	8	8	9	7	8	9	12	13	14	15	15	15	161	247	
Hospital and institutional ⁷	33	33	32	32	34	36	37	38	39	38	37	34	34	418	344	
Miscellaneous.....	27	25	24	25	17	19	23	26	27	30	31	28	22	273	133	
Farm construction.....	88	80	75	80	81	92	108	130	140	134	126	113	95	1,250	1,170	
Public utilities.....	290	272	250	262	305	336	353	358	357	343	326	305	283	3,685	3,139	
Railroad.....	32	30	27	30	34	38	38	35	34	33	31	31	29	375	318	
Telephone and telegraph.....	35	31	27	29	32	35	37	40	43	43	42	42	40	460	440	
Other public utilities.....	223	211	196	203	239	263	278	283	280	267	253	232	214	2,850	2,378	
All other private ⁸	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	66	112	
Public construction.....	815	725	699	652	701	803	904	928	927	882	858	797	697	9,040	7,113	
Residential building ⁹	59	62	66	67	66	69	67	63	55	49	48	45	42	600	345	
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	319	296	251	267	260	269	289	302	312	308	305	298	283	3,318	2,402	
Industrial.....	112	99	75	83	80	85	92	93	95	89	80	74	67	880	224	
Educational.....	140	135	125	128	116	118	125	134	134	132	130	128	125	1,486	1,163	
Hospital and institutional.....	37	35	30	32	34	38	40	39	42	43	47	48	45	496	476	
Other nonresidential.....	30	27	21	24	24	28	32	36	41	44	48	48	46	456	539	
Military and naval facilities ¹⁰	145	132	115	125	149	148	137	122	108	88	75	68	56	1,045	177	
Highways.....	140	105	70	75	95	170	230	275	280	290	250	215	160	2,225	2,350	
Sewer and water.....	59	50	44	45	49	54	58	60	62	64	65	65	62	703	671	
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	15	13	9	10	11	14	20	21	23	23	23	22	17	210	186	
Conservation and development.....	72	62	51	59	68	74	77	78	80	82	84	76	69	890	886	
All other public ¹²	6	5	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	79	96	

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction ¹

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														1951	1950
	1952						1951									
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Total	Total	
Total new construction ²	\$193,995	\$260,647	\$155,666	\$156,631	\$159,165	\$240,331	\$215,384	\$239,553	\$315,269	\$600,833	\$287,254	\$431,083	\$207,755	\$3,644,117	\$2,706,650	
Airfields ³	3,371	10,198	1,836	9,118	5,539	13,595	15,491	37,475	84,911	36,724	16,691	6,330	10,773	247,866	54,461	
Building	96,771	97,192	74,754	42,967	49,784	90,917	89,357	107,629	227,221	445,815	96,964	279,681	92,825	1,702,565	1,278,293	
Residential	280	310	139	112	46	210	64	282	451	1,791	3,008	39	916	7,904	15,445	
Nonresidential	96,491	96,792	74,615	42,855	49,738	90,707	89,293	107,347	226,770	444,024	92,956	279,642	91,909	1,694,651	1,262,818	
Educational ⁴	6,506	3,384	4,387	4,714	9,216	16,480	4,716	0	450	128	1,217	179	41	35,623	3,123	
Hospital and institutional	2,524	5,745	6,110	5,342	7,832	23,596	9,135	5,941	23,662	13,946	28,357	42,943	15,388	197,269	389,848	
Administrative and general ⁵	1,717	2,239	1,567	829	1,676	15,656	2,807	1,102	6,486	2,149	2,880	8,773	10,096	54,749	58,255	
Other nonresidential building	85,742	85,424	62,551	31,970	31,014	40,976	72,636	100,304	195,972	427,801	60,502	227,747	66,384	1,407,020	811,592	
Airfield buildings ⁶	2,941	890	1,685	79	1,252	8,977	14,799	12,866	11,725	9,184	5,566	5,472	1,913	73,907	(?)	
Industrial ⁷	6,764	11,703	3,782	15,252	6,437	13,562	8,338	85,293	35,039	338,129	8,353	180,001	25,546	714,051	(?)	
Troop housing	23,962	35,061	43,864	0	0	2,579	5,626	7,514	76,852	37,533	11,512	13,745	6,089	296,641	(?)	
Warehouses	32,427	28,133	6,661	12,480	4,790	3,159	3,219	6,434	17,547	7,447	6,421	1,562	647	73,438	(?)	
Miscellaneous ⁸	20,548	16,637	6,559	4,159	18,565	12,702	40,634	18,197	54,809	35,508	28,656	26,967	32,189	338,963	(?)	
Conservation and development	24,382	26,389	13,449	28,449	19,412	47,384	10,141	16,296	29,848	43,667	101,498	45,613	30,333	436,185	373,453	
Reclamation	5,470	527	2,423	2,017	6,244	6,409	2,389	12,275	9,214	9,308	10,803	15,346	10,125	129,710	134,045	
River, harbor, and flood control	18,912	25,862	11,026	26,432	13,169	40,975	7,752	3,091	20,634	34,359	90,695	30,267	20,208	306,475	239,408	
Highways	60,971	60,623	53,144	69,178	65,050	67,338	80,536	75,767	97,843	59,296	58,095	71,238	59,067	841,002	835,606	
Electrification	2,960	48,231	5,986	2,670	3,031	5,904	2,144	4,124	23,038	1,284	5,994	7,092	2,083	231,668	104,628	
All other ¹⁰	5,540	12,104	7,497	4,251	16,348	15,202	8,715	18,292	82,408	14,137	9,041	21,131	12,674	184,831	60,239	

¹ Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

² Includes major additions and alterations.

³ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁴ Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

⁵ Includes post offices, armories, offices and customhouses.

⁶ Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

⁷ Unavailable.

⁸ Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

⁹ Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

¹⁰ Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)										Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only				
	Total all classes ¹	New residential building						New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed	
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-housekeeping ⁴			Total	1-family	2-family ⁵	Multi-family ⁶		
		Privately financed dwelling units													
		Total	1-family	2-family ⁵	Multi-family ⁷										
1942.....	\$3,707,573	\$508,570	\$478,658	\$42,659	\$77,253	\$296,853	\$22,910	\$1,010,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,008	15,747	30,237	95,946	
1946.....	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,820,260	103,042	191,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310	
1947.....	5,593,348	2,885,374	2,301,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833	
1948.....	6,072,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	406,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	816,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114	
1949.....	7,396,274	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,408,445	937,493	875,280	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194	
1950.....	10,408,252	5,803,912	4,845,104	179,214	779,594	301,901	84,508	3,127,790	1,060,142	796,143	623,330	33,702	189,511	34,393	
1951 ⁸	8,787,605	4,375,366	3,814,768	170,392	390,206	575,726	37,467	2,709,302	1,089,744	533,926	454,877	29,745	66,306	6,890	
1951: February.....	885,653	330,520	294,766	10,955	24,809	10,201	1,252	174,050	60,660	39,749	32,962	2,103	4,664	1,039	
March.....	770,269	406,763	356,550	14,580	35,633	5,966	3,082	263,920	90,538	60,698	41,206	2,816	6,646	579	
April.....	777,318	420,065	374,674	19,005	26,406	33,305	3,346	234,024	86,558	50,494	42,816	2,857	4,921	3,343	
May.....	813,219	457,064	398,080	14,490	50,118	7,927	1,477	289,832	107,718	64,626	43,957	2,514	8,155	836	
June.....	986,443	388,187	335,958	15,587	36,642	26,421	1,454	262,036	96,545	47,057	37,860	2,629	6,569	35,007	
July.....	763,258	342,532	292,461	13,816	35,855	30,000	3,685	224,381	102,690	41,657	33,291	2,306	5,970	8,275	
August.....	764,711	385,139	333,964	15,380	35,794	15,838	4,100	258,318	101,316	47,182	38,036	2,659	6,477	1,708	
September.....	829,853	435,470	379,283	18,170	38,007	15,333	7,684	276,757	94,659	50,440	40,328	2,995	7,126	1,752	
October.....	652,458	344,260	306,137	14,374	23,783	6,788	4,880	198,342	95,159	42,170	35,775	5,477	4,118	1,017	
November.....	534,974	264,081	235,456	10,324	18,301	21,192	2,369	180,742	66,990	32,681	27,781	1,766	3,134	2,308	
December.....	426,530	210,328	178,004	9,572	22,152	15,609	1,014	145,054	59,455	26,805	21,238	1,700	3,867	1,254	
1952: January ⁹	508,470	306,719	234,184	12,206	20,329	25,731	1,247	145,675	69,098	34,374	28,376	2,386	3,612	3,185	
February ⁹	590,406	344,955	300,647	17,263	27,045	20,530	1,607	142,615	80,609	43,185	34,972	3,017	5,196	2,415	

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 80 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁵ Totals for 1951 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

⁶ Preliminary.

⁷ Revised.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹ by General Type and by Geographic Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														1951 ³	1950
	1952							1951								
	Feb. ⁴	Jan. ⁵	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Total	Total	
All types	\$142,615	\$145,675	\$145,054	\$150,742	\$196,342	\$276,787	\$258,318	\$234,381	\$202,036	\$239,332	\$234,024	\$263,920	\$174,050	\$2,709,302	\$3,127,700	
New England.....	7,184	10,847	7,566	14,651	12,297	14,406	30,839	16,471	12,861	18,920	29,751	14,093	12,916	193,407	193,396	
Middle Atlantic.....	26,065	25,311	28,021	30,414	31,583	32,360	46,158	23,785	24,580	32,576	26,901	55,334	20,989	403,876	316,183	
East North Central.....	34,504	28,136	32,254	61,300	56,067	70,940	64,015	64,828	66,075	70,433	52,623	85,212	40,620	727,850	675,555	
West North Central.....	9,701	9,732	8,946	9,337	17,711	31,787	16,628	18,064	14,894	16,272	22,682	12,235	11,643	201,603	262,737	
South Atlantic.....	19,317	17,060	15,534	17,160	20,368	42,089	23,606	20,886	16,582	25,040	17,940	27,262	17,940	289,919	373,803	
East South Central.....	6,276	6,735	2,506	5,470	4,960	7,775	5,198	4,436	5,062	9,651	17,617	11,822	6,987	93,987	144,084	
West South Central.....	15,413	18,142	12,635	15,246	20,678	21,065	27,025	23,019	26,945	30,366	19,743	28,156	23,949	281,140	385,301	
Mountain.....	4,125	5,639	5,321	5,279	9,238	11,262	12,677	8,100	8,957	5,283	14,554	4,840	6,543	100,746	112,265	
Pacific.....	20,000	24,073	32,361	21,625	25,369	45,173	32,172	31,772	27,462	41,889	32,213	27,965	31,354	414,772	459,135	
Industrial buildings⁶	17,360	23,222	17,766	58,069	39,906	34,229	45,151	43,267	43,123	42,921	37,655	45,989	24,966	472,124	294,803	
New England.....	2,299	5,939	617	4,362	3,003	8,559	4,600	1,843	2,667	4,877	1,497	4,232	1,678	31,650	13,960	
Middle Atlantic.....	2,074	3,940	1,537	10,100	11,546	6,034	9,380	8,528	8,722	8,133	8,200	8,308	4,194	97,033	55,670	
East North Central.....	5,859	4,731	9,236	36,426	12,961	12,049	22,165	18,333	19,177	15,159	14,670	21,309	9,987	201,884	110,829	
West North Central.....	1,300	1,484	1,131	1,156	1,169	3,887	1,526	3,980	1,252	1,961	2,349	1,798	2,861	25,306	23,309	
South Atlantic.....	939	1,570	499	1,530	1,016	2,950	1,008	2,865	2,229	1,833	1,682	1,688	677	21,164	17,019	
East South Central.....	340	662	248	117	982	1,590	1,048	887	1,129	3,316	1,209	459	375	13,194	13,355	
West South Central.....	1,541	1,566	1,185	975	3,246	1,048	1,475	949	2,482	822	2,331	2,311	1,172	18,326	17,800	
Mountain.....	131	279	203	749	308	352	214	304	1,044	955	550	373	481	6,103	8,469	
Pacific.....	2,877	3,031	3,621	2,654	5,655	4,830	7,335	8,578	4,431	6,135	4,967	5,621	3,870	57,490	39,284	
Commercial buildings⁷	34,355	33,134	43,694	41,778	47,144	91,442	57,280	61,124	52,845	55,727	62,308	66,317	53,922	739,788	1,122,483	
New England.....	1,227	1,983	1,174	1,315	1,693	2,535	9,947	7,071	1,984	2,042	2,231	1,786	4,945	36,506	53,675	
Middle Atlantic.....	5,308	5,203	6,625	8,834	6,631	12,609	10,734	8,366	8,049	9,004	9,448	9,645	6,006	111,644	212,645	
East North Central.....	6,945	3,853	6,797	6,476	9,375	16,487	10,822	13,344	11,324	15,708	8,689	31,163	7,277	155,535	201,314	
West North Central.....	1,724	1,537	1,458	3,776	2,504	4,977	2,424	2,946	4,116	5,032	5,635	2,950	3,239	43,296	94,104	
South Atlantic.....	5,987	5,045	6,714	4,853	9,346	17,484	7,244	5,408	5,099	5,983	7,445	7,255	9,315	90,315	139,900	
East South Central.....	1,146	2,163	744	1,738	1,801	3,078	2,073	2,244	1,797	1,054	12,315	9,823	1,644	36,535	46,076	
West South Central.....	4,749	4,995	4,707	4,132	5,499	10,946	7,341	6,120	8,418	8,640	7,778	8,987	9,609	93,129	175,129	
Mountain.....	1,092	2,897	1,835	1,480	2,143	4,398	1,084	4,675	1,854	1,300	2,674	1,238	1,132	26,185	47,481	
Pacific.....	6,114	5,908	15,539	8,674	7,722	18,928	9,661	13,990	10,206	12,048	8,455	7,267	12,318	137,730	152,169	
Community buildings⁸	70,391	64,084	81,991	54,461	77,220	110,265	111,538	89,240	71,869	68,126	104,474	124,061	76,913	1,085,133	1,204,078	
New England.....	3,406	2,481	4,799	6,783	6,130	8,983	18,328	10,683	4,870	8,872	22,700	4,789	6,773	104,053	107,541	
Middle Atlantic.....	17,500	13,121	18,710	9,311	9,957	10,375	12,600	8,299	8,532	11,460	9,607	34,325	8,151	148,877	169,036	
East North Central.....	18,662	12,447	5,046	14,273	22,567	20,619	20,141	14,919	21,840	23,667	21,547	28,233	18,721	250,645	275,029	
West North Central.....	5,422	6,137	8,383	2,949	9,754	17,829	9,307	8,333	7,050	9,257	11,561	8,668	3,818	102,610	105,003	
South Atlantic.....	7,698	8,559	5,309	6,294	7,873	17,654	13,126	9,223	7,009	13,588	8,939	16,446	8,937	131,063	176,635	
East South Central.....	4,249	2,639	838	1,831	1,475	1,499	1,713	1,718	1,966	4,928	2,245	10,040	3,688	35,412	62,529	
West South Central.....	6,408	7,321	5,310	4,387	8,950	14,067	12,899	10,030	12,260	10,030	7,004	13,380	11,259	123,521	146,088	
Mountain.....	2,005	1,140	1,331	2,038	4,625	5,111	9,735	1,683	2,360	1,673	8,946	2,515	3,721	50,767	43,296	
Pacific.....	5,601	10,239	8,369	6,595	8,992	13,236	11,641	22,481	9,082	13,651	13,535	9,607	6,835	138,153	170,721	
Public buildings⁹	1,060	4,045	11,560	6,063	4,108	5,856	16,062	9,613	8,608	10,876	2,967	2,680	6,741	106,171	134,894	
New England.....	0	86	265	781	23	899	200	114	842	0	0	410	49	4,354	2,584	
Middle Atlantic.....	107	1,122	48	38	226	213	11,076	102	1,410	102	307	1,195	1,195	16,296	40,178	
East North Central.....	256	1,522	7,934	937	130	857	375	3,714	1,09	8,37	524	341	160	25,332	27,541	
West North Central.....	0	0	345	8	0	777	244	163	132	0	12	0	219	2,084	4,593	
South Atlantic.....	54	52	2,003	195	40	2,666	47	1,580	865	1,748	392	381	165	15,396	15,008	
East South Central.....	0	1,000	0	0	57	37	0	100	0	12	0	66	0	270	9,279	
West South Central.....	131	0	305	3,948	653	18	685	64	2,016	309	0	620	709	15,899	8,268	
Mountain.....	90	18	0	1,240	0	0	0	614	122	1,163	102	69	4,000	3,340	3,340	
Pacific.....	422	185	604	148	1,739	359	3,109	3,553	1,171	1,941	766	855	4,115	22,508	41,928	
Public works and utility buildings¹⁰	8,163	12,753	11,674	7,507	9,713	9,488	8,809	6,341	12,878	11,368	10,929	8,777	7,308	115,708	106,164	
New England.....	28	149	205	106	361	1,002	624	42	1,814	380	2,476	1,367	100	8,800	6,478	
Middle Atlantic.....	644	1,162	187	647	1,024	1,354	345	1,633	1,570	2,779	1,584	313	11,160	18,686	18,686	
East North Central.....	816	3,903	4,234	707	3,960	2,722	2,399	1,861	7,683	3,880	1,066	1,259	1,662	35,028	36,585	
West North Central.....	238	134	6	534	1,002	1,828	889	758	806	307	1,534	247	1,014	9,672	9,314	
South Atlantic.....	3,517	689	389	3,555	1,212	127	324	178	674	917	696	465	299	9,629	7,658	
East South Central.....	66	0	368	8	161	250	0	92	331	291	549	10	181	1,968	3,316	
West South Central.....	763	2,862	472	845	842	512	1,727	860	762	421	829	1,269	1,896	11,058	13,646	
Mountain.....	4	1,983	70	440	0	240	240	126	18	370	68	0	485	2,094	2,702	
Pacific.....	2,987	2,799	8,553	664	1,151	426	1,344	1,094	458	3,796	2,749	2,586	1,458	26,279	10,667	
All other buildings¹¹	11,296	8,387	8,433	13,364	20,148	25,507	19,478	17,796	18,590	19,314	18,908	12,496	10,171	150,378	207,247	
New England.....	223	209	506	1,305	1,086	1,037	941	717	705	780	757	1,500	371	10,044	0,109	
Middle Atlantic.....	842	762	914	1,485	2,201	2,174	1,961	1,732	1,781	2,002	1,865	1,195	630	18,924	22,177	
East North Central.....	1,053	1,080	1,817	2,540	7,054	8,166	7,203	8,657	8,940	6,912	5,798	3,007	2,913	59,426	52,285	
West North Central.....	1,017	1,411	625	1,113	3,852	2,492	2,238	1,945	1,538	1,881	1,692	491	18,727	25,451	25,451	
South Atlantic.....	1,245	1,144	630	732	881	1,296	1,857	1,574	1,007	805	1,194	837	187	13,336	16,493	
East South Central.....	476	271	308	1,776	523	922	363	396	439	318	256	198	258	6,588	9,529	
West South Central.....	1,821	1,318	657	958	1,488	2,532	1,110	2,428	986	3,347	1,800	1,151	1,265	19,202	26,870	
Mountain.....	802	301	1,702	565	923	1,151	1,128	1,313	1,068	835	1,151	612	655	11,507	10,077	
Pacific.....	2,869	2,252	1,276	2,891	3,140	8,735	2,677	2,074								

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds ¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925.....	667,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ³	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁴	706,100	434,300	271,300	619,500	399,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,826	2,530,765	\$295,130
1944 ⁵	141,300	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946.....	670,500	403,700	266,800	862,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,760,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947.....	849,900	479,800	369,200	845,000	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948.....	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,600	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,263,119	7,028,960	174,139
1949.....	1,025,100	568,800	436,300	988,800	556,900	432,200	38,300	32,300	6,000	7,792,871	7,374,269	328,702
1950 ⁶	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1951 ⁷	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,538	9,186,123	614,415
1950: First quarter.....	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,565	23,860
January.....	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February.....	82,600	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,860	4,893
March.....	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,378	10,297
Second quarter.....	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	53,652
April.....	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May.....	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,500	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June.....	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,382	7,772
Third quarter.....	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July.....	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(*)	1,253,340	1,210,745	42,595
August.....	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,198	1,230,238	35,960
September.....	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	39,676
Fourth quarter.....	283,400	174,800	108,600	282,100	163,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October.....	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(*)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November.....	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(*)	792,625	724,876	67,749
December.....	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	694,814	123,027
1951: First quarter.....	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January.....	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,300	46,400	33,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,690	721,014	34,586
February.....	86,600	47,000	33,600	76,400	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	691,467	25,162
March.....	93,800	51,200	42,600	89,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(*)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter.....	329,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	49,500	43,500	6,000	2,561,456	2,549,238	12,218
April.....	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,298	828,329	37,969
May.....	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,399	27,262
June.....	132,500	84,700	47,800	90,300	47,900	42,800	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	825,590	349,907
Third quarter.....	276,000	141,200	104,800	270,400	135,700	104,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,190	54,843
July.....	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August.....	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September.....	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(*)	895,543	844,789	50,754
Fourth quarter.....	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,400	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October.....	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,355	796,652	10,703
November.....	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(*)	672,078	650,660	21,418
December.....	60,800	31,400	29,400	59,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,100	200	536,012	525,858	10,154
1952: First quarter.....	68,000	(*)	(*)	64,700	(*)	(*)	3,300	(*)	(*)	595,185	568,277	26,908
January.....	77,000	(*)	(*)	74,200	(*)	(*)	2,800	(*)	(*)	687,574	664,171	23,403

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1946, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Depression, low year.

⁴ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁵ Last full year under wartime control.

⁶ Housing peak year.

⁷ Revised.

⁸ Less than 50 units.

⁹ Not available.

¹⁰ Preliminary.

New Publications—Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletins

- No. 1049: Consumers' Cooperatives: Operations in 1950. 16 pp. 20 cents.
No. 1052: Union Wages and Hours: Motortruck Drivers and Helpers, July 1, 1951. 41 pp. 25 cents.
No. 1053: Union Wages and Hours: The Baking Industry, July 1, 1951. 39 pp. 25 cents.
No. 1061: Union Wages and Hours: Local Transit Operating Employees, October 1, 1951. 12 pp. 15 cents.

Sale copies of BLS Bulletins are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Send check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States, to the Superintendent of Documents. Currency sent at sender's risk.

Processed Documents

- Manpower Report No. 12, Defense Manpower Requirements in Electronics Production, February 1952. 36 pp.
Manpower Report No. 15, Manpower Implications of the Defense Construction Program. 8 pp.
Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, Dome Reflectors, March 1952. 36 pp.
Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance, School Bus Bodies, February 1952. 114 pp.
Productivity Trends in the Malt Liquors Industry, 1939 to 1950. 6 pp.
Productivity Trends in the Tobacco Products Industries, 1939 to 1950. 9 pp.
Trends in Man-Hours Expended Per Ton, Cane Sugar Refining, 1949 to 1950, February 1952. 11 pp.
Trends in Man-Hours Expended Per Unit, Selected Metal Forming Machinery, 1939 to 1949, February 1952. 27 pp.
Trends in Man-Hours Expended Per Unit, Selected Types of General Industrial Equipment, 1948 to 1949, February 1952. 9 pp.
Translation of the Provisional Report, French Study Group on Productivity and Full Employment, December 1951. 46 pp.
Earnings in the Metal Business Equipment Industry, July 1951. 4 pp.
Technical Note on Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series, Issued February 1952. 9 pp.
Industry Employment Reports (reprinted from Employment and Payrolls, Feb. 1952): Industrial Inorganic Chemicals. 12 pp.; Weapons. 6 pp.

Single copies of processed publications are supplied without cost as long as supplies permit. Write to Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25 D. C. Do not send money.